The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7215. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

CONVICTION OF KULLMAN—HE IS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The trial of Kullman was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. Dr. Reinecke testified that he did not consider Kullman a religious or political fanatic, or that he possessed a natural predisposition to crime; neither was he a common murderer. His powers of comprehension of right and wrong are unimpaired, but on the other hand he inherited a deficiency of moral strength. His maternal grandfather committed suicide, his mother died deranged, and his father was an habitual drunkard. These facts Dr. Reinecke thinks are calculated to produce in Kullman a want of independence in forming opinions, susceptibility to external impressions, coldness of heart, vanity, and tendency to violence. He is therefore of opinion that although Kullman may be considered an accountable being, his nature, nevertheless, possesses a hereditary morbid disposition calculated to affect his free will.

Herr Hubrick, Director of a lunatic asylum, deposed that while the prisoner was very deficient in moral sense, yet his free will was so triflingly affected that there was scarcely any ground for mitigation.

The President of the Court read reports from the Police authorities of Magdeburg, and the Public Prosecutor of Salzwedel, concerning Kullman's connection with Catholic societies in those cities; also an anonymous communication addressed to Bismarck, and signed "One for all Roman Catholic Christians."

Herr Gerhard, the counsel for the defense, read inflammatory extracts from Stoerman's lecture delivered before the Catholic societies, and from a speech of Ruidel, all of which the accused had heard, and which must have had their effect on a mind like his.

The Public Prosecutor, in closing the case for the Government, took occasion to indignantly brand as false the audacious assertion made shortly after the attempted assassination that the whole affair was a farce planned by Prince Bismarck himself. He then entered into an analysis of the testimony. Only two questions were to be considered: First—Did Kullmann intend to kill Bismarck? Did he fire the pistol with that object? Second—Was the deed premeditated? The prisoner had unhesitatingly answered both in the affirmative. He was not originally a fanatic; he only became one at Salzenedel. The act was merely one of brutal violence, springing from desire of revenge, and had not one palliating feature. The prosecutor concluded by asking the jury to find the prisoner guilty, and demanding a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment.

Herr Gerhard made the closing speech for the defense. He reviewed the conflict between Church and State, and showed how it had wrought upon the mind of the accused. Kullman, who was not previously troubled in mind by religion, became a fanatic through the lectures before the Catholic societies of which he was a member. The counsel attributed the prisoner's determination to commit the crime to the influence of these speeches, which, combined with hereditary affliction, produced a morbid state of mind, in which he was not responsible for his actions. Under the circumstances the counsel considered he was entitled to ask of the jury a verdict of acquittal.

After some further remarks by counsel on both sides, Kullman gave a narrative of his life. He said his apprenticeship had corrupted him, and later the taunts of Protestant fellow-workmen rendered the situation intolerable. No one in Salzwedle was responsible for the attempt. News of the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Posen suggested to him the idea of killing Bismarck.

The President of the court summed up the medical testimony to the effect that at the time of the association, as well as at present, Kullman was accountable for his acts to but a limited degree.

Kullman was found guilty, as charged in the indictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years in the House of Correction and ten years' suspension of his civil rights, and to remain under police surveillance for life.

Kullman heard the sentence without emotion. He refused to appeal, and was taken to prison under a strong escort.

ONLY FIVE MINUTES DELIBERATION ON THE VERDICT.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The jury before whom Kullman was tried deliberated but five minutes before reaching a verdict.

THE EMPEROR SENDS A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Emperor and Empress have sent a personal letter of condolence to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau, who was badly hurt by being thrown from his carriage.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM TO COMMENCE WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The trial proper of Count Von Arnim will commence within two weeks.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE COUNTRY DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE—NEWSPAPER EDITORS LEAVING THE CITY.

LISBON, Oct. 30.—Advices by mail from Buenos Ayres state that the Congress of the Argentine Confederation has passed a resolution declaring the Republic in a state of siege, and voted the necessary money to enable the Government to crush the insurrection. Many officials suspected of sympathizing with the rebels have been removed, and trustworthy men appointed in their places.

The newspapers *Nacion*, *Pampa*, *Penesa*, and *Libertad* have ceased publication, and their editors have fled from the city. The *Nacional*, the official paper, has been suppressed, and its editor sent to prison.

Gen. Mitre sent to the Government, from Montevideo, his resignation as Brigadier in the army. A sealed letter, intimating that he would be arrested, was returned, but Mitre could not be found. The President of the Argentine Republic says that he can immediately muster and arm 20,000 men.

MONTENEGRO.

THE RECENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CHRISTIANS AND TURKS.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—The Prince of Montenegro, a few days ago, sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, as senior member of the diplomatic body there, pointing out the desirability of an investigation into the recent conflict between the Christians and Turks, as a matter of international interest. The Ambassador replied that the Grand Vizier had promised that justice should be done, and the diplomatic body would confine itself at present to watching the course of events.

SPAIN.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH TO BE REINFORCED.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The Government has acceded to Gen. Laserna's demand for reinforcements for the Army of the North. He has therefore returned to Logrono, and will resume command of that army. It is reported that Don Alfonso and his wife, Donna Bianca, have returned to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON THE BELFAST ADDRESS OF MR. TYNDALL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Cardinal Cullen and the entire Catholic Episcopate have issued pastoral letters denouncing the late address of Prof. Tyndall at Belfast before the British Association, as a revival of paganism.

THE INMAN STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30.—The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, sailed for New-York to-day.

TURKEY.

SUPPRESSION OF PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN SYRIA ORDERED.

LONDON, Oct. 31—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the London *Times* says the Governor of Syria has been ordered to suppress all the Protestant schools in his Province.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE INSURRECTION IN KHOKAND SUPPRESSED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—Late advices from Central Asia report that the insurrection in Khokand has been suppressed.

INDIA.

GOOD CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.—The cotton crop in the Presidency of Bombay is in a magnificent condition, and promises the largest yield ever recorded. The crop is a fortnight in advance of that of 1873. Picking has fairly commenced.

LOUISIANA.

MORE ARRESTS IN ST. MARTIN'S PARISH—IBERIA PARISH VISITED BY THE MARSHALS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The following dispatch has been received here:

NEW-IBERIA, La., Oct. 30, 1874.

Five hundred real estate owners of the Parish of St. Martin, have just arrived to offer themselves as bondsmen for the seven St. Martinsville prisoners.

Messrs. Dorcourt, Dugas, and F. Garboemernio, of that parish, were arrested yesterday.

Later.—The names of the parties arrested by the Deputy Marshal of St. Martin's Parish, to-day, are: P. V. Huval, Eugene Durio, Charles Hebert, Edgar Hebert, Z. T. Fournet, Dorcourt Dugas, Benjamin Bertrand, and Nicholas Gorborinio.

The property-holders of St. Martin's to-day, numbering about 500, headed by a band of music, marched into town with attorneys for the prisoners, to offer themselves as bondsmen. The attorneys presented Commissioner E. H. Riddell with a list of about 400 names, having property aggregating over $250,000, and were ready to make affidavits to that effect. Riddell refused to accept them. Finally about ten succeeded in securing certificates from Tax Collectors and Recorders, and presented them, which Riddell accepted. Bonds were then signed and orders given to release the prisoners. The citizens of this and St. Martin's Parish are very indignant at the arbitrary conduct of Riddell in the matter. The property-holders returned home rejoicing at the liberation of their friends. The utmost good order prevailed throughout.

The Marshal, with a squad of cavalry, arrested S. Gay and Agricol Grevemberg, of Iberia Parish, to-day. When the cavalry arrived on Grevemberg's plantation he left, but came here and surrendered this afternoon. He had been guarding his crops for several days. Grevemberg and Gay are held here by a squad of cavalry, and, it is said, will have a preliminary examination to-morrow. No arrests have been made in town yet. It is supposed to-day's proceedings have postponed them until to-morrow.

ARREST OF PERSONS IMPLICATED IN THE COUSHATTA MASSACRE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—United States Marshal Packard to-day received a dispatch dated Camp Merrill, Oct. 22, via Shreveport Oct. 30, from his deputy, reporting the arrest of five persons charged with complicity in the Coushatta outrage.

THE NEW-ORLEANS NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The following is regarded as settling the question of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court to naturalize aliens:

Act 44 of 1865, section 11, says that the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth District Courts of New-Orleans shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases whatever, including writs of naturalization, in which the First and Second District Courts of New-Orleans shall also have concurrent jurisdiction.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—1 A. M.—The barometer is higher, rising over the North-west and the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley; cold, cloudy weather, north-west winds, and snow and rain on the lakes; rising barometer and north-westerly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather prevail in Tennessee, and in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; rising barometer, north-west winds, and cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

The rivers remain unchanged.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, high and freezing temperatures, occasional snow or rain, and cloudy weather, clearing during the day.

For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, falling temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather, heavy frosts, with rain, on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

For the Middle States rising barometer, north-westerly winds, freezing temperatures, cloudy and clearing weather, and heavy frosts.

For New-England, rising barometer, north-west winds, very cold, cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow, clearing in the afternoon.

SPEAKER BLAINE ON THE SOUTH.

ITS DISTURBED CONDITION DUE TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—A very large Republican meeting was held in Charlestown this evening, and was addressed by Speaker Blaine and Senator Boutwell.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Blaine repeated the charge that the disturbed condition of the South to-day was largely due to the attitude of the Northern Democratic Party in regard to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. It was the general if not the universal belief among the Southern Democrats and White Leaguers that a Democratic victory in the nation would nullify or neutralize those amendments, and hence, with this hope, the South was kept back from that hearty reconciliation which would come from a fair and final acceptance of the amendments in good faith. The Southern Democrats were encouraged in this dangerous belief by the fact that no Democratic Convention, State or National, has ever indorsed those amendments, while Democratic declarations against them have been numerous and authoritative. In the last Congress the Democratic members of the Reconstruction Committee made a minority report, signed by Frank P. Blair, Senator Bayard, of Delaware; James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and Samuel S. Cox, of New-York, in which they avowed the broad and bold doctrine that the political rights of the colored man, as conferred by the constitutional amendments, would go down with the Republican Party. Those gentlemen distinctly declare that the state of public mind sustaining negro suffrage will gradually wear away, and public opinion will vibrate to its old condition as it existed prior to the disturbing influences of the War. When such declarations as these, he said, coming from Democrats who are ranked as Conservatives, are scattered through the South as they have been, most industriously and most malignantly, the worst passions are aroused and the peaceful settlement of Southern troubles is thus rendered infinitely harder than it would otherwise be. A hearty co-operation of leading Democrats could speedily produce a change for the better in the South. He had made bold to say that he could name ten Democrats whose united voice would be potential in the premises, two of them from New-York. He had no hesitation in giving the names. He meant Horatio Seymour, late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Samuel J. Tilden, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of the Empire State.

THE THIRD TERM.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT—IT SHOWS THAT HE IS NOT LIKELY TO PLOT FOR A THIRD TERM.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—The *Gazette*, to-morrow, will publish the following:

In 1872, when it was found that Grant would be renominated, the report was circulated that in view of the many groundless reports as to his seeking the nomination, he would decline to be a candidate. So positive were the reports upon this point that in May, 1872, we wrote him a private letter on the subject, to which a reply was received, which we are now permitted to print. This has nothing directly to do with the third term, but it shows how Grant felt with reference to the first and second terms, and will serve to disabuse the minds of those, if any there be, who honestly believe that the President is capable of scheming for a nomination in 1876:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst., saying that the managers of the *Gazette* had decided to come out squarely for my nomination at Philadelphia on June 5 prox., when they were met by the report that I would either decline being a candidate before the convention, or would decline after nomination, was received last night after leaving my office for the day. I caused a dispatch to be sent to you to the effect that the report was without any authority whatever. I am not in the habit of writing letters on political subjects, and especially have I never written a letter calculated to influence a convention as to who should be candidates before it or selected by it. But your letter is of such a nature as to properly demand an answer, more particularly as you say you will treat my responses as strictly confidential. Now I will say that I never proclaimed myself a candidate either before the convention which meets in Philadelphia this year, nor the convention which was held in Chicago four years ago. I have never written a line, done an act, nor, I believe I can say with truth, entertained a thought calculated to produce action by the Republican Party in favor of my promotion over that of any other man in it who might be their choice. I do now, as I did four years ago, sincerely believe that the interests of the whole country demand the success of the Republican Party. If deemed advisable, I am willing to make any sacrifice to accomplish that success. I feel that I did make a sacrifice in giving up a high position, so highly prized by me, one created for me by an appreciative public, for which act I can never thank them sufficiently. Now if I can be of service to the party that chose me then, I shall render that service conscientiously and to the best of my ability. The personal sacrifice made four years ago cannot be made now.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

HON. JOSEPH MEDILL AGAIN IN CONTROL—HORACE WHITE TO GO TO EUROPE FOR HIS HEALTH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—An announcement was made in the *Evening Journal* to-night that Hon. Joseph Medill, one of the founders of the Chicago *Tribune*, had purchased a sufficient amount of the stock in the company, added to what he already had, to give him a controlling interest and that he would assume entire control of the paper at an early day. In an interview Mr. Medill said the statement was correct, and the circumstances which brought about the change were briefly as follows: As is generally known a political difference of opinion between Mr. Medill and the other stockholders of the *Tribune* caused the withdrawal of the former from all editorial connection with the paper some four years since, a connection which has never been renewed except for a short period immediately after the fire of 1871, and which was ended by Mr. Medill's election to the Mayoralty. At the close of his term of office Mr. Medill went to Europe, and while there, during the latter part of last Summer, received information that he could either sell his stock in the *Tribune* or purchase a controlling interest, one of which he was desirous of doing. He immediately arranged to come home and since his arrival here, some two weeks ago, negotiations have been pending which to-day resulted as above stated. Mr. Medill purchases of Horace White all the stock in the *Tribune* except a minor portion which he will retain at present as an investment. Mr. White will go to Europe with the hope of recruiting his health, which has been considerably impaired by his severe professional labor of the past four years. Mr. Alfred Cowles, for twenty years business manager of the *Tribune*, retains a considerable portion of the stock, and will continue to manage the business department. As to the political status of the paper hereafter, Mr. Medill declares his intention is, to put it back into the position it so long, and always while under his management occupied, that of an exponent of the principles of the Republican Party, and a defender of all its measures based upon those principles. While at the same time reserving the right to freely criticise, and refusing to become the organ of any clique, or of any man, no matter how high his position. He expresses his firm belief that the Republican party should continue to hold the balance of power and control the country; and that any errors or faults of the party may, and should be, rectified inside the party. In reply to questions as to his opinion on the "Third Term" question, Mr. Medill said he did not believe that President Grant ever had the slightest idea of again becoming a candidate, and all the talk of "third term" originated and has its only foundation in the enterprise of newspapers desirous of filling their columns and creating a sensation. The original stock of the *Tribune* Company is 200 shares at $1,000 per share, and it is stated that Mr. Medill paid $300,000 for sixty shares, or at the rate of $5,000 a share, and that he now holds three-fifths of the entire stock.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK.

MILFORD, N. H., Oct. 30.—The Milford Five Cents Savings Bank has suspended, with liabilities of $500,000, which will be covered, it is believed, by securities held by the bank. The excitement runs high against some of the bank officials, and is increasing. The bank had stood well in the past, but a failure to pay an expected dividend in August, and the suspension of the Nashua banks last year made the depositors nervous. It is likely that the concern will be wound up.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The following are the latest mining stock operations: California, 61½; Overmann, 63½; Gould & Curry, 28¼; Savage, 72½; Crown Point, 58½; Yellow Jacket, 91; Segregated Belcher, 127½; Belcher, 37; Ophir, 62.

DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

REPORT OF MAJOR GEN. M'DOWELL ON THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE OUTRAGES AND DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH—HATRED OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NEGROES—INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS BY KUKLUX AND WHITE LEAGUERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Major Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of the South, has made the following report to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, St. Louis:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
LOUISVILLE, Ky, Sept. 30, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the General of the Army the following report of the military operations and military service in this division since the 6th of October, 1873, the date of my last annual report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, 1873.

Oct. 25, Companies B and C, First United States Artillery, left Fort Pulaski, Ga., for St. Augustine, Fla., and arrived at that post on the 26th of the same month. They relieved Companies F and H, Second United States Infantry, which was at once placed en route for Atlanta, Ga., at which post they arrived on the 29th of October.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

January 16, 1874.—Second Lieutenant G. E. Bacon and twenty-five men of Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, went from Frankfort to Monterey, Ky., to assist the United States Marshal in serving civil processes in that vicinity. The detachment returned to Frankfort Feb. 24. April 20, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, First Lieut. C. H. Noble and forty men of Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, went from Humboldt, Tenn., to Little Rock, Ark., to aid in preserving the peace. The detachment returned to Humboldt May 26. A detailed statement of the troubles at Little Rock was made by Capt. Thomas E. Rose, of the Sixteenth Infantry, and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the United States Army, June 27, 1874. June 14, Capt. A. W. Krontinger and fifteen men of the Second Infantry were sent from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Jackson Barracks, La. Capt. Krontinger was relieved from its command July 27, by Second Lieut. S. E. Clark, of the Second Infantry, and returned to his proper station. The detachment has been ordered to return to Mount Vernon. June 23, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. H. A. Theaker, was sent from Humboldt, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., in the Department of the Gulf. It is still in that department. Second Lieut. S. R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry, and a small guard remained at Humboldt to guard the public property.

July 7, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. W. G. Wedmeyer, was sent from Nashville Tenn., to Manchester, Coffee County, Tenn., to assist a United States Marshal in serving civil processes. The Company returned to Nashville Aug. 27.

Aug. 25, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. D. M. Vance, was sent from Nashville to Humboldt, Tenn. It is still at Humboldt.

Aug. 25, Second Lieutenant W. C. McFarlane, Sixteenth Infantry, and thirty-five men from Company K, were sent from Frankfort to Monterey, Owen County, Ky., on the requisition of the United States Marshal, to protect the deputies in the performance of their duties. The detachment is still at Monterey.

Sept. 8, I received the letter of the General of the Army of Sept. 5, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War of the same date, inclosing a letter and circular of Sept. 3 from the Attorney General of the United States concerning alleged outrages of various descriptions in certain States in this division. Sept. 9, in obedience to the instructions above mentioned, I detached Company A, Second Infantry, from Atlanta to Livingston, Sumpter County, Ala., and on the 11th of September, from the same place, Company H, Second Infantry, to Eufaula; Company F, Second Infantry, to Montevallo, Shelby County; Company B, Second Infantry, to Carrollton, Pickens County, and Company I, Second Infantry, to Butler, Choctaw County, Ala. On the same day I sent Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, from Columbia to Edgefield, S. C. Sept. 12, Company D, Second Artillery, was sent from Charleston to Barnwell, S. C.; Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, from Columbia to Abbeville, S. C., and Company D, Second Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Opelika, Ala. Sept. 14, Company G, Second Artillery, was sent from Raleigh, N. C., to Spartansburg, S. C., and Company E, Second Artillery, from Fort Macon, N. C., to Marion, S. C. Sept. 21, Company M, Second Artillery, was sent from Fort Johnston, N. C., to Unionville, Union County, S. C.; and Sept. 23, a company of the First Artillery was ordered from St. Augustine, Fla., to Charleston, S. C.

THE GEORGETOWN, S. C., RIOT.

The commanding officer at Charleston, S. C., telegraphed me, Aug. 16, that a special messenger had just come in to him from the intendant of Georgetown, S. C., representing the town to be in possession of a mob and threatened with fire and pillage; that a house had been attacked and three of the inmates shot; that on the 14th August the United States mail stage had been attacked as it was entering the town; that the Sheriff of the county had exhausted the means at his disposal to suppress the riot, but had been threatened, and had confined himself to his home, and that the respectable citizens were greatly alarmed and helpless to protect themselves. The difficulty was represented to have grown out of a quarrel between the political factions among the negroes. The parties interested applied for a company of United States troops to protect the lives and property of the well-disposed white and colored citizens. The application was not granted and the commanding officer was telegraphed that the case seemed one for the action, primarily at least, of the State authorities.

THE ELECTION RIOT IN LANCASTER, KY.

The Post Commander at Lancaster, Ky., reports that soon after the election at Lancaster, a controversy arose between two citizens of that place, each being a prominent member of a different political party; that the difficulty attracted the friends of each and increased in intensity until the night of Aug. 19, when a conflict took place between them in the public square, in which several hundred shots were fired, and four persons were wounded; that, on the 20th, he was called upon by the Sheriff of the county to aid him with his command to preserve the peace, which he did; that on the 21st the Town Marshal called upon him for the same purpose, to which call he responded; that no disturbance occurred in the daytime of the 20th, but that on the night of the 21st a large number of citizens from the county and those adjoining—friends of one of the parties—assembled in the town, and during the 22d attacked the house in which the friends of the other party had assembled and were defending themselves, and about 6:30 o'clock P. M. fired the house by the throwing of turpentine balls, and that great apprehension existed among the people that the town would be fired; that while the building was in flames he received a communication from the Collector of Internal Revenue asking protection for his office and the United States property in his charge; that he replied he would give him all it was in his power to give; that at the same time the Town Marshal in person served on him a written requisition for aid to quell the riot; that in endeavoring to do so the troops were fired upon, and one man was slightly wounded; that the troops returned the fire, dispersed the mob, took charge of the party who had been in the house and took them to camp, where by the direction of the Town Marshal they were released; that thereafter there were no disturbances.

Subsequently a portion of the militia of the State, under orders from the Governor of Kentucky, came and occupied the town. The aid of the local civil authorities, on their direct application, was given under a circular from these head-quarters of April 3, 1871. Doubting, however, the soundness of the principle laid down in the second paragraph of this circular, though I am aware of its having been sanctioned by high authority, legal as well as military, and being apprehensive of a conflict with the officers of the State of Kentucky in a matter purely local and in no way affecting the United States laws, I telegraphed the Commander not to interfere in any matter merely concerning the State authorities. Owing to an accident to the telegraph line the message was not received, fortunately, perhaps for the people of Lancaster, till the whole affair was over.

THE KUKLUX OF TENNESSEE.

I send herewith, marked "G," a letter of Aug. 23, from the commanding officer of the small detachment left at Swayne Barracks, Humboldt, Tenn., when the company of the Sixteenth Infantry was sent from that place to Jackson, Miss., last June. The letter is accompanied by affidavits, taken by the commanding officer, of certain colored people, alleging maltreatment at the hands of the whites. On the 21st of August, a telegram was received from the commanding officer, saying, "Send me fifteen or twenty men at once. The whole country around is under arms on account of the killing of some Kuklux by negroes Saturday night last. The Kuklux have been raiding in large numbers for two weeks. Parties have fired into the camp at night. Threats were made to attack us. All approaches to the garrison are watched by a med pickets every night. The colored people are driven from their homes and from their work. Some are shot. All in the garrison are worn out by constant night watching and fatigue. Full reports and affidavits will be sent by mail." Orders were telegraphed to Nashville to send a company of the Sixteenth Infantry to Humboldt, and a company arrived there Aug. 25.

In his report of the occurrences connected with the service at the post during the past year, the commanding officer for the time being says:

"Although the number of detachments called out to assist the United States Marshal are about the same as last year, complaints of outrages of various kinds committed on the negroes have been more numerous, particularly since the middle of August, and from such information as they bring in, the Kuklux have been raiding almost every night in portions of this, Gibson, and adjoining counties."

HOW THE KUKLUX STOP INFORMATION OF THEIR OUTRAGES.

The recent disturbances in this section of the State all seem to have started about the time the Civil Rights bill was brought before Congress, and the reports of outrages committed on the negroes by these outlaws have been more numerous since about that time than at any other period in the last three years. Many of these have simply amounted to the mere act of driving or frightening the colored men away, for the purpose of securing the small crops they have made, which is easily accomplished by threatening them with a visit at night of the Kuklux. I have learned since the Trenton massacre that just previous to that time, say about 23d August, every bridge, railroad, and river-crossing, and all roads and important points were strictly guarded by the whites, and up to the time of the massacre, and for some days afterward, the whole country was scoured by armed men for the purpose of capturing those who were supposed to have made their escape. Of the men who were taken from the jail at Trenton on the morning of 26th August, three have reached the garrison in safety, and are now in Memphis under the protection of the United States Marshal, and three more are known to be alive and at large. Since the recent troubles here, the number of outrages reported to me by parties who have been beaten had been comparatively few, from the fact that the Kuklux organization now seems to be so perfect that the parties outraged are in most instances prevented from coming here to give information themselves, and the fact of the outrages having been committed is only learned by general report through the county and from some of the friends of the parties, who pass the news from one to another. Many outrages would be prevented and many more of the Kuklux would be arrested and brought to justice if a United States Commissioner and one or two Deputy United States Marshals were stationed at every point where there is a regular garrison, instead of their being so remote, as is the case here. A very bitter feeling seems to exist among the people throughout this entire section of the country against the Government, and particularly against the negro, and the few Union men who reside in this vicinity are completely cowed and live in constant fear. Several of them have had threats made against their lives, to my own knowledge, during and since the recent disturbances. I ask attention to the suggestion that a United States Commissioner and a Deputy Marshal be appointed at places occupied by troops, so that the action of the latter may be prompt enough to be of effect; for by the orders I have given the troops are to be held in readiness to act on any requisition made on them by any United States civil officer; but that the officers of the army, as such, should take no initial action, but only act in aid of and in subordination to the United States civil authorities.

THE EDGEFIELD, S. C., AFFAIR.

The commanding officer of Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, established in camp at Edgefield, S. C., reports that on the 23d of September a delegation of the leading white and colored citizens of Edgefield waited on him and reported a fight then imminent or in progress between the white and colored citizens at Glover's Plantation, in Edgefield County, S. C., about fifteen miles from Edgefield and ten from Augusta, Ga. The commanding officer says:

"I immediately started, with ten men and a non-commissioned officer, in a wagon kindly palced at my disposal by the citizens of this place. En route I met armed bands of white men, who reported that the difficulty had been settled. I continued on, however, and on approaching the place found matters far from settled. Bands of armed white and colorep men were assembling from every direction. The former numbered at least 300 men, and of the latter I saw only about seventy-five or eighty; but I am satisfied a much larger number was concealed in the woods, judging from the bold front they presented. I at once proceeded to find the leader of the colored people, one Ned Tarrant, but was unable to see him that night, some of his men stating to me that he was not present. I then proceeded to Mr. Glover's house, where a part of the white forces was bivouacked. In conjunction with some of the best citizens of this party I talked the matter over, and am happy to say their wise counsels prevailed with their men. This morning about daybreak the white forces united, and the subject was again talked over. I then proposed to have one or two of the whites accompany me, and have a talk with the blacks, so as to prevent bloodshed and arrive at a proper understanding. This was accepted at once. Accompanied by three of the white I met the man Tarrant, and, after a protracted private interview in which he stated his version of the difficulty, it was finally agreed to disband both parties, which was done, but I must say rather reluctantly on the part of the whites. Having accomplished my mission to the satisfaction of the good men of both parties, I returned to this place, arriving this afternoon. During my absence the command of the camp devolved on First Sergt. Campbell, a very intelligent and discreet soldier. Owing to the excitement prevailing last night, in consequence of the influx of armed bands, both white and colored, coming from the upper part of the county. The Mayor deemed it prudent to prevent the entry of those parties to the town, and called on the military to assist the citizens to preserve the peace. Sergt. Campbell promptly responded, and furnished the desired number of men. The Mayor called on me again this evening to assist as before, and I have twenty men on duty, with every indication of perfect quiet at this hour, (11:30 P. M.) To-morrow, I think, will find all the parties at their homes, as I am satisfied they have departed from this vicinity to-night. Both parties are well armed, arms having been received by the whites since my arrival, without any endeavor at concealment on their part. In fact, the whole country is perfectly organized, and ready to take the field at any time. The blacks (militia) are armed by the State. After a careful investigation of the difficulty at the Glover plantation, I am satisfied the facts are as follows: Ned Tarrant, a Captain of the militia, a delegate to the late Republican Convention at Columbia, S. C., a very prominent negro, and living on the Glover plantation, had an attack made on his cabin on Saturday night, the 19th inst., by a party of five white men, who discharged three pistol-shots into his door and then rode off. He suspected Glover and one Adams to have been of the party, and at once beat his drum as a signal for the negroes to assemble at his place, this being the signal previously agreed upon to meet emergencies of this sort, as Tarrant stated, to save his life. Having assembled his men, and sent runners out threatening vengeance against Glover and his family, he (Glover) was not slow to learn the condition of affairs, and, in turn, signalled his people. In a few hours the whole county was in the wildest state of excitement. During all this time nobody seemed to know the whereabouts of the County Sheriff. The general impression is that he has fled the county. I will endeavor, as heretofore, to reconcile the parties and preserve the peace to the best of my ability. In the absence of any special or general instructions, I trust the course I have pursued in this matter will meet the approbation of the Major General Commanding."

The company was stationed at Edgefield on the application of the Attorney General as a suitable place to carry out the purposes of his circular of the 3d of September to the United States Marshals and attorneys, which purpose was to give them all needful aid in the discharge of their official duties. It will be noticed there was no civil officer present, either of the United States or of the State. Under these circumstances the personal conduct of the commanding officer has been approved by me. His position was an embarrassing one, and one an army officer should not occupy, not only on account of the responsibility he has to incur, but still more on account of the administration of the civil or common law.

INTIMIDATION IN LIVINGSTON, ALA.

The commanding officer at Livingston, Ala., which place has been recently occupied on the application of the United States Attorney General, reports on the 22d of September, that on Sunday, the 20th inst., he held a detachment ready to proceed to Belmont, but that on that day all parties dispersed. He says: "For the information of the commanding General I would respectfully state the cause of all these gatherings of whites and negroes in arms in this and the adjoining counties. The white people have an organization throughout the county known as the White League. They are determined the negroes shall not vote at the coming elections unless they vote as they do. To effect this they do everything in their power to intimidate the blacks. The two most active Republicans in this county, Billings (white) and Ivey (colored,) have been assassinated in the county since the 1st of August. These murders have had a very great effect on the colored people, particularly as they see no arrests have been made, nor have steps been taken to find out the offenders. To keep up the fear among the blacks, the whites now get together almost every day and night and ride the rounds in squads of from thirty to fifty men, armed with shot guns, pretending that the negroes are arming and gathering to attack the whites, which is not the case. There have been no parties of the negroes of any strength together. This place is the head-quarters from which the parties start, and I would respectfully ask that I be permitted to keep my men well in hand at this place where I can always know what is going on and be ready to move men to the neighborhood of any threatened disturbance. Since I arrived here on the 11th inst., there have been gatherings at three different points in this county. No collision has occurred, nor will there as long as the white people can intimidate the blacks by a display of armed force. A night attack on my camp is freely talked of here and in the country around, but I do not fear anything of the kind. On Sunday night about midnight, about thirty men, well armed, rode into the town, remained about fifteen minutes near the camp, and then rode off. I keep a good guard against anything of this kind."

The report above made by Capt. Mills, that the White League organization exists in Alabama, is confirmed by the statement made to me personally by a prominent and well-informed resident of New-Orleans, that this organization not only extends into the country parishes of Louisiana, but into the State of Alabama as well. In addition to the cases hereinbefore specially mentioned, there have been forty-two detachments sent out from the posts of Lancaster and Lebanon, Ky.; Humboldt and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Yorkville and Newberry, S. C. They were in aid of the United States Marshals and officers of the United States internal revenue, to enforce the writs of the United States.

THE RIVAL GOVERNORS OF ARKANSAS.

I send herewith the report of the Colonel commanding the Department of the Gulf.

Last April there was a rise and disorder at Little Rock—a disorder of such magnitude as to require the company stationed there to be reinforced from Humboldt, Tenn. The disturbances grew out of the claims of two political parties, as to which of their candidates was the rightful Governor of Arkansas. The report of the commanding officer of the Little Rock Barracks, Capt. Rose, of the Sixteenth Infantry, has already been submitted to the War Department. The Captain's course was judicious and effective, and deserving of commendation. On the 9th of June, the Nineteenth Infantry, then stationed in Louisiana, was ordered to be relieved and sent to the plains, and in order to secure the funds then remaining of the appropriation of the army, which, if unused, would be covered into the Treasury, the movement was ordered to take place without delay. The Third Infantry, which was to replace the Nineteenth, arrived at Holly Springs on the 5th of July, and being just from the plains, was ordered to encamp there during the hot weather and not go further south till the sick season should have passed.

THE RECENT STRENGTHENING OF THE FORCE IN LOUISIANA.

Thus it was that there was during the Summer in Louisiana but a detachment of fifteen men to guard the public property at Jackson Barracks, New-Orleans, one company to guard the barracks at Baton Rouge, and a company at Colfax, Grant Parish. Sept. 8, in accordance with the General of the Army's order of the 5th, I ordered the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, then here, at division head-quarters, to send the Third Infantry to Louisiana, distributing it between New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Shreveport, St. Martinsville, Harrisonburg, and Munroe. For this purpose he went to his head-quarters at Holly Springs, and was occupied in making provision for the transportation of medical supplies and pay of the regiment when he received the pressing telegram from New-Orleans, referred to in his report, and took the measures therein stated, subsequently going in person to New-Orleans, and taking with him such troops as were at hand, or were under orders for other posts. On receipt of the President's proclamation of the 16th of September, I strengthened Col. Emory by sending him, with all dispatch, the companies within reach that could possibly be spared, suspending, for the time, the execution of the orders of the 5th, relating to the Department of the South, and even taking companies from places but recently occupied. Since then seven companies of the Twenty-second Infantry have arrived at New-Orleans from the Lakes, and other troops are on the way there from the plains; and the companies taken from Alabama have been sent back to fulfill the duties which the emergency in New-Orleans had suspended; and the places in Louisiana have been or soon will be occupied as heretofore ordered.

THE NEGRO TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

As the condition of the military service will be affected by the question as to the need at all of any troops at the South, and, if needed, when the need will cease, I beg to transcribe the following extract from the statement made by me last January before the Military Committee of the House, at the time it was proposed to reduce the military establishment, and when it was the wish and belief of most persons that the need of any portion of the army at the South away from the sea-coast defenses, had passed or was soon to pass by:

The Chairman—State what the troops were doing in Kentucky.

Gen. McDowell—The last part of my answer that the troops were aiding the United States civil authorities in the enforcement of the United States laws will apply to the troops in Kentucky at this moment. There is a portion of these troops acting under the United States Marshal, serving writs, which he declares he cannot serve without the aid of the military force. There are but three companies in the State of Kentucky—a mere police force. One company is stationed at Lancaster, one at Lebanon, and one at Frankfort. They are stationed at those places chiefly because the troops are better provided for there than they would be elsewhere.

In the case of Lancaster, the troops were sent and are kept there, at the earnest entreaty of its citizens, on account of the disturbed state of the country. I went to Lancaster to see if that post could not be broken up and a post established at Nicholsonville, but as the two places were close together, I decided to make no change, on account of the expense involved in so doing, and because there seemed to be an equal balance in the demands of the two places.

The Chairman—Is there a feeling of apprehension of disturbance by the Kuklux in that region—South Carolina?

Gen. McDowell—I don't think there is any general feeling now, but I think if you will ask the two parties down South they will concur in one thing—and that more perhaps because of its moral effect than of any physical force that could be exercised—that the presence of a small force there is of a great benefit to the peace and quiet and prosperity of the country. I think that both parties will agree in that. The ignorant poor whites, as they are called, have a feeling of hostility against the blacks, and the other whites have a feeling of distrust of and disgust at the political action of the masses of the blacks, particularly in South Carolina and Louisiana. In South Carolina the colored element is predominant. It has complete control of the State and of its principal city, Charleston, the limits of that city having been extended, I am told, many miles into the country, so as to give the colored population complete control of the city, as well as the State. The State taxation is excessive, and there is a strong feeling on the part of persons who own property against the State Government, and this condition of affairs produces considerable uneasiness throughout the community, both on the part of the blacks with respect to the whites in the upper districts, and on the part of the whites in respect to the blacks in the lower country.

CONDITION OF LOUISIANA—THE TROOPS STATIONED THERE.

The Chairman—Will you state the condition of Louisiana, and the troops you have there.

Gen. McDowell—Louisiana is in a very disturbed condition; it was so last year, and it is so still, and I fear it is likely to remain so for some time to come. On account of the reasons which I have before mentioned, the military posts in Louisiana are very much changed during the year, troops being shifted from one place to another as the necessity for the service may appear to the department commander to require. The permanent posts are the Jackson Barracks at New-Orleans and the barracks at Baton Rouge, both Government barracks, both on Government land, and both permanent in their nature and character. From these two posts the department commander has established various small temporary posts, breaking them up from time to time, and bringing the troops back again, shifting them as the occasion may have required. I think it is safe to say that the troops in Louisiana have been of immense public good. It is so recognized, I believe, by all parties. They have been the preservers of peace, and I think that their whole course has been of the most conservative character. As I said in my annual report: "The duty devolved upon the officers and men, and their commander in the Department of the Gulf, during the past year, has been of the most delicate, important, and, frequently, embarrassing kind, and has been discharged with tact, fidelity, and, in all cases, with effect."

The Chairman—Can you state the reasons for keeping the military force there?

Gen. McDowell—The reasons are entirely out of the sequela of the war, the reconstruction acts, the condition of the colored race, and the relations which it bears to the other inhabitants of that State; and the fact that the City of New-Orleans, with its large commerce, its capital, its connections with the centres of capital and commerce in other parts of the world, has a white population principally, and that the State itself is largely in the hands of the colored people, and that these two elements thus far have not been harmonious. There has been distrust, one side against the other, and misunderstanding, perhaps largely the result of causes which look away back to the past, and which will take some considerable time in the future before they are disposed of. It is a philosophical as well as a political question, about which people may differ, but the fact stands that the problem presents very great complications, and of which I do not myself see the solution, and I doubt if any one knows it, although he may think he does. I was there last Winter, and am going there now, and I can say that the military force there has been material physical effect. I have wished, as a matter of economy, military discipline and efficiency to have the troops concentrated as much as possible, and when and where possible to have them in the Government buildings, on Government ground. The quarters occupied at many places in the South are temporary shanties, built mostly during the war, and now in a state of decay. I ask attention of immense consequence—not for the physical effect which a handful of men could produce, but for its moral effect. I think this same remark may apply in a large degree to the troops all through the South. The number of troops through all this vast region of country is little over 3,000 men, so insignificant a force that it cannot exercise any again to my recommendation that Augusta Arsenal, which is utterly out of place and out of position to be continued as an arsenal, be turned over for use as a garrison for troops, and that the estimates heretofore submitted for converting the building at Mount Vernon Barracks into quarters be favorably acted on as soon as Congress shall act on the recommendation to revoke the authority for its sale.

I send herewith the report of the chief of the several staff departments at the department head-quarters of the operations under their charge during the past year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major General Commanding Division of the South.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

DETROIT, Mich, Oct. 30.—The late gale was very severe on the lakes. It is estimated that there were but comparatively few vessels outside, but several disasters have already been reported, among which are the schooners Thomas Mott, ashore and a total loss, at Ludington, Lake Michigan; the Thomas P. Sheldon, ashore and full of water, at Clay Banks, Lake Erie, and the Queen City, ashore at Point Pelee Reef. These vessels were all laden with wheat, from Chicago for Buffalo.

WASHINGTON.

THE ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR NEXT YEAR.

A REDUCTION OF MANY MILLIONS—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE COMING ELECTIONS—THE PRINTING OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The estimates for the expenses of the Government during the next fiscal year are in process of tabulation and printing, for the use of the Committee on Appropriations and for submission to Congress. While it is impossible to get at the aggregates of the estimates for the different departments till the work of compilation and tabulation is nearly completed, it is already well established that there will be a reduction of many millions in the total sum of the estimates below those last year presented to Congress.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The recent political news from all parts of the country is much more hopeful than a week ago. Republicans who were doubtful of retaining a majority in the next House of Representatives are now quite confident, though the contest is still felt to be close. A prominent and active politician in Pennsylvania writes that his information, of a private and confidential character, covering almost every town in the State, shows an excellent Republican prospect, and that nothing short of a political earthquake can take the State away from the Republicans. The same person expresses the opinion that the Republican loss of members of Congress will not be more than three. Republicans here have been expecting a loss of at least six or eight Congressmen in that State, in districts which, at best, are very close and uncertain. The Democrats are, of course, making their own figures, and they estimate a majority on their side in the House of from fifteen to forty, and talk of carrying the State tickets in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Illinois. But the information from Republican sources certainly shows that the estimates of the Democrats are based more upon their unexpected success in Indiana and Ohio than on any ascertained facts from the canvass in States which are to vote next week.

THE REVISED CODE.

The work of preparing the volumes of the revised statutes for the printer is pushed forward as fast as the nature of the work will admit, but it will at best be December, and possibly January, before they will be within reach of the public. Congress ordered that they should be comprised in two volumes, but there ought to have been an edition in three, or even four, volumes, as each of the two ordered will be nearly as heavy as the standard quarto dictionaries, though as much pains as possible has been taken to keep them within a manageable bulk.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

The interest in the safe burglary trial continues unabated. Hayes was on the stand again all day, and gave a history of his operations subsequent to the opening of the safe. He charged District Attorney Harrington with having visited him at the District Jail, and offered to see him (Hayes) "through." Harrington told Hayes, at the same time, as the latter states, "that he wanted some confidential friend of Hayes to come to Washington, who could be consulted as his representative in the case." It is understood that the theory of the defense will be that the burglary was planned by the enemies of Whitley and the Government Detectives, in order to bring odium and ruin upon them, and that the testimony for the prosecution has been prepared by the same parties to carry out their original purpose.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Information has been received here that the following-named persons will accompany his Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, who is momentarily expected at San Francisco in the United States steamer Benecia: Elisha H. Allen, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Kingdom and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Gov. John O. Dominis, the King's brother-in-law, Chief of Staff, and Military Governor of the Island of Oahu; His Excellency, Mr. Kapena, a nobleman of that Kingdom, and Governor of the Island of Maui; Mr H. A. P. Carter, the principal merchant and factor of Honolulu, and members of the Privy Council, attaché or associate with Mr. Allen; the King's valet or body servant; the King and his suite, with Mr. Pierce, United States Minister, number seven in all, and left Honolulu between the 10th and 15th of October.

SOUNDINGS TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Tuscarora will probably leave San Francisco to-day to conduct a line of soundings to the Sandwich Islands.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieuts. Tanssig and Dunlap are ordered to the hydrographic office; Chief Engineer Sprague to duty in charge of engineer's stores at Washington Navy-yard; Chief Engineer Carpenter to the Powhatan; Past Assistant Engineer Kirby to temporary duty at the Washington Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Engineer Robinson to the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Ensign Kilburn is detached from the Richmond, and ordered to duty on the North Pacific station; Ensign Green from the Pinta, and ordered to an examination for promotion; Chief Engineer Dungan from the Powhatan, and ordered to proceed home to await orders; Passed Assistant Engineer Morley from the Wasp on the South Atlantic station, and ordered to return home and report on arrival.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPES CONTRACT.

H. T. Sperry, special agent of the Post Office Department at Hartford, telegraphs that the order for stamped envelopes, &c., for some 322 post offices, which was delivered to the contractors last Tuesday morning, has been filled, and that the supplies were shipped to all the various offices by the noon train to-day; this is considered by the department to be indicative of an entirely satisfactory performance of the contract by the Plympton Company. Mr. Casilear of the Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is now in Hartford, at the request of the Postmaster General, to see that the dies for the embossed stamps shall perfectly conform to the requisite standard.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Alexander Martin to be Melter and Refiner of the San Francisco Mint; Thomas S. Black to be Postmaster at Box Elder, Utah; Josiah Winch to be Postmaster at Fernandina, Fla.; Jacob C. Otis to be Postmaster at Glenwood, Iowa, vice Newell, suspended; Sidney P. Cambia to be Postmaster at San Antonio. Thomas P. Ochiltree is suspended from the office of Marshal of the Eastern District of Texas, and Lemuel D. Evans appointed in his place. Evans was formerly a Judge in Texas, and is an ex-member of Congress. The President has also appointed J. E. Carpenter, Trustee of the Reform School, District of Columbia, and John A. Martin to be Internal Revenue Gauger for the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, [illegible]; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, [illegible]; coin, including [illegible] in coin certificates, [illegible]; outstanding legal tenders, [illegible]. The internal revenue receipts to-day were [illegible].

THE BROOKLYN MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS RATIFIED —ADDRESSES BY SENATOR CONKLING, CONTROLLER SCHROEDER, RIPLEY ROPES AND OTHERS.

The Republicans of Brooklyn assembled in thousands last evening at the Academy of Music, to ratify the State and county nominations. The auditorium and galleries were crowded to excess, and the utmost enthusiasm was exhibited. In its organization the gathering was eminently respectable, and differed from most assemblages of a like character in the fact that it appeared to be controlled exclusively by men whose business occupations were wholly dissociated from political life. The chair was taken by Hon. John Carson Brevoort, and the platform was filled by a number of gentlemen, most of whose names will be found in the list of Vice Presidents appended. The speakers were the Chairman, Gen. Philip S. Crooke, candidate for District Attorney; Senator Conkling, Controller Schroeder, Alderman Ropes, and Hon. Peter Ostrander. The speeches of the Chairman and Gen. Crooke were brief and to the point, and Senator Conkling then addressed the convention in a speech which lasted about an hour. His appearance on the platform was the signal of hearty and spontaneous outbursts of applause, and his address, unlike those delivered at the Democratic gathering a few days previous, was distinguished by temperance, calmness, and moderation. In general terms he adverted to the great issues involved in the campaign, and directing attention to the history of the Republican Party, with special reference to its connection with the great civil war, he asserted that, in view of recent complications, its mission was not ended, but it had still before it a long life of prosperity and usefulness. He did not, in manner or speech, undervalue the importance of the Democratic victories of Ohio and Indiana, and observed that the Democratic Party in this State occupied the anomalous position of declaring themselves in favor of a resumption of specie payments while they at the same time rejoiced over the victories of the West by firing off cannon and other evidences of partisan pleasure. The speaker warmly defended President Grant from the unmerited attacks made upon him, and apropos of the prevailing impression that the genus politician had degenerated, he declared from personal experience that the reverse was the truth. He gave a humorous description of the manner in which desks were transformed into side-tables filled with liquors and cigars when he first entered Congress; but now a complete reformation was effected, and their halls of legislation in Washington might favorably compare with any in the world. He did not make any reference to the question of a third term, though, indeed, a voice was heard to propound a question respecting his opinions on the subject, and the matter was left altogether out of consideration, except when Mr. Ostrander subsequently disclosed his preference for a third term rather than a perpetuation of Southern outrages under a Democratic Executive. The speeches were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and repeated cheers were given for the success of the State and County tickets.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings commenced at 8 o'clock by the nomination of Hon. J. Carson Brevoort as presiding officer. Mr. Brevoort, who was loudly cheered, called the meeting to order. He said: Your call to preside over the vast meeting here gathered is most flattering. Before giving way to others better fitted to enlist your attention I wish to enforce and utter one sentiment, which is, "stand by your flag." In politics, as in battle, there can be only two real adversaries and opposing hosts. The third party and side issues must betray the side they desert from. More especially is this the case just now. Our great Republican Party, so long in deserved power, is threatened by side attacks stirred up and encouraged by our only true opponent, the Democratic Party. Without impugning the motives of the leaders of that party, it is evident that the only real motive is to take the reins in hand, and no blame to it for the effort, provided that only fair means are used. But that party has no policy to indorse; it has no vital issues to advocate, and now goes howling around seeking for a breach by which it may enter the Republican stronghold. Let the gentlemen who are now about to address you speak further on these subjects, and then ask yourselves if any real cause of grievance can be alleged against the Republican Party that saved the nation in its hour of distress, and which now must continue the policy of preservation and reconciliation.

The following Vice Presidents and Secretaries were elected:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Charles G. Lowrey, Darwin B. James, James S. T. Stranahan, Charles H. Fellows, Samuel E. Belchar, N. D. Morgan, Henry H. Kent, John P. Douglass, Isaac S. Catlin, Theodore Hinesdale, H. B. Sprague, Charles L. Fincke, E. A. Lambert, J. Carson Brevoort, Theodore Maynard, A. J. Perry, Joseph F. Knapp, Edwin Atkins, E. D. Fowler, L. S. Burnham, Julian Allen, Gen. Phillip S. Crooke, William Coit, James F. Abrams, Franklin Whiting, John Carhart, Richard Hazard, W. J. Cropsey, George T. Hope, John M. Stearns, F. B. Spellman, Ludovic Bennett, W. B. Palmer, A. B. Richardson, William Aikens, George Wales, Robert McIntyre, Moses G. Leonard, Samuel W. Green, William H. Burbank, D. S. Arnott, R. Noble, A. C. Harrison, Ambra Snow, John C. Calkins, A. Haviland, William H. Taylor, James Hazelhurst, A. Ford, W. M. Thomas, John . Venus, D. B. Barnett, C. M. Sanford, P. W. Ostrander, J. J. Rend, C. Crowell, John H. Brady, J. C. Rowan, Geo. W. Bungay, Wm. H. Lyon, Thos. Painter, William H. Rome, S. Van Wyck, E. D. White, Thomas C. Smith, Charles J. Corwin, S. M. Beard, W. Morrison, John Pickett, Harvey W. Pearce, James K. Briggs, James Williams, Joseph Darrow, Charles Neidig, Robert Jones, James Greenwood, John E. Cammeyer, Frederick Schools, J. P. Walter, Q. C. De Groot, William Reed, Benjamin Evans, R. S. Bushnell, S. R. Stegman, John Dreyer, J. M. Baker, Daniel Du Bois, A. D. Porter, James Gridley, Samuel Bartman, S. Backmyer, C. E. Mangle, R. H. Tweedy, Jacob Worth, John H. Burns, A. Suydam, John Davies, Frederick Kloppenburgh, A. W. Gleason, Charles M. Church, Edward Egolf, George H. Fisher, L. H. Rowan, Hon. John Dikeman, John D. Cutter, H. W. Sage, George Thomas, George Ricard, Frank Parker, T. C. Brower, George E. Hoyt, John Van Nostrand, B. F. Blair, D. Buckley, J. R. Thomas, Edwin Beers, John H. Deireck, R. Cornell White, Charles Blossom, A. Oatman, William J. Combs, Stewart L. Woodford, B. Reynolds, John B. Norris, J. M. Bon, H. B. Robertson, Levi Darbee, Samuel Daniels E. D. Berri, Henry Taylor, John Gibbs, John French, E. McNamara, John L. Ryder, H. S. Crowell, John H. Monks, A. R. Higgins, Andrew Hegeman, John Snyder, John F. Henry, John M. Hicks, Joseph Goldmark, William Walker, J. B. Murray, Henry Elliott, F. H. Trowbridge, H. Walker, W. Curtis, Isaac Hewlett, William Young, H. R. Fletcher, L. W. Manchester, H. G. Reeves, W. W. Stevenson, A. F. Campbell, George H. Roberts, John M. Phelps, Thomas S. Sands, H. D. Abbott, Christie Davis, Henry Henchell, William H. Bligh, Jared Clark, William M. Price, S. Gardinier, Bernard Peters, L. C. Ryder, L. B. Thursby, A. Wright, Nicholas Langier, George A. Jarvis, A. Ammerman, John W. Harmon, T. K. Horton, W. L. Barnes, Charles J. Shepard, J. M. Turner, C. E. Teale, A. F. Larned, T. H. Marvin, B. R. Corwin, William E. Orr, B. Johnson, Charles Hautman, G. C. Lawrence, William Taylor, S. Sanderson, J. H. Taylor, Rudolph Kamecke, H. S. Masters, Samuel Carlyle, William Tobias.

SECRETARIES.

T. C. Cronin, W. G. Low, J. H. Slipper, D. S. Quimby, Jr., Garrett Smith, Herman Cottrell, J. C. Coffin, John M. Drowne, O. H. Doolittle, Joseph N. Woodhead, J. A. Lewis, George B. Gough, Charles Dodd, W. White, B. L. Hull, James M. Sample, John H. Guiles, H. M. Tate, Charles S. Mason, John S. Coles, S. Wright, James Von Volkenburgh, Robert Green, William M. Goodnow, John Cavanagh, Charles E. Crowell, Tunis Bergen, Jr., P. F. D. Hibbs, T. V. Sand, J. H. Raymond, P. M. Kay, Nelson J. Gates, Samuel T. Owens, James Dunning, Charles Small, H. E. Wheeler, William Greeve, F. H. Howland, C. E. Maxwell, H. Dallay, Jr., Charles C. Sawyer, George W. Ellard, George M. Tompkins, John F. York, George H. Allen, Frederick Herr, William Spencer, J. Field, William H. Grace, J. Jones, J. P. Williams, William H. Lawrence, H. M. Connelly, Ruloff Van Brunt, Dr. Whitney, William E. Mason, J. O. Horton, Charles H. Van Vorst, H. W. Green, G. F. Gregory.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Secretary, Mr. David Williams, proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted with cheers:

Whereas, The welfare of the people demands a just and honorable administration of the affairs of both State and nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize in the Administration of Gen. Grant a faithful adherence to all its promises and a strict observance of the principles of Republican government, and we heartily indorse its policy, both domestic and foreign.

Resolved, That taxes should be kept at the lowest point possible consistent with an economical administration, and should be equitably adjusted, so as to be as light as possible on all classes of our citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of and indorse the resolutions adopted at our State Convention, held at Utica Sept 23, 1874, and consider them a candid enunciation of the cardinal principles of the Republican Party of this State.

Resolved, That the administration of John A. Dix meets with our entire approval; that it has fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of the people, and can point with pride to the great achievements in the management of the finances of the State, an examination of which will show a marked difference between Republican and Democratic administrations, the difference between honesty and corruption. The Democratic policy was such as not only to consume all the heavy taxes paid by an overburdened people, but so fraudulently abstract from the Sinking Fund of this State $4,500,000, to characterize which the words prodigacy and dishonesty are inadequate.

Resolved, That the future of a political party is to be decided from its past history. The Democratic Party [illegible] economy, and [illegible] the greatest [illegible]. It promised low taxes and made [illegible] Sinking Fund. It called for honest elections and [illegible] State by false counting and ballot-stuffing. It denounced salary-grabbing, but made it a law by their votes, and then nominated and voted for a Speaker of the House of Representatives who dodged the vote and put in his pocket the increased pay. It advocates hard money in New-York and paper money and repudiation in Ohio and Indiana. It calls for honest public officers, but when its success is sure, it chooses the vicious and the pliant who will do the corrupt will of its masters. It formulates the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," and having corrupted the land by making office the reward of party success, asks for civil service reform. It demands home rule and delivers up the control of the two foremost cities in the land to a Tweed, a Morrissey, and a McLaughlin, who dictate candidates and make their will that of cities, and would fasten a like policy upon the State and nation. It calls for local reform and murders innocent children, robs the poor and starves the widow and the orphan. It proclaims at all times, in all places, all things to all men, and practices honesty and economy nowhere.

Resolved, That we solemnly denounce the infamous management of our Commissioners of Charities as disclosed by the recent investigation of a committee of our Board of Supervisors.

Resolved, That we learn with shame and mortification the dreadful condition of our political charities which has placed such a stain upon the reputation of our city; and we call upon the people at the coming election to show their abhorrence of such crimes and their perpetrators by utterly destroying the power of the Democratic Party in this country.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to elect the nominees of the several Republican conventions, believing that in their election the people will be able to secure retribution for the past and indemnity for the future. [Cheers.]

The following communication from Gov. Dix, dated Albany, 29th inst., was read amid loud applause:

I have received your favor of yesterday, inviting me to attend and address a mass-meeting of the citizens of Kings County at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, to-morrow. My official engagements are such that it is impossible for me to absent myself from this city at the present. It would be very gratifying to me to meet our Republican friends in Kings County; but as it is impossible, I beg you to say to them for me that I shall look to the result of their efforts at the coming election with an interest far exceeding any which I have in it personally, for it is the cause of reform and honest government in which they are engaged. I am sure that our political friends in Kings County will do their whole duty, and with the same activity and vigilance in other parts of the State I cannot doubt that the effort will be crowned with a triumphant victory.

REMARKS OF GEN. CROOKE.

Gen. Philip S. Crooke, candidate for the office of District Attorney, was the first speaker. He said: I am inclined to think somebody has waked up. The Republican Party was asleep, or it was said to be so a week or two ago by our opponents, but somebody has waked up. What is the matter? We have had matter enough here to wake up the dead almost. We have had matter enough to wake up the sick, the halt, the lame. We have matter enough within this county to wake up any population—I will not say any Christian population, but any human beings short of Fiji Islanders, and I do not know but even they would have been waked up, for I rather think they do not like to have the sick misused, or have people starved. They like fat people; they prefer fat missionaries for their tables to lean and starved ones. Seriously, my friends, I have lived within a mile of the poor-house of this county for the last thirty-five years. For some twenty-five years I had something to do with the administration of the affairs of this county, when the county was small, and was administered carefully, prudently, and properly, by men who were Democrats before the Republican party was born. I was one of them in those days. What is Democracy now? Democracy is the same, but what is the Democratic Party of Kings County? Why, in its operations it is a huckster's shop outside, with trading officers inside. I will not call hard names, but its operations are so near to thieving and stealing that I do not want to be personal with my old friends and acquaintances on the other side by describing them, and thousands and thousands of them who are on the outside of the ring, looking curiously or watchfully, as long as they do not get inside, think of them just as we do. The operations of that party in this county, as disclosed by an examination of its own officials under oath, are of so plain a nature that there is no man who can read the testimony that does not understand the practices of the inner Ring in regard to the public administration of the County affairs as separate from the city. Of late years the affairs of the county have slidden into the hands of a peculiar race of officials, who have been allowed to go on their own way. It is a matter of proof, demonstrated by figures, that of the half million of dollars raised from the people of this county for the poor, at least one-quarter is expended in salaries to unnecessary and incompetent officials. The hospitals at Flatbush, instead of being hospitals for the sick and the miserable, have got to be hospitals for worn-out and miserable politicians. Men are quartered there when there is no place for them in the City Government, and when they are unfit for anything else. Every Commissioner of Charities has a small corps of clerks and assistants in addition to the regular force of officers at Flatbush. Then, again, there is a system by which the poor, it is pretended, are assisted in hard times by little orders upon the stores, and upon the presentation of those orders the recipient of the order gets what the store-keeper calls a dollar's worth, but which he could get anywhere else for about fifty cents. The consequence is that for every dollar given to the poor in that way, the poor get fifty cents and the poor politicians get the other fifty cents. It is only necessary to talk to our friends of the Democratic Party who vote their ticket consistently, as men, and show them this state of things, and they will unite with us to remedy them. Dozens and hundreds of them tell me so already, and they will tell you so too, if you do your duty.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Senator Roscoe Conkling was then introduced to the audience, and was received with cheers. He spoke as follows:

One thing above all others gives value to this hearty welcome. Your presence and your animation show that Brooklyn is not heedless of an election which must seriously affect the interest and the honor of the State of New-York and of the cities and hamlets throughout all her borders.

I, too, feel a deep interest in the approaching election, and it has distressed me that occupations and claims on my time which I was not able to put aside, have prevented my appearing more frequently to urge in public the duty of holding our great commonwealth on the side of commercial honor and of human rights. Does any man doubt that not only the better sentiment of the State, but numbers, also, are in favor of the ticket headed by John A. Dix? No man well informed doubts this, and yet the Tammany Party hopes to win. How? Why? Because of apathy, indifference, and discouragement among Republicans. Discouragement! whence comes discouragement? Why, it seems the most recent cause is that, though several States have voted right, there are two distant States in which the elections have gone wrong—and every man, North and South, who has fought the Government, and who hates it now; every man who would joy to see the national honor tarnished, feels good about it. I do not say that many patriots do not in their partisanship rejoice also, but I say there is not one hater of the flag between ocean and ocean who does not feel inward joy when he hears that a State has gone Democratic. Two great States have just declared for the Democracy, and the event has had much the same effect on many men that a rebel victory used to have during the war—the effect is much the same, and the men who feel it are much the same. It is an ill-wind, no doubt, but it may blow some good if we study its causes and realize its meaning. For the test it applies to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of New-York, I do not regret it. It touches with a live coal the sincerity and courage of every man who has pretended to abhor the worst aims and worst types of modern Democracy. Repudiation, open and shameless—dishonesty, downright and palpable—have managed to proclaim themselves master in two States. Shall Republicans in the commercial centre of the country cower and wilt before such a shadow? Shall a great party halt, and tremble a golden opportunity away? Shall men be listless or palsied when they need only action and courage to win a great victory, and to do a great right? Shame to the laggard or coward thought that finds anything but a summons to duty in the tidings from the West. Shame to the Republican who will not set his face like flint against the abominable doctrines which, through neglect and deception, have won their way in Ohio and Indiana. What can we learn from these lost elections? In front of all else stands the fact that that cause and that party, be it good or bad, is surest to triumph in the long run which flies its own flag, nominates its own men, sticks to its own organization, stands by its own doctrines, and accepts its own responsibilities. During the last three years of third-party impostures, of deceitful nominations and intrigues, of masquerading in new names and disguises, the Democratic leaders in Ohio have stubbornly maintained their old organization. Those who chose to join it could do so, but new-fangled masks, and partnerships for votes and spoils, have been bluntly refused. In Indiana, much the same thing is true. Mr. Voorhees, who made the platform and led the canvass, and led with an ability none can deny, was the one Democrat in Congress in 1872 who denounced and exposed the Cincinnati Convention, and the silly *hoaxes* which followed. Swept into the muddy whirlpool which engulfed the national Democracy, these States, with unyielding tenacity and unity, have held fast to their own party men and measures, and to their own organization. To this is largely due the vitality, the discipline, and the endurance, which, even when battling for an unholy cause, has made them victors—victors even over right.

IS THERE A LESSON IN THIS FOR US?

There are men, good men, Republicans, who seem to think the Republican Party owes a perpetual apology for its existence. It is not quite the thing to be partisans, we are told. Why not? Why is it not right to be the partisan of your Government, your party, your church, or your friend? What is the sense of belonging to a party a little, belonging to it off and on, belonging to it now and then? If it is not fit to belong to, no one should belong to it at all. If it is fit, if, despite the unworthy members and flaws and shortcomings which inhere in all human associations, it is the better of the two parties, then why not go for it and go with it, and make the best of it? Why not act in the spirit of the Scripture command, "Whatsoever your hand findeth to do, that do ye even with your might?" It seems to be admitted that the present Governor and his associates on the ticket have in the main discharged their duties faithfully. They stand on Republican principles, and yet their defeat is hoped for on the ground that Republicans do not care enough about their party creed, are not sincere enough in their party professions to go to the polls and vote. With a party history grander than any other, with principles on which depend the honor and the interest of the nation, and the progress of humanity and free government in the world, with candidates who have been weighed in the balance and found faithful, Republicans are relied upon to give away the State of New-York to a horde of partisans who in truth mean nothing in harmony with the judgment and conscience of the nation, as continually recorded since 1860. They, to whom it is hoped dissatisfied or heedless Republicans will give up the scepter of the State, are partisans—but they are partisans on the other side. Is not Mr. Tilden a partisan? When Republicans voted for him for the Assembly, and for Mr. Seymour, and for Mr. Tieman, and the rest, in 1871, Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the State Committee. What did he do? Tweed had ruled the State Convention and nominated the ticket. He had renominated the recreant State officers who at Albany had promoted his flagrant schemes of plunder. This was notorious long before the Rochester Convention met, and yet the State officials, already convicted at the bar of public opinion, were boldly presented again for the suffrages of the people. Such things are not unknown even now in the County of Kings. Such was the Democratic ticket in 1871. Mr. Tilden was nominated and supported by the Republicans, and while accepting their support and knowing the sin and shame of the Democratic State ticket, I ask again what did Mr. Tilden do? Look at the official canvass of the votes of that year on Manhattan Island and in this county, and in that record, if anywhere in human annals, you will see a picture of the besotted bigotry of party. Perhaps you may find something worse there. The counted vote in New-York was nearly as large for the notorious Tweed State ticket in 1871, as it had been the year before for John T. Hoffman, when, as you all know now, many thousands were fraudulently added to the count. Did Mr. Tilden or Mr. Tilden's friends oppose or repudiate the Rochester ticket, reeking as it was with the most odious frauds that ever polluted New-York? Republicans could run after Mr. Tilden, as they ran after that other great and gifted reformer, Havemeyer; but Mr. Tilden saw the Tweed ticket with the party label on it, and he could see nothing else. The same thing was true of those who manage for Mr. Tilden now. My neighbor, Mr. Kernan, who I see stood here the other evening, in 1871 traversed the State asking votes for the Tweed State ticket, and, according to the published reports, on much the same grounds he presents now. Mr. Seymour did the same thing in limited degree. In Oneida County, where these two distinguished gentlemen reside, there was then a Democratic State Senator who had voted frequently for everything for which Tweed voted. His party selected him from all their members to be nominated again, and with his record before them all the Democrats voted for him, and every Democratic voice said amen. The same leaders and the same followers confront us now, asking to be trusted, and you wonder whether many who have disapproved them heretofore will even vote on Tuesday next. Why is this? There are no miracles nowadays. There is a cause for everything. What is the cause of the torpid, inert, dissatisfied state of many men in respect of public affairs? There may be many causes; I want to speak of one. The panic has distressed a vast multitude, but I am not about to speak of the panic. If a man believes the Republican Party brought on the panic, and that the matter can be helped by going for repudiation and inflation, that man needs a physician, not an argument. There is one cause of public stupefaction of which I would remind and warn you. The country has long been kept filled with din about universal corruption. A foreigner reading a large part of the American press, or traveling through the United States and listening to what has come to be the general rule of talk, would suppose we had fallen on the most depraved and venal era of the Republic, if not of the world. Nothing is exempt. Everything is cheapened, everything is suspected and disparaged. From the President down, every man in public station, every candidate for public station, is treated as if he were an unprincipled schemer. The presumptions of common sense are reversed. Formerly, if a man was selected by his fellow-citizens for a public trust, the presumption was that he was worthy, and one of the presumptions of the law for a thousand years has been that a public officer does his duty. But now, a man need only be nominated to be at once suspected; he need only be in office to be the mark for every foul imputation. All this, of course, takes effect chiefly on the party in power. For fourteen years the Republican Party has held power, save during the three years when the Democratic Party and Andrew Johnson pressed each other to each other's bosoms.

I will not speak of what has been accomplished during these memorable years. If we dare refer to the past we are at once told that a party can't live on its past—and this is true; but when you want to know what a man or a body of men can do, or will do in the future, it is rather useful to know what they have done already. However, I am not now dealing with the achievements, in war, peace, diplomacy, finance, civilization, of the Republican Party. My point is different. During all these years not only the opposition and the "outs," but the non-partisan, the impatient, the critics, politicians, people, gossips, and press, have been battering away at the party in power. Much of this pelting falls on the President and Congress, and I am glad to know it grows worse and worse, because its excess is to be its cure, and the sooner the point of satiety and reaction is reached the better. It was very bad in Mr. Lincoln's time. It is far worse now. When Mr. Sumner died most of his eulogists seemed to fall involuntarily into a dismal monotone of praise; in stereotyped phrase they praised him for being personally honest "in these times of general corruption." Such railings and lamentations have filled the public ear till thousands of men and women are puzzled and despondent, and half doubtful whether it is worth while to vote or to discharge the duties of citizenship. Speaking not as a Republican, but as an American, proud of my country and of my countrymen, I enter my denial and my protest against this monstrous libel. Speaking of public men in Washington on both sides, as a body, I believe they will compare favorably with those who went before them. I entered Congress fifteen years ago. From then till now, under Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, my opportunity of seeing both before and behind the scenes has been improved with diligence, and nothing is more certain than the change for the better in the Executive Departments in both wings of the Capitol, and in the Supreme Court. In 1859 a large proportion of the members of the House of Representatives went habitually armed with deadly weapons. Drinking to excess was surprisingly common. Large numbers in both Houses were often, long before evening, unfit to do business. Liquor was kept, as far as I know, in every committee-room in the Capitol—book-cases doing duty as side-boards. Gambling and other dissipations were very common among public men, and vice and debauchery were topics of loud and unclean jest. Lobbying and jobbery were too palpable and prevalent to be overlooked, and on all sides lax practices prevailed which now would scarcely be credited. All this is changed for the better, greatly for the better, in all respects. Liquor is not tolerated in the Capitol. Hardly a man in either House that I am aware of disqualifies himself by drink. Gambling and debauchery are no longer practiced, or they are at least hidden away. No man dares now, as formerly, to boast or jest over such achievements. Venal jobbery, if practiced, is too secret to be seen. Formerly every Cabinet officer, and many others, rode in a public carriage as a matter of course; now a Cabinet officer who merely allows the old custom to go on finds himself trumpeted through the world as a great offender. George Washington, when President, rode with six horses, and with out-riders. When he wished to use horses he ordered them from the War Department at the public expense, and the outriders also. The same things which formerly excited no remark, would now make such a stir that the country would not hold the noise. The Salary and Back Pay bill, bad as it was, and voted for, you remember, by a larger proportion of Democrats than of Republicans, was not worse than a like bill passed in 1866, only eight years ago. The bill of 1866 contained every obnoxious feature of the bill of last year. The act of passing it was in some respects worse, because it stood by itself and could be defeated without defeating an appropriation bill; and yet the one man from this State who gave the casting vote was afterward returned by an increased majority. The Republican Party, beyond any other in history, weeds out its own bad practices—and some of its members, not content with doing this, are perhaps a little inclined to make the process as noisy and awfully dramatic as possible. Abuses, hoary with the age of a century, have been cut up; inquiries have been made which no preceding party would have tolerated, and men have been cast out for acts which twenty-five years ago would have passed unchallenged or unnoticed. Yet all this, the very instances of self-purification, are hurled against us, and we are published to the world as a nation whose Government is sunk in the grossest depravity and corruption. If all this defamation tended only to the overthrow of individuals, or even of parties, the harm would be less than it is. But it is a crime against civilization and free institutions; it is a sin against the cause of self-government. This Republic of ours is the only considerable experiment extant on the globe of a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people." Its [illegible] is a [illegible] blessed with abundant and matchless natural advantages. Its polity and its institutions are the work of extraordinary men drawn from many older nationalities — men profoundly versed in government—and they consecrated themselves to devising a system superior to any mankind had known. It has endured a hundred years in the world's most enlightened age, and if now the experiment has culminated in one grand carnival of venality and paradise of tricksters and plunderers, who dares come next in the march of nations to dispute the divinity of kings?

Some men are ever bemoaning the present and exaggerating the past. The report of a meeting here the other evening said one of the speakers related how competent the Judges of the Supreme Court used to be. Marshall was referred to, a great and pure Judge, but estimating the comparative merits and labors of Judges, we must observe the difference in occasion. When John Marshall was appointed Chief Justice there were twelve causes on the docket of the court. He could devote a month to each case, and write all the opinions himself in a year. Now, there are about seven hundred causes on the docket of the court, at a single term, and as a rule they are more complex than the earlier cases were. We hear how well Congress used to do its business, and how competent and masterly its members used to be. Did you ever think how the labors and business of Congress and its members have increased even in the last twenty years? In the Thirty-second Congress, which occurred twenty-one years ago, there were introduced into the Senate during the two years 640 bills, a number much larger than it had been before. In the House the number of bills was 368. The number of bills and resolutions finally acted on and approved was 309. In the last Congress, the Forty-second, of Senate bills there were 1,652, of House bills 4,073, of laws passed 1,011. Twenty years ago the bills of a session were 1,015—now they are 5,725. Twenty years ago the laws passed at a session were 309—now they are 1,011. Take these data and extend them to all the work done in Congress and in the other departments of Government, and see whether it is fair to compare the intellectual performance of men overborne in the whirl of the present with the leisurely and painstaking efforts of the less crowded past. No, it is not true that the nation retrogrades; and it does retrograde if it elects to its seats of power worse men than were formerly elected. As water rises as high as the fountain-head, so Representatives, as a rule, are on a plane and level with their constituencies; and you cannot prove that Congress after Congress, and President after President, and Cabinet after Cabinet, are vulgar and venal, without proving at the same time the decadence and disgrace of the American people. You may doubt any thing to death; and suspicion has been bred till men dare the most shameless wrong, and succeed in it, too, relying on the din and roar against the authorities, and the uneasy distrust which carps and sighs for change.

Look at the elections in Ohio and Indiana, carried under cover of the rant and din I have described, and see what they have done. Speaking before the world these two great States have been made to declare, not only for watering and debasing the currency, but for repudiating the nation's obligations, and dishonoring the nation's plighted faith. Cheating the public creditors out and out, has gone over Europe to every money centre on the globe as the real purpose of a great body of the American people. And this, too, at a time when we are borrowers in the markets of the world, seeking to negotiate our obligations at lower interest so as to refund our debt! Such is the base and brazen message which men in Ohio and Indiana send greeting to the East. What does the Democracy of New-York say to it? Cannon thunder their applause. A hundred guns have been fired for this inglorious achievement wherever Democrats could get trusted for the powder. The country is to pay in increased rates of interest for these victories, as we have paid heretofore for the evangel of repudiation declared in Democratic Conventions. But now let the great State of New York vote with Indiana and Ohio, and how much will it cost her? The question touches not only our pride, but our pocket. Such a scandal tarnishes the American name, but it is the forerunner of cost in money, and in trade and commerce also, and the loss will fall on no State so heavily as here.

With but one-eleventh of the nation's population, New-York pays one-third of the nation's taxes. Increasing the rate of interest paid by the United States may be of little moment in dollars and cents to some States, but it is serious sport for New-York. Freed from all suspicion of meaning ever to repudiate our bonds, we can borrow money as cheap as any lender in Christendom can afford it, but ever since the Democratic Party raised the cry of repudiation in their National Convention of 1868 we have regularly paid not only interest, but on top of interest premium of insurance against the risk of our own rascality. In the great election of 1868 the people trampled out the dishonoring platform of our opponents, but there it stands to this day as their latest national declaration of sentiment; and now it breaks out in still more naked plainness in nearly every Western State, and the Democracy of the East goes into a delirium tremens of joy and exultation. But Gov. Seymour, who in 1868 ran on a plain repudiation platform, argued the other evening to the people of Brooklyn that the success of the Tammany ticket in this State would not wear the look of inflation or repudiation. Can that be so? Can you vote down Gov. Dix without disapproving his hard-money message to the Legislature? Can you vote down the Republican ticket without seeming to disapprove the President's veto of the Currency bill? I call on the eminent business men of Brooklyn who visited the President last Winter, or urged him by letter to veto the Expansion bill, and to stand like a rock against the swamping tide of inflation—I call on these distinguished citizens to interpret the verdict of New-York if she joins Ohio and Indiana. Gov. Seymour tripped lightly over the thin ice whereon he trod. He is reported as saying: "The question how a certain class of our bonds should be paid was raised several years since. It did not divide parties, but it made a difference of opinion among members of each party." With deference to him, I appeal from the Governor to the record. The question whether our bonds were to be paid, or to be repudiated by refusing to pay them in anything but depreciated non-interest-bearing paper promises, did divide parties as soon as the question arose. Gov. Seymour's party declared against paying the bonds in money, and for taxing the bonds, though the law creating them said they should never be taxed, and the Constitution itself, as interpreted by Chief Justice Marshall and the Supreme Court said so too.

This declaration of double repudiation was written in the Democratic platform of 1868.

The Republican Party, in its platform the same year, said the bonds should be paid sacredly in money. President Grant, standing on the steps of the Capitol with his oath of office on his lips, said that every farthing of the public debt should be paid in coin, the money of the world. All this was when the question first started. Did not the question divide parties? The position of the repudiators was bad enough then, but not half so bad as now. Why? Because then the nature and attributes of the bonds stood on the acts of Congress under which the bonds were issued, and on those acts alone. Meanwhile the people decided the question by the great fiat of 1868, and then what did Congress do? In March, 1869 the first act of Congress—the first act signed by President Grant—an act adopted by overwhelming majorities in the two Houses, expressly settled the whole question. By that act a solemn and final covenant was made with every holder of a bond that it should be paid in coin. On the faith of that act, the bonds have been bought and sold at Rome and abroad ever since, and now the Democracy of the West say that act shall be repealed and repudiated, the bond shall be repudiated, the banks shall be swept away, and the nation shall be launched on a sea of paper money, the volume of which shall rise and fall with the shifting will of political majorities.

The question did divide parties, it does divide parties, it will divide parties, and it cannot be buried out of sight under the rubbish of Mr. Tilden's scrap-book, nor under the faded flowers of rhetoric, wherewith he was wont in 1866, and before, to strew the grave of the Southern Confederacy. No doubt, as the extracts read by Gov. Seymour show, Mr. Tilden always belabored the financial measures of Mr. Lincoln's and of General Grant's Administrations, as he belabored all the measures for the overthrow of the rebellion. They all did that, and Mr. Tilden was never hindmost; but they all took part in inventing the doctrine just proclaimed in the West, and at heart four-fifths of the party mean it now. So stands the issue on the record before the world; so stand the parties, and so will stand the verdict as plain as the sun in the heavens.

The financial question is an issue of truth and falsehood—an issue in which right and wrong hold grapple for the mastery. Right may be trampled down to-day on the prairies of the West, or the savannas of the South. Right may be bruised to-day by the heel of Tammany Hall. Brooklyn, in her opulence, her wealth, her intelligence, and her power, may see the nation's honor prostrate in the streets—but in the end the right will prevail, either by being steadfastly upheld now or by rising in resurrection from bankruptcy and disgrace. Socrates was a majority in Athens, and those who stand by the plighted faith of their country now will, in the end, be a majority in America, even though they sometimes stand in the eclipse of a mad and passing hour.

REMARKS OF MR. SCHROEDER.

Controller Schroeder was next introduced, and gave some interesting details of the expenses of the Controller's office under the present Administration, showing conclusively that the public are served more cheaply and better than ever before. He pledged himself, he said, to reduce the rate of taxation within the next two years, if he were honored by the citizens of Kings' County with a re-election.

REMARKS OF MR. RIPLEY ROPES.

Hon. Ripley Ropes, Alderman of the Third Ward of Brooklyn, was loudly applauded on coming forward. He said: Before I say another word, let me ask you to vote on Tuesday next for the man who has just sat down, for Controller. I know whereof I speak when I tell you that the finances will be safe in his hands. Gentlemen, I have no word to say to-night concerning State or city affairs; that is, not city affairs directly, but I do desire to say a word to you concerning county affairs, concerning the manner in which the Charity Commission of this County of Kings is administered. Those who have administered this sacred trust for several years past have been unfaithful to their trust. [A Voice—"All right!"] "All right," says a voice; I say "all wrong." [Applause.] I don't know, gentlemen, whether you are conversant with the manner in which your money has been spent; but I assert that a very large percentage of the amount which you have raised for charitable purposes has been wasted. The poor have been robbed. [Sensation.] What are the facts? You saw, if you read the papers to-day, what was developed yesterday in reference to the manner in which things were carried on in that office seven years ago, which the money of the County was taken to administer to the wants of the Commissioners themselves, and of their friends. Come down from the year 1867 to the present day. There has been no improvement; on the contrary, matters have gone on worse and worse every day until now. A year ago last Spring the Commissioners went to the Board of Estimate with a balance sheet showing a deficiency of $28,000. They said: "Put that into the tax budget of the coming year, add $432,000 in the next year, and at the end of that time we will show you a clean balance sheet." And they gave it to them, and now what is the record? $460,000 was given to them. The record shows that they have spent $554,000. They are in default $94,000. And what have they to show for it? What are the developments of the Investigating Committee of the Board of Supervisors? In the first place they have spent on salaries alone $132,890. The speaker concluded by exhorting the voters to clean out that Augean stable of corruption on election day.

SPEECH OF MR. PETER OSTRANDER.

Mr. Peter W. Ostrander was the next speaker. He said: The Republican Party was the offspring of the awakened conscience of the people. It came into being because that great and cruel wrong which had for so many years been laid as a black stain upon the national character, the wrong of slavery, was seeking to extend itself over free territory, and the people aroused themselves and in their might declared that this wrong should no longer exist. The party became the party of the popular conscience, as it was the party of justice and virtue. The Republican Party has been in existence for about eighteen years. It has been in power about fourteen, if you except that period of time when a certain gentleman presided as the Executive of this nation who betrayed the trust placed in him. But every party that ever did exist has had its traitors. We have had them in the Republican Party in its early years, and we have them to-day in its later years, and it is nothing to be said against the virtue of the party if there should here and there be men who fall to be true to the education which they have received in it. Now, this Republican Party has, during these fourteen years, passed through a checkered existence. It has extended itself over the great North-west. It has made its power felt through the East and through the Middle States, and when the men of the South who had wedded themselves to the great opponent of civilization and of justice and right the world over, that miserable institution of slavery found that the power was passing from their hands and that the cloak of authority was falling from their shoulders, they made up their minds that if they would continue to exercise the dominion which they had heretofore exercised, it became them to cut loose and declare a great rebellion. Then this Republican Party piloted the State and the Union through from long years of war and trouble, through four long years of an interrupted state of the finances of the country, and achieved such a victory as had never before been seen in the history of the world. This is the record of the Republican Party, and I say to you that that good saying of the good book, which all good Republicans read, "by their fruits shall ye know them" is the test by which you ascertain whether or not you may again trust for the years that are to come, when this great work that is still but half finished has to be completed, that party which has piloted you through so many years of storm and trial. If a man have a rival in love, or politics or business, he may be well sure that the rival will ascertain all the feeble points of his character, and will show to the public everything that is possible to be cited, in which he has gone amiss or spoken astray. Let us see, then, what our political opponents have to say about the men of this great Republican Party and the method in which it has tried to do its duty for the people. What are the arguments which they now use why these men should be turned from office and the positions given unto those who have been through all these long years of suffering their steadfast and persistent opponents. They tell us they are opposed to Grantism. What is that but the old cry of "anything to beat Grant!" They have carried through one campaign upon that cry, and we accept the issue now that they now raise. If all the reason and judgment and logic and argument of our opponents is that miserable meaningless cry of opposition to Grantism, why, we accept it, and say that so long as Ulysses S. Grant is the faithful servant of the people, and so long as he continues properly and faithfully to serve their interests in the Executive chair, as he has heretofore, as we all know, tried to his utmost to do, this people will stand by him to the end of his term. [Applause.] They trusted him when, beneath the clouds, he guided our armies through the Wilderness; they have trusted him since, when he has piloted this nation through a new series of victories, and has inaugurated a great court of arbitration which shall one day supersede the court of the sword. Gentlemen tell us that Gen. Grant is desirous of a third term, and they say that unless Gen. Grant, being the President of the United States, shall now step upon some platform and say that he does not want a third term, it follows as a natural consequence that he does want it. Well, my friends, what would you think of the highest Executive of the Government if he were to present himself in the mortifying rôle of denying that he wanted something that had not been offered to him? Would not the negative be a great deal stronger than the affirmative, and would not the conclusion be a correct one, that if he did not want it then he must have wanted it at some time, or that would not have come into his head? This talk about a third term is all the merest bosh that demagogues can din in your ears. There is nothing in it, and they know it. Let us take care of the present, and the future will take care of itself, and I am sure that the great Republican Party is not at such a loss for candidates that they need a man to occupy it for a third term. But standing here for myself, I am free to say that while I do believe that the precedent of a third term would in itself be very bad, yet if the Democracy continue to be as naughty as they are to-day, and if the people of the South, with their Kuklux and White Leagues, continue to be as rebellious as they are to-day, and we cannot find any better man to put them down than Grant, I would be willing, if the public safety demanded it, to submit to having him occupy the chair for a third term. But we Republicans do not propose to have a third term; we are not in favor of a third term. On the other hand, we do not propose to say now what we shall do two years hence; we should be fools if we did say so. I hear nothing more than these, or similar catchwords thrown out against the Republicans. It is said by the other side that they are in favor of economy and hard money. They talk that talk in the State of New-York, but they do not talk it in Ohio and Indiana. But, my friends, I did not come here to make to you any lengthened address. I only came here because I have been honored with a nomination for Congress for the Third Congressional District for the long term. I emphasize the words "long term," because I am informed that our enemies have been printing tickets on which our candidates are reversed.

The speaker here cautioned the voters to examine their tickets closely on election day, and concluded by denouncing some sharp practice on the part of his Democratic opponent in relation to the recent conventions. The meeting then adjourned.

THANKSGIVING IN CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Ingersoll has issued the following proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and praise in Connecticut, the day being the same as that recommended by the President:

By his Excellency Charles R. Ingersoll, Governor of the State of Connecticut:

A PROCLAMATION.

At the close of a season abounding in the fruits of the earth and unclouded by any public calamity, it becomes the people of Connecticut, after the manner of their forefathers, to give public thanks to the Lord of the Harvest and Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the "goodness with which he has crowned the year." I do therefore appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God by the people of this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Haven, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

By his Excellency's command:
MARVIN H. SANGER, Secretary of State.

CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

In accordance with the expressed wish of earnest temperance women, a call has been issued for a convention of delegates from every Woman's Temperance Union in Iowa, to be held in Cedar Rapids Nov. 3 and 4. The reasons for calling this convention are stated to be to gather information, to secure united action, and to encourage the various unions already organized throughout the State. The object of the convention is to adopt a platform and thoroughly organize the State for temperance work. Each Women's Temperance Union is earnestly requested to send two delegates chosen from their number.

COLORED CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The "Fred. Douglas Club," of Allegany County, Md., has requested Mr. James H. Montgomery, a colored man, to be an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of that State, and he has consented. The correspondence, as published in the Cumberland *Times*, alleges dissatisfaction of the colored voters at the opposition to the Civil Rights bill by Mr. Lowndes, the Republican nominee; that he is not thoroughly a Republican, and that if he should be elected he could urge in Congress the fact that he was openly opposed to the Civil Rights bill, and was supported by colored voters in spite of that opposition, as a significant proof that the colored people do not desire the passage of the bill. The *Times* says of the new candidate that "he is above the average in education and intelligence, and a man of quiet and unobtrusive manners."

CORN AND POTATOES IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* of Oct. 27, says: "Although the season has been a very dry one, the crop of sweet potatoes has turned out much better than was expected. Our poor people can at least live if sweet potatoes and corn can be had. The corn crop has been a splendid one, and we are gratified that there will be very little money sent to the West next year for corn. This one item alone will save our people millions of dollars. Our planters will realize the benefits of raising corn as well as cotton. Now let them plant small grain, and then in the Spring plant corn enough to be sure to have more than what is needed for their own use, and have grain to sell. Even now corn is being sold at 80 and 60 cents in the streets from wagons, and we understand that corn is now carried from Alabama to Nashville and sold at $1 10, which pays a good profit."

GERMAN MASS-MEETING.

A LARGE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMONSTRATION.

RALLY OF GERMAN CITIZENS IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESSES BY OSWALD OTTENDORFER, GEN. SIGEL, AND OTHERS—JOHN MORRISSEY DENOUNCED.

The great hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded last evening by an audience composed of German citizens, who were assembled at the call of a committee of the Central Organization of the German Citizens' and Reform Organizations, to ratify the nominations of the Cooper Institute Convention—Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor, and Patrick H. Jones for Register. Long before the opening of the proceedings, every available inch of space was occupied, and there was not even standing room left in the aisles. A band of music was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with some favorite national airs, but the Committee of Arrangements had abstained from resorting to the extravagances which are usually resorted to during a campaign to make a political demonstration imposing. Consequently there were no fire-works or cannon-firing. The different German organizations enlisted in the support of the movement to defeat the projected new Ring rule on Tuesday next were present in high spirits. The platform was occupied by a number of leading German citizens, representing the various branches of the trades and professions.

The meeting was promptly called to order at the appointed hour by Hermann Uhl, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who called upon Phillip Bissinger to preside. Mr. Bissinger on taking the chair, said: German fellow-citizens we are assembled here to-night to ratify the nominations of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer for the Mayoralty, [Applause] and Patrick Henry Jones for the office of Register; but we are not here to-night as Democrats, nor as Republicans, but as free citizens [applause] to elect men for the administration of our City affairs—men who will not subserve their office for partisan purposes. To emancipate the administration of our Municipal affairs from politics and partisan influences, the Municipal elections should be separated from national and State election.

The Secretary, C. E. Wendt, then read a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which were accepted by a unanimous vote.

Gen. Sigel was then introduced as the first speaker, and his appearance was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. The speaker, in a brief address, referred to the peculiar position of the Independent movement. It had to face two organizations. That they had the Republican party against themselves, owing to the influence exercised over Municipal affairs by Federal officers. In the same way the speaker characterized the influence of the State in our Municipal affairs. It was the duty of the people, therefore, to rise against these influences, that our Municipal laws should no longer be made by lobbyists in Albany. The speaker concluded his remarks amid applause.

The following declaration and series of resolutions were then read by Moritz Ellinger, and unanimously adopted:

The citizens of New-York have for some years been engaged in a fight against corruption and extravagance, the logical consequences of party government, carried on with military discipline. Tammany Hall ruled with despotic absolutism; when the votes of the regular party soldiers were insufficient, ballot-stuffing was resorted to in order to manufacture the requisite majority. Such despotism became possible only by inducing the mass of voters to resign their sovereignty—to deposit their suffrage at the feet of a so-called "Ring," who collected the booty, levied from the people, by force or fraud, for distribution among the aiders and abettors of the party in power; the lion's share was of course retained by the leaders. Only by tremendous efforts, and at the cost of great sacrifices, was it possible to storm and take the citadel of the Ring and to disperse the leaders to the winds. But the last sound of the trumpet has hardly died away which aroused the people from their lethargy and apathy, when we see again efforts making to cast our City into the chains of party rule. Nothing short of a complete separation of our Municipal affairs from party politics will secure for our City an administration which, independent of all affiliations, will have but one purpose—that of giving our City a position worthy of its rank as the Metropolis of the American Continent. The independent citizens of New-York, recognizing the danger, and preferring to meet at its inception, the combination which threatens to fasten upon us anew the yoke of party rule, have determined to oppose the Ring nominations by a ticket of their own, one worthy of the full confidence of the people, and which can be supported by every citizen without distinction of party. Men have been nominated whose past record and present social position offer an assurance for the faithful performance of their duty: be it, therefore,

Resolved, To support with all our energy the nomination of Oswald Ottendorfer as Mayor, and of Patrick Henry Jones as Register, and to use our best efforts for their election.

Resolved, That Oswald Ottendorfer has given evidence in his capacity as a member of the Board of Aldermen, that as an officer of the City Government he is moved by no other consideration than the welfare of the City and the people, and we have full confidence that, as the first magistrate of this City, he will keep in sight naught but the interests of the community; that in the election and appointment of officers he will consider only their capacity and character, regardless of their political faith.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every citizen to drop in this contest all party considerations; every vote against Oswald Ottendorfer is a vote for the restitution of the Ring rule.

Resolved, That Patrick Henry Jones has deserved well of his country and his fellow-citizens and as one of our most worthy citizens, merits the support of all for the office of Register.

Resolved, That the gentlemen nominated by the Independent citizens as Aldermen at large—Joseph Blumenthal, Robert Beatty, Benjamin F. Beekman, and Patrick H. Spelman—deserve the full confidence of the people and their hearty support.

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to our State Constitution will effect an essential improvement in our State Government and Legislature, and close up the sources which made corruption and fraud feasible. We deem it, therefore, the duty of every honest citizen to cast his vote in favor of these amendments.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was then introduced to the meeting, and was hailed with applause. He spoke in substance as follows: The adopted German citizens of New-York probably have never had an opportunity to gather for the furtherance of a more important cause than the present one. If it was merely for a name or in the interest of some, it would have been useless to make those efforts which you have made in the preparations for the City election. By experience it has become evident that there is no safety for our City if the administration of our Municipal affairs cannot be emancipated from partisan rule, and this is what caused the Germans to enter with vigor into this Reform movement. Practical people will not dare to deny the correctness of your view, but they say the reforms demanded cannot be realized. They further say that the position you have taken in our Municipal election is an effusion of Germanic ideas, which on American soil cannot be made applicable. It will, probably, also be said that the present movement involves a hopeless struggle, and should not have been undertaken. To this we have to reply that these shrewd politicians present the free institutions of our country in a sorry light, when they maintain that reforms, the need of which they acknowledge, cannot be realized. It would be saying too much of the Germanic idea to say that this alone gives rise to such a view, and it would be a misrepresentation of this country to say that truth and justice cannot prosper on this soil. To the discouraged we say that a great idea has never yet been carried in one stroke, but that efforts to that effect, although they may be of no result in the beginning, never are made for nothing, and that mankind of the present day would not enjoy many of the fruits of civilization, if those who first originated them had been discouraged by no prospects of immediate success. Such and other similar arguments made against our efforts show how thoroughly partisan policy has been able to demoralize public opinion. In order to show how even the most respectable men cannot remain free from these dangerous influences, I will cite an example. The gentleman who last night presided at the Republican ratification meeting in this hall is the same with whom, after it was known what kind of candidates had been nominated, had had several conferences with me, with the view of discussing measures to effect a consolidation of the opposing elements. He fully concurred in my view of the dangerous influence of partisan rule in our City administration, and he promised to make efforts to induce the leaders of the Republican Party to support the candidate that should be nominated by the independent Democrats. I expressly stated to him on each occasion that there was no question personally in regard to myself, as under no circumstances would I be considered a candidate. His efforts, however, were fruitless, and at the last interview he expressed a hope that I might reconsider my decision, and be prevailed upon to accept a nomination, and that in that case he should act with all his power in behalf of our cause. But no sooner was the party gong sounded than he was one of the first to take up his position in the party ranks. As it was feared, we did not, inasmuch as there were no prospects of support from the Republican Party, succeed in prevailing on any one of our leading citizens to accept a nomination, and I at the last moment consented to accept the position, and I regard this step as meritorious a part as I could have taken in the cause. The efforts you are making in this direction, even if they are not successful for the moment, will not be without effect. The entire population of the City of New-York, with few exceptions, will acknowledge the correctness of the position you have taken. Confidence in our Republican institutions are sufficient to encourage us, and knowing that the truth, if suppressed hundreds of times, will always assert itself again with renewed vigor, we are, aside from the present campaign, confident of ultimate success. [Cheers.]

Mr. Albert Klamroth next addressed the meeting. After reviewing the Reform movement of two years ago which resulted in the overthrow of the Tammany Ring, he asked, "Where do we stand now?" Hardly had there been brought some order in the administration of our City affairs, hardly had there been made a beginning for a permanent improvement, there suddenly rises again before our astonished eyes the monster of corruption which was supposed to have been destroyed forever. Tammany, after careful preparation, relying on the spirit of corruption prevalent among a portion of our population, dares to place in the field a candidate known to be a pliant tool of an intriguing Ring, and even dares to recommend that candidate to the intelligent portion of our citizens. Was there ever such an insult offered to an intelligent people? It was pretended that this political organization had been purified and reformed, following in the wake of true Democracy. In [illegible] that pretension is presented us with a [illegible] of candidates known to be the creatures of a [illegible] and a prize-fighter, by whom the organization is controlled. Such is purified and reformed Tammany Hall! Just take a view of the situation! A public debt, incurred under Tammany rule, amounting to $150,000,000; an annual taxation of some $30,000,000 which for the next year is to be raised even to the sum of $38,000,000; and now think of it, that Tammany should again be in control of this City! Would it, under such circumstances, be [illegible] to anticipate the entire ruin and bankruptcy of the City. What an amount of hope and [illegible] would such an eventuality afford to a certain individual in a striped suit on Blackwell's Island? [Laughter.] The Germans had the satisfaction to have a champion of German ideas engaged in the Reform movement. The speaker concluded his [illegible] with a stirring appeal on behalf of the Reform movement.

The next speaker was Moritz Ellinger, who in a brief address referred to Mr. Ottendorfer's career as a Reformer and journalist. Three years ago the Germans were head and front in the Reform movement, which overthrew the Tweed Ring, and Ottendorfer was one of the great leaders of the movement. [Applause.]

The meeting was also addressed by Justice Marcus Otterbourg, who called for three cheers for Ottendorfer and Jones, which were given with a will.

The meeting then adjourned.

ONE OF TAMMANY'S CANDIDATES.

MR. WILLIAM H. M'CARTHY'S RECORD—HE IS CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

There are now two indictments on file, and still pending, in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, against Mr. William H. McCarthy, the present Democratic candidate for the position of Alderman in the Eighth Senatorial District. They were both filed on the same date, March 30, 1872. In one it is charged that on the 1st of September, 1868, while he occupied the position of General Inspector of Spirits he accepted a bribe of $2,000, given him with an intent to influence him to aid and abet in committing a fraud on the revenue of the United States in the removal of a large quantity of spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse. It is charged in the same indictment that on the 1st of October, 1868, he received a bribe of $100, given him to avoid the payment of the tax on 400 gallons of spirits. On the 9th of the same month another bribe of $150 was given him to avoid payment of the tax on 1,000 gallons of spirits, and on the 17th a bribe of $200 for a similar purpose. In the other indictment he is charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government out of taxes due on 200,000 gallons of distilled spirits by fraudulently removing them from a distillery in Forty-first street, contrary to law. The names of the parties with whom he is charged with having so conspired are John Tallman, Morris Logee, Jacob Englehart, Abraham M. Dryfoos, Solomon S. Sonneborn, Edward Leipsinger, Max Berringer, Thomas O'Callahan, Henry Wood, John Osborn, William H. Craig, William Lynch, and William Chambers.

THE INDIAN WAR.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN—THE TROUBLE NEARLY OVER—THE SAVAGES, WHIPPED AND HUNGRY, SEEKING THE RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following telegram was received here this morning:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.

To Adjt. Gen. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs from the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, as follows:

Gen. W. T. Sherman:

There is now every indication of the close of the Indian war in this section before Winter sets in. The columns of Miles, Price, Davidson, and Buell drove the hostile Indians out on McKenzie's column on the headwaters of the Red River, where he attacked them and drove them back on Miles' and the other columns. The result has been no opportunity or security to kill game or get food for their families, grazing for their stock, or safety for their lives, and they are now being captured or are surrendering unconditionally. There is a fair prospect of a close of our labors before long. Our officers and men have all behaved admirably. Drum can give you particulars. I will return home by Camp Supply and Dodge.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

Indian Agent John D. Miles writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, 19th inst., as follows: Couriers are just in from Gen. Miles' command, via Camp Supply, with information that he is in pursuit of a large body of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, who are moving in the direction of this agency. His instructions to Gen. Neill are to take them prisoners and hold them until the arrival of his command. We suppose this to be the same party struck by Gen. McKenzie on the 27th ult., on the Staked Plains, and that they are now ready to seek shelter and rations at the agency.

Two other letters from Agent Miles, dated 23d and 24th inst., and also received to-day, contain the following news: On the 22d inst. four young Cheyennes came into the agency, and three of the party decamped before morning, after stealing several ponies. The next day six Cheyennes came in and surrendered to General Neill. They reported that the main band of Cheyennes, under Grey Beard, were encamped on the North Fork of Red River, near the Adobe Walls; also that about thirty lodges of Cheyenne "Dog soldiers" were then en route to the agency, where they would be received as prisoners of war.

The Arapahoes reported on the evening of the 24th having seen the Kiowa Chief Lone Wolf in the vicinity of this agency, upon which Agent Miles made the suggestive comment that he is evidently desirous, as are many of the Cheyennes, to get into Winter quarters soon.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE TRANSFER OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD, AND ERIE LINE.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Shepley gave a decision in the case of James M. Barnard et al., assignees in the bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company, against A. J. Farwell & Co. The case presented in the bill is that of a transfer or attempted transfer by the directors of an insolvent corporation to one of their own number, as security for a debt due to him from the corporation, of all the available assets of the corporation, more than nine months before the petition in bankruptcy. Judge Shepley decided that the transfer in question cannot, under the circumstances, be declared valid; that the court cannot permit trustees to obtain any benefit or advantage for themselves to the injury or prejudice of those for whom they are acting in a fiduciary relation, or to protect, indemnify, or pay themselves at the expense of those who are similarly situated in relation to the fund. A trustee is an agent acting for others, and he cannot be permitted to act adversely to his principals.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER FOR THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court, has appointed W. H. Ferry Receiver of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, and he will proceed to take possession of and run the road.

A MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

A large congregation gathered in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, Thursday evening, to witness a marriage ceremony, in which Rev. Mr. Lowrie was to have officiated. The parties were a young gentleman of Jersey City, and a young lady from Hackensack. The hour for the ceremony came and passed but the bridal party failed to arrive. The expectant crowd had been detained for more than an hour when Dr. Lowrie made his appearance and announced that the ceremony would not take place. The bride being under age had failed to procure the consent of her parents, and, though warmly pressed, he had refused to perform the ceremony. The guests cheered the Doctor for the part he had taken and left for their homes.

THE UNITED STATES TO LOSE $500,000.

The case of the United States against Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, brokers, late of Wall street, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Shipman, yesterday. In this suit the United States sought to recover some $500,000 which had been lost by Paymaster [illegible] in speculations in stocks and gold, from Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, through whom he operated in Wall street. The arguments of the counsel were concluded at a late hour of the [illegible] Judge Shipman charged the jury at some length. After an absence of about [illegible] the jury returned with a verdict for the defendants. Mr. Jackson, who was in the court-room, was warmly congratulated by his friends when the result was known.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

IMPORTANT CONTESTS IN TWENTY-FOUR STATES.

LIST OF THE LEADING CANDIDATES OF ALL PARTIES—HOW THE SEVERAL STATES HAVE VOTED IN THE PAST.

Twenty-four States elect Congressmen, Governors, Legislatures, &c., in November, as set forth in the list of nominations presented below. The election in Louisiana occurs on the 2d day of the month. All the other States enumerated vote on the 3d. We give as complete a list of the nominations for members of Congress, State officers, &c., of all parties in all the States, as we have been able to compile:

NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

For Governor, JOHN A. DIX.
Lieutenant Governor, JOHN C. ROBINSON.
Canal Commissioner, ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector, THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.
Judge of Court of Appeals, ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON.

Democratic.

For Governor, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER.
Canal Commissioner, ADIN THAYER.
State Prison Inspector, GEORGE WAGENER.
Judge of Court of Appeals, THEODORE MILLER.

Temperance.

For Governor, MYRON H. CLARK.
Lieutenant Governor, JAMES L. BAGG.
Canal Commissioner, DANIEL WALFORD.
State Prison Inspector, IRA BELL.
Judge of Court of Appeals, HORACE V. HOWLAND.

PREVIOUS VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1873.	Secretary of State	381,182	341,236
1872.	President	440,759	387,279
1872.	Governor	447,801	392,350

JUDICIARY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
5.	Milton H. Merwin.	Albertus Perry.
6.	David L. Follett.	No opposition.

SENATE, (vacancy.)

31.	Franklin A. Alberger.	Albert P. Lanning.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Stephen B. French.	Henry B. Metcalf.
2.	Edward T. Wood. James Morton, Temp.	John G. Schumaker.
3.	Peter W. Ostrander. S. B. Chittenden, Ind. Frederic Cocheu, vac. Alex. Campbell, Temp.	No nomination.
4.	George C. Bennett. Reuben C. Ball, Temp.	Archibald M. Bliss.
5.	Eugene M. Earle.	Edwin R. Meade. Edward Hogan, Ind.
6.	Nathan H. Hall.	Samuel S. Cox.
7.	Charles S. Spencer.	Smith Ely, Jr. John Cochrane, Lib.
8.	John D. Lawson.	Elijah Ward.
9.		Fernando Wood. Richard Schell, vac. John Hardy, Ind., vac.
10.		Abram S. Hewitt. James O'Brien, Ind.
11.	Isaac H. Bailey.	Benjamin A. Willis.
12.	Amherst Wight, Jr. Wm. H. Van Cott, Temp.	R. Holmes Odell.
13.	Charles L. Beale.	John O. Whitehouse.
14.	Charles J. Everett.	George M. Beebe.
15.	Seymour L. Stebbins.	John A. Bagley, Jr.
16.	Charles H. Adams. Isaac T. Davis, Temp.	Eli Perry, Ind. Terence J. Quinn.
17.	Martin I. Townsend.	Charles Hughes.
18.	Andrew Williams.	Artemus B. Waldo.
19.	William A. Wheeler.	W. H. Sawyer.
20.	Henry H. Hathorn.	Walter T. L. Sanders.
21.	Samuel F. Miller.	Orson M. Allaben.
22.	George A. Bagley.	Martin L. Graves.
23.	Ellis H. Roberts. R. R. Sutton, Temp.	Scott Lord.
24.	William H. Baker.	Andrew S. Warner.
25.	Elias W. Leavenworth.	George F. Comstock.
26.	Clinton D. MacDougall.	Jacob Wilson.
27.	Elbridge G. Lapham. Stephen B. Ayres, Temp.	David A. Pierpont.
28.	Thomas C. Platt. Egbert W. Cook, Temp.	Edward F. Jones.
29.	Harlo Hakes. A. A. Hopkins, Temp.	Charles C. B. Walker.
30.	John M. Davy.	James L. Angle.
31.	George G. Hoskins.	John H. Buck.
32.	Lyman K. Bass.	Asher P. Nichols.
33.	Walter L. Sessions.	Augustus F. Allen.

Present Delegation—Twenty-four Republicans, nine Democrats.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
	ALBANY COUNTY.	
1.	Peter Slingerland. Hezek'h D. Brown, Temp.	Frederick Andes, Ind. Joseph Hilton.
2.	Christian Schurr. Peter Spawn, Temp.	Leopold C. G. Kahinka.
3.	Henry W. Dwight. Richard Groom, Temp.	John Swinburne, Ind. Francis W. Vosburgh.
4.	Waters W. Braman. Duncan Forsyth, Temp.	James McGuirk, Ind. George R. Simmons.
	ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
	Orrin T. Stacy.	Ittai Elliott.
	BROOME COUNTY.	
	George Sherwood.	Benajah S. Curran.
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.	
1.	Commodore P. Vedder.	Daniel E. Bartlett.
2.	John Manley.	Samuel Scudder.
	CAYUGA COUNTY.	
1.	Leonard F. Hardy. Garrett Van Dorn, Temp.	Charles F. Beardsley, Jr.
2.	Erastus H. Hussey.	Jerome L. Fuller.
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.	
1.	Otis D. Hinckley.	Theodore S. Moss.
2.	Harvey E. Elkins.	Obed Edson.
	CHEMUNG COUNTY.	
	George W. Hoffman.	Jeremiah McGuire.
	CHENANGO COUNTY.	
	Edwin J. Loomis. Truxton Lamb, Temp.	Daniel M. Holmes.
	CLINTON COUNTY.	
	Shepard P. Bowen.	George Adgate.
	COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
1.	John D. Langdon. Jacob Ten Broeck, Temp.	Henry Lawrence.
2.	Alonzo H. Farrar. R. R. Reynolds, Temp.	Henry H. Gibbs.
	CORTLAND COUNTY.	
	Daniel E. Whitmore.	Daniel S. Lamont.
	DELAWARE COUNTY.	
1.	Warren G. Willis. George Potter, Temp.	Henry Welch.
2.	George G. Decker. J. Russell Tabor, Temp.	Appollos C. Edgerton.
	DUTCHESS COUNTY.	
1.	Henry Hustis.	James Mackin.
2.	Virgil C. Traver.	Benjamin S. Broas.
	ERIE COUNTY.	
1.	John O'Brien.	Patrick Harrahan.
2.	William W. Lawson.	Joseph W. Smith.
3.	Edward Gallagher.	George Sandrock.
4.	Christoph Schwinger.	H. B. Ransom.
5.	William A. Johnson.	Bertrand Chaffee.
	ESSEX COUNTY.	
	William E. Calkins.	
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
	John P. Badger. E. A. Taylor, Temp.	T. W. Cantwell.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON.	
	George W. Fay.	Thomas R. Briggs.
	GENESEE COUNTY.	
	Newton H. Green.	Daniel W. Tomlinson.
	GREENE COUNTY.	
	Horatio S. Lockwood.	Benjamin F. Barkley.
	HERKIMER COUNTY.	
	Warner Miller. Peter Countryman, Temp.	John F. Hosch.
	JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
1.	John F. Peck.	Andrew Smith.
2.	George E. Yost.	John Johnston.
	KINGS COUNTY.	
1.		John Connell.
2.	Selah C. Carll.	John R. Kennaday.
3.	A. E. Masters.	T. V. P. Talmage.
4.	John H. Cline.	
5.	John H. Burtis.	
6.	Jacob Worth.	
7.	John P. Short.	Stephen J. Colahan.
8.	David Williams.	Bernard Silverman.
9.	John F. Stinson.	John McGroarty.
	LEWIS COUNTY.	
	Sidney Sylvester.	James A. Merwin.
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.	
	Jonathan B. Morey. J. W. Davis, Ind. A. M. Bingham, Temp.	James Faulkner, Jr.
	MADISON COUNTY.	
1.	D. Gerry Wellington.	Chester Maxon.
2.	A. Watson Armour.	George Berry.
	MONROE COUNTY.	
1.	George A. Goss. Manson Higbie, Temp.	Richard D. Cole.
3.	Joseph A. Tozier.	Josiah Rich.
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
	Martin L. Stover. James H. Bronson, Temp.	Martin Schenck.
	NEW-YORK COUNTY.	
1.	Michael W. Burns.	Nicholas Muller. Terence Duffy, Ind.
2.	Charles Zoller.	William P. Kirk. Thomas P. Wild, Ind.
3.	Thomas H. Riley.	John C. Brogan. James J. Slevin, Ind.
4.	Charles E. Abbott.	Charles Reilly. Patrick McNamara, Ind.
5.	Austin Leake.	Warren C. Bennett. L. C. Bruns, Ind.
6.	Frederick Swiser.	Timothy J. Campbell. Mathew Patton, Ind.
7.	Frederick W. Seward.	Smith E. Lane.
8.	Solon B. Smith.	George A. Stauf. John Theiss, Ind.
9.	William H. Gedney.	Ransom Parker, Jr.
10.	Charles S. Strong.	Lewis C. Waehner. John A. Dinkel, Ind.
11.	Knox McAfee.	Oliver P. Buck. John J. Garbutt, Ind.
12.	Joseph Archbold.	John Keenan. Lewis A. Goebel, Ind.
13.	Charles Blackie.	Alfred A. Beach. John McDonough, Jr., Ind.
14.	George Hencken.	James Daly. Luke F. Cosans, Ind.
15.	William L. Murray.	Thomas Costigan.
16.	R. Latimer Holmes.	John T. McGowan. Peter Woods, Ind.
17.	Wilson Berryman.	Leo C. Dessar. George W. Plunkitt, Ind.
18.	Bernard Biglin.	Thomas C. Campbell. Phineas Cuminsky, Ind.
19.	Sixtus Carl Kapff.	Germon Hauschel. J. R. Deering, Ind.
20.	Jacob Hess. James Shipman, Temp.	Orlando L. Stewart. Charles H. Reilly, Ind.
21.	Granville P. Hawes. William Shaw, Jr., Ind.	John W. Smith. William A. Woods, Ind.
	NIAGARA COUNTY.	
1.	Arthur W. Comstock. J. W. Grosvenor, Temp.	Ransom M. Skeels.
2.	Orville C. Bordwell. B. F. Laughlin, Temp.	[illegible]
	ONEIDA COUNTY.	
1.	George B. Chadwick.	Richard U. Sherman.
2.	John W. Boyle. Silas Purdy, Temp.	Silas T. Ives.
3.	Stephen Cromwell. James C. Longland, Temp.	Edward Lewis.
4.	Harrison Lillybridge. W. E. Clark, Temp.	Harry Wood.
	ONONDAGA COUNTY.	
1.	Thomas G. Alvord.	Jabez H. Norton.
2.	George Barrow. M. L. Stratton, Temp.	Matthias Britton.
3.	Charles Tremain. Isaac C. Sherwood, Temp.	Charles Simon.
	ONTARIO COUNTY.	
1.	Charles D. Miller.	Stephen H. Hammond.
2.	Cyrillo S. Lincoln.	Hiram Maxfield.
	ORANGE COUNTY.	
1.	Lewis B. Halsey. Thomas Coldwell, Temp.	James W. Miller.
2.	Ellis Harring.	Joseph D. Friend.
	ORLEANS COUNTY.	
	John M. Wetherby.	Uriel Timmerman.
	OSWEGO COUNTY.	
1.	Cheney Ames.	Alanson S. Page.
2.	Henry C. Howe.	
3.	Henry J. Daggett.	Solomon White.
	OTSEGO COUNTY.	
1.	Harvey W. Brown. George D. Hyde, Temp.	William H. Ely.
2.	Simeon R. Barnes. Frederick T. Jarvis, Temp.	James E. Cooke.
	PUTNAM COUNTY.	
	Hamilton Fish, Jr.	W. H. Christopher.
	QUEENS COUNTY.	
1.	L. Bradford Prince.	Solomon Townsend.
2.	Henry W. Rowland.	James M. Oakley.
	RENSSELAER COUNTY.	
2.	William F. Taylor.	Augustus A. Peebles.
3.	James W. Boyce.	Jacob M. Whitbeck.
	RICHMOND COUNTY.	
	Richard Cunliff.	Stephen D. Stephens.
	ROCKLAND COUNTY.	
	Brewster J. Allison.	James C. Brown.
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.	
1.	Seth G. Pope. S. V. R. Hendrick, Temp.	
2.	A. Barton Hepburn. S. Dillingham, Temp.	C. N. Conkey.
3.	Jonah Sanford.	
	SARATOGA COUNTY.	
1.	George West.	Benjamin H. Knapp.
2.	Nathaniel M. Houghton.	Albert S. Pease.
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY.	
	Charles Stanford.	Samuel T. Benedict.
	SCHOHARIE COUNTY.	
	Charles B. Fethers.	John M. Roscoe.
	SCHUYLER COUNTY.	
	Harmon L. Gregory.	William H. Fish.
	SENECA COUNTY.	
	Martin L. Allen.	William Hogan.
	STEUBEN COUNTY.	
1.	Henry Schley.	Stephen B. Shattuck.
2.	George S. Shepard. Abram Dudley, Temp.	Lucius C. Pierson.
	SUFFOLK COUNTY.	
	Nathan D. Petty.	Rickard Jennings.
	SULLIVAN COUNTY.	
	Charles Johnson.	
	TIOGA COUNTY.	
	James Bishop.	Frederick O. Cable.
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.	
	William L. Bostwick. Peter B. Crandall, Temp.	George W. Schuyler.
	ULSTER COUNTY.	
1.	Moses Stone.	Jacob Fream.
2.	Josiah Hasbrouck. Abram Smith, Temp.	Jacob D. Wurts.
3.	Edgar D. Russell. Ephraim D. Lownsbery, Temp.	Charles H. Krack.
	WARREN COUNTY.	
	J. T. Johnson.	
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
1.	Alexander B. Law.	George Shannon.
2.	William H. Tefft.	Emerson E. Davis.
	WAYNE COUNTY.	
1.	William H. Clark.	Marion Conklin.
2.	Allen S. Russell.	Hiram Westfall.
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
1.	Ezekiel T. Bull. Geo. F. Tremper, Temp.	Dennis R. Shiel.
2.	Gideon W. Davenport. Daniel M. Van Cott, Temp.	Charles M. Schieffelein.
3.	James W. Husted. R. M. Underhill, Temp.	John Hoag.
	WYOMING COUNTY.	
	Samuel W. Tewksbury.	G. H. Jenkins.
	YATES COUNTY.	
	Hanford Struble. Ebenezer B. Bunnell, Temp.	George W. Spencer.

ALABAMA.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor—David P. Lewis.
Lieutenant Governor—Alexander McKinstry.
Supreme Judges—Thomas M. Peters, Benjamin F. Saffold, Adam C. Felder.
Attorney General—George Turner.
Secretary of State—Neander H. Rice.
Treasurer—Arthur Bingham.
Superintendent of Instruction—John T. Foster.

Democratic.

Governor—George S. Houston.
Lieutenant Governor—Robert F. Ligon.
Supreme Judges—Thomas J. Judge, Robert C. Brickell, Amos R. Manning.
Attorney General—John W. A. Sanford.
Secretary of State—Rufus K. Boyd.
Treasurer—Daniel Crawford.
Superintendent of Instruction—John M. McKleroy.

PREVIOUS VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	90,272	79,444
1870.	Governor	77,676	79,447

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Jeremiah Haralson.	Frederick G. Bromberg.
2.	James T. Rapier.	Jeremiah N. Williams.
3.	William H. Betts.	Taul Bradford.
4.	Charles Hays.	James T. Jones.
5.	James Sheffield, Ind.	John H. Caldwell.
6.	E. F. Jennings.	Goldsmith W. Hewitt. Joseph H. Sloss, Ind.
At Large—	Alex. White. Christopher C. Sheats.	Burwell B. Lewis. William H. Forney.

Present Delegation—Five Republicans, three Democrats.

ARKANSAS.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	W. H. Rogers.	Lucien C. Gause.
2.	John M. Clayton.	W. F. Slemons.
3.	William J. Hynes.	William W. Wilshire.
4.	Charles H. Lander.	Thomas M. Gunter.

Present Delegation—One Republican, three Democrats.

DELAWARE.

Republican.

Governor—Isaac Jump.
Member of Congress—James R. Lofland.

Democratic.

Governor—John P. Cochran.
Member of Congress—James Williams.
Present Congressman, Republican.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	11,115	10,692
1870.	Governor	9,982	12,458

FLORIDA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	William J. Purman.	John A. Henderson.
2.	Josiah T. Walls.	Jesse J. Finley.

Present Delegation—Two Republicans.

GEORGIA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	John E. Bryant. Jesse Wimberly, Ind.	Julian Hartridge.
2.	Richard H. Whiteley.	William E. Smith.
3.	John Brown.	Philip Cook.
4.		Henry R. Harris.
5.	Joseph G. W. Mills.	Milton A. Candler.
6.	Samuel F. Gove.	James H. Blount.
7.	William H. Felton, Ind.	William H. Dabney. N. P. Harden, Ind.
8.	William H. Harrison.	Alexander H. Stephens.
9.	John W. O'Neal.	Garrett McMillan.

Present Delegation—Two Republicans, seven Democrats.

ILLINOIS.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Treasurer—Thomas M. Ridgeway.
Superintendent of Instruction—William B. Powell.

Democratic.

Treasurer—Charles Carroll.
Superintendent of Instruction—Samuel M. Etter.

Independent Reform.

Treasurer—David Gore.
Superintendent of Instruction—Samuel M. Etter.

Prohibition.

Treasurer—James F. Simpson.
Superintendent of Instruction—Mrs. Ada F. Potter.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	241,248	187,828
1871.	Congress	137,191	116,171
1870.	Treasurer	168,579	144,923

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Sidney Smith.	Bernard G. Caulfield.
2.	Jasper D. Ward.	Carter H. Harrison.
3.	Charles B. Farwell.	John V. Le Moyne. Francis A. Hoffman, Ind.
4.	Stephen A. Hurlbut.	John F. Farnsworth.
5.	Horatio C. Burchard.	Daniel J. Pinckney.
6.	Thomas J. Henderson.	Isaac H. Elliot.
7.	Franklin Corwin.	Alexander Campbell.
8.	Greenbury L. Fort.	James G. Bayne. J. J. Walker, Ind.
9.	Richard H. Whiting.	Leonard F. Ross.
10.	Henderson Ritchie.	John C. Bagby.
11.	David E. Beatty.	Scott Wike.
12.	Andrew Simpson.	William M. Springer. John B. Turner, Ind.
13.	John McNulta.	Adlai E. Stephenson. George W. Minier, Ind.
14.	Joseph G. Cannon.	James H. Pickrell.
15.	Jacob W. Wilkin.	John R. Eden.
16.	James S. Martin. D. B. Turney, Temp.	William A. J. Sparks. Rolla B. Henry, Gr.
17.	John I. Rinaker.	William R. Morrison.
18.	Isaac Clements.	William Hartzell.
19.	Green B. Raum.	Samuel S. Marshall. William B. Anderson, Ind.

Present Delegation—Fourteen Republicans, five Democrats.

KANSAS.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor—Thomas A. Osborn.
Lieutenant Governor—M. J. Salter.
Secretary of State—Thomas H. Cavanaugh.
Auditor—D. W. Wilder.
Attorney General—A. M. F. Randolph.
Supreme Justice—D. M. Valentine.
Treasurer—Samuel Lappin.

Democratic.

Governor—James C. Cusey.
Lieutenant Governor—E. Harrington.
Secretary of State—Nelson Abbott.
Auditor—G. P. Smith.
Attorney General—J. P. Hallowell.
Supreme Justice—W. P. Douthitt.
Treasurer—James E. Watson.

Temperance.

Governor—W. K. Marshall.
Lieutenant Governor—S. Brown.
Secretary of State—W. H. Robinson.
Auditor—David C. Beach.
Attorney General—A. M. F. Randolph.
Supreme Judge—D. M. Valentine.
Treasurer—William Fairchild.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	67,048	32,970
1870.	Governor	40,666	20,496

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	William A. Phillips. Nehemiah Green, Ind.	Marcus J. Parrott.
2.	Stephen A. Cobb.	John R. Goodin.
3.	William R. Brown.	J. K. Hudson.

Present Delegation—Three Republicans.

KENTUCKY.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Thomas J. Pickett.	A. R. Boone.
2.	Edward R. Weir.	John Y. Brown. George Smith, Labor.
3.		Charles W. Milliken.
4.	Clement S. Hill. O. P. Hogan, Ind.	J. Proctor Knott.
5.	Logan A. Wood.	Edward Y. Parsons.
6.	Oliver W. Root, Ind. Charles Eginton.	Charles Duncan. Joseph C. Hughes, Ind.
7.	Edward Marshall, Ind.	J. C. S. Blackburn.
8.	W. O. Bradley.	R. J. Breckinridge. Milton J. Durham.
9.	John D. White.	Harrison Cockrell.
10.	John W. Means.	John B. Clarke.

Present Delegation—Ten Democrats.

LOUISIANA.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Treasurer	Antoine Dubuclet.	John C. Moncure.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	71,653	57,029
1870.	Treasurer	65,674	41,170

The "McEnery" count gave Grant 58,252 votes and Greeley 66,267 in 1872.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	J. Hale Sypher.	Randall Gibson.
2.	Henry C. Dibble.	E. John Ellis.
3.	Chester B. Darrall.	Joseph A. Breaux.
4.	George L. Smith.	William M. Levy.
5.	Frank Morey.	William B. Spencer.
6.	Charles E. Nash.	Joseph M. Moore.

Present Delegation—Six Republicans.

MARYLAND.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Henry H. Goldsborough.	Philip F. Thomas.
2.	John T. Ensor.	Charles A. Robertson.
3.	James S. Suter.	William J. O'Brien.
4.	John R. Cox.	Thomas Swann.
5.	Alexander B. Hagner.	Eli J. Henkle. Benjamin G. Harris, Ind.
6.	Lloyd Lowndes, Jr. Jas. H. Montgomery, Ind.	William Walsh.

Present Delegation—Two Republicans, four Democrats.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor—Thomas Talbot.
Lieutenant Governor—Horatio G. Knight.
Secretary of State—Oliver Warner.
Treasurer—Charles Adams, Jr.
Attorney General—Charles R. Train.
Auditor—Charles Endicott.

Democratic.

Governor—William Gaston.
Lieutenant Governor—William L. Smith.
Secretary of State—Benjamin F. Mills.
Treasurer—Nathan Clark.
Attorney General—Waldo Coburn.
Auditor—C. Osgood Morse.

Labor Reform.

Governor—Israel W. Andrews.
Lieutenant Governor—Caleb Hammond.
Secretary of State—Richard Hinchcliffe.
Treasurer—George Clark, Jr.
Attorney General—P. R. Gurney.
Auditor—Charles J. Goodwin.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1873.	Governor	72,183	59,360
1872.	President	133,472	59,260

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	James Buffinton.	Louis Lapham.
2.	Benjamin W. Harris.	Edward Avery.
3.	Henry L. Pierce.	Benjamin Dean.
4.	Rufus S. Frost.	Josiah G. Abbott.
5.	Daniel W. Gooch.	Nathaniel P. Banks.
6.	Benjamin F. Butler.	Charles P. Thompson.
7.	James C. Ayer.	John K. Tarbox.
8.	John M. S. Williams.	William Wirt Warren.
9.	George F. Hoar.	Eli Thayer.
10.	Charles A. Stevens. Julius H. Seelye, Ind.	Henry C. Hill.
11.	Henry Alexander, Jr.	Chester W. Chapin.

Present Delegation—Eleven Republicans.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor—John J. Bagley.
Lieutenant Governor—Henry H. Holt.
Secretary of State—Ebenezer G. D. Holden.
Treasurer—William B. McCreery.
Auditor—Ralph Ely.
Attorney General—Andrew J. Smith.

Democratic.

Governor—Henry Chamberlain.
Lieutenant Governor—Frederick Hall.
Secretary of State—George H. House.
Treasurer—Joseph M. Sterling.
Auditor—John L. Evans.
Attorney General—Martin V. Montgomery.

Reformers.

Governor—Henry Chamberlain.
Lieutenant Governor—Jerome W. Turner.
Secretary of State—George H. House.
Treasurer—Joseph M. Sterling.
Auditor—Frederick M. Holloway.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	136,202	79,888
1872.	Governor	137,602	80,958
1870.	Governor	100,176	83,391

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Moses W. Field.	Alpheus S. Williams.
2.	Henry Waldron.	John J. Robinson.
3.	George Willard. D. P. Sagendorph, Temp.	Fidus Livermore.
4.	Julius C. Burrows.	Allen Potter.
5.	William B. Williams. J. A. McKay, Temp.	Mark D. Wilbur.
6.	Josiah W. Begole.	George H. Durand.
7.	Omar D. Conger.	Enos Goodrich.
8.	Nathaniel B. Bradley.	George F. Lewis.
9.	Jay A. Hubbell.	Henry H. Noble.

Present Delegation—Nine Republicans.

MINNESOTA.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Supreme Judge—S. J. R. McMillan.
Associate Judge—F. R. E. Cornell.

Democratic.

Supreme Judge—Wescott Wilkin.
Associate Judge—William Lochren.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1873.	Governor	40,781	35,260
1872.	President	55,709	35,211
1871.	Governor	46,426	31,437

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Mark H. Dunnell.	Franklin H. Waite.
2.	Horace B. Strait.	E. St. Julian Cox.
3.	William S. King.	Eugene M. Wilson.

Present Delegation—Three Republicans.

MISSOURI.

STATE TICKETS.

People's.

Governor—William Gentry.
Lieutenant Governor—Samuel W. Headlee.
Secretary of State—William R. Leflet.
Auditor—Ewen C. Hale.
Treasurer—John H. Fisse.
Attorney General—Daniel S. Twitchell.
Judges—Samuel Ensworth, Peter E. Bland.

Democratic.

Governor—Charles H. Hardin.
Lieutenant Governor—Norman J. Colman.
Secretary of State—Michael K. McGrath.
Auditor—Thomas Holladay.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Mercer.
Attorney General—John A. Hockaday.
Judges—Warrick Hough, William B. Napton.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	119,196	153,862
1872.	Governor	121,271	156,714

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	People's.	Democratic.
1.	Edwin O. Stanard.	Edward C. Kehr.
2.	Daniel D. Fisher.	Erastus Wells.
3.	Robert F. Wingate.	William H. Stone.
4.		Robert A. Hatcher.
5.	Andrew J. Seay.	Richard P. Bland.
6.	Charles W. Thrasher.	Charles H. Morgan.
7.	James H. Lay.	John F. Phillips.
8.	J. P. Alexander. W. H. Powell, Rep.	Benjamin J. Franklin.
9.	P. A. Thompson.	David Rea.
10.	Ira B. Hyde.	R. A. DeBolt.
11.	No candidate.	John B. Clark, Jr.
12.	Henry L. Lipscomb. T. L. Anderson, Rep.	John M. Glover.
13.	No candidate.	Aylett H. Buckner.

Present Delegation—Four Republicans, nine Democrats.

NEVADA.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor—J. C. Hazlett.
Lieutenant Governor—John Bowman.
Member of Congress—William Woodburn.
Supreme Judges—W. H. Beatty, Warner Earll.
Secretary of State—J. D. Minor.
Attorney General—Moses Tebbs.
Treasurer—George Tuffy.

Democratic.

Governor—L. R. Bradley.
Lieutenant Governor—Jewitt W. Adams.
Member of Congress—A. C. Ellis.
Supreme Judges—A. M. Hillhouse, C. H. Belknap.
Secretary of State—C. D. Spires.
Attorney General—J. R. Kittrell.
Treasurer—Jerry Schooling.

Independent.

Governor—L. R. Bradley.
Lieutenant Governor—A. J. Hatch.
Member of Congress—A. C. Ellis.
Supreme Judges—W. H. Beatty, C. H. Belknap.
Secretary of State—J. D. Minor.
Attorney General—A. B. Elliott.
Treasurer—Jerry Schooling.
Present Member of Congress—A Democrat.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	8,413	6,236
1870.	Governor	6,148	7,200

NEW-JERSEY.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	George A. Halsey.	Joseph D. Bedle.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	91,511	77,431
1871.	Governor	76,292	[illegible]

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Clement H. Sinnickson.	Chalkley Albertson.
2.	Samuel A. Dobbins.	Andrew J. Smith.
3.	Amos Clark, Jr.	Miles Ross.
4.	Charles Place.	Robert Hamilton.
5.	William W. Phelps.	Augustus W. Cutler.
6.	Marcus L. Ward.	Frederick H. Teese.
7.	Isaac W. Scudder.	Augustus A. Hardenbergh.

Present Delegation—Six Republicans, one Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Lieutenant Governor—Arthur G. Olmstead.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Robert B. Beath.
Auditor—Harrison Allen.
Supreme Judge—Edward M. Paxson.

Democratic.

Lieutenant Governor—John Latta.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—William McCandless.
Auditor—Justus F. Temple.
Supreme Judge—Warren J. Woodward.

Temperance.

Lieutenant Governor—Benjamin R. Bradford.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—W. P. Cuthbertson.
Auditor—Calvin Parsons.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1873.	Treasurer	244,823	219,471
1872.	President	349,589	211,841
1872.	Governor	353,387	317,760

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Chapman Freeman. David Branson, Ind.	Thomas B. Florence.
2.	Charles O'Neill.	Benjamin Rush.
3.	David F. Houston. Benjamin L. Berry, Ind.	Samuel J. Randall.
4.	William D. Kelley.	William V. McGrath.
5.	Alfred C. Harmer. Leonard Myers, Ind.	John Robbins.
6.	Washington Townsend.	William D. Hartman.
7.	Alan Wood, Jr.	Ephraim L. Acker.
8.	Charles B. McKnight.	Heister Clymer.
9.	A. Herr Smith.	William Patton.
10.	William H. Blumer.	William Mutchler.
11.	Alexander W. Butler.	Frank D. Collins.
12.	Winthrop W. Ketcham. T. C. Smith, Temp.	Hendrick B. Wright.
13.	Theodore Garrettson.	James B. Reilly. William M. Randall, Ind.
14.	John B. Packer.	William M. Breslin.
15.	Bartholomew Laporte.	Joseph Powell.
16.	Sobieski Ross.	Henry W. Early.
17.	Samuel S. Blair.	John Riley.
18.	Langhorne Wister.	William S. Strenger.
19.	Hiram S. McNair.	Levi Maish.
20.	John Taylor. C. T. Alexander, Ind.	Louis A. Mackey.
21.	Andrew Stewart, Jr.	Jacob Turney.
22.	James S. Negley.	James H. Hopkins.
23.	Thomas M. Bayne.	Alexander G. Cochran.
24.	John W. Wallace.	George W. Miller.
25.	Harry White.	George A. Jenks.
26.	John G. White.	James Sheakley.
27.	Carlton B. Curtis.	A. G. Egbert.

Present Delegation—Twenty-two Republicans, five Democrats.

RHODE ISLAND.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Benjamin T. Eames.	William B. Beach.
2.	Latimer W. Ballou.	Samuel Rodman.

Present Delegation—Two Republicans.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor—Daniel H. Chamberlain.
Lieutenant Governor—Richard H. Gleaves.

Reform Republican.

Governor—John T. Green.
Lieutenant Governor—Martin R. Delany.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	President	72,290	23,090
1872.	Governor	69,838	36,533

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Reform Republican.
1.	Joseph H. Rainey.	Joseph H. Rainey.
2.	Charles W. Butts.	E. W. M. Mackey.
3.	Solomon L. Hoge. William H. Trescott, Ind.	Richard H. Cain. S. McGowen, Dem.
4.	Alexander S. Wallace.	Joseph B. Kershaw.
5.	Robert Smalls.	J. P. Epping.

Present Delegation—Five Republicans.

TENNESSEE.

STATE TICKETS.

For Governor.

Republican—Horace Maynard.
Democratic—James D. Porter.
Workingmen's—B. F. C. Brooks.

PAST VOTE OF STATE.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1872.	Congressman	80,825	103,088
1872.	President	83,655	94,391
1870.	Governor	41,500	78,979

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Roderick R. Butler.	William McFarland.
2.	Jacob M. Thornburgh.	George W. Mabry.
3.	David N. Nelson. William B. Stokes, Ind.	George G. Dibrell.
4.		John W. Head.
5.		John M. Bright.
6.	Horace H. Harrison.	John F. House.
7.		Washington C. Whitthorne.
8.	T. Muse.	John D. C. Atkins.
9.	David A. Nunn.	William P. Caldwell.
10.	Barbour Lewis.	H. Casey Young.

Present Delegation—Seven Republicans, three Democrats.

TEXAS.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	W. Chambers.	John H. Reagan.
2.	F. W. Sumner.	David B. Culberson.
3.	—— Valentine.	James W. Throckmorton.
4.	Pleasant M. Yell.	Roger Q. Mills.
5.	No candidate.	John Hancock.
6.	Jeremiah Galvan.	Gustave Schleicher.

Present Delegation—Six Democrats.

VERMONT.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS—SPECIAL ELECTION.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
2.	Dudley C. Denison.	Alexander McLane.

Present member, a Republican.

VIRGINIA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	James B. Sener.	Beverly B. Douglas.
2.	James H. Platt. Robert Norton, Ind.	John Goode, Jr.
3.	Rush Burgess.	Gilbert C. Walker.
4.	William H. H. Stowell.	Charles H. Porter, Ind.
5.	Christian Y. Thomas.	George C. Cabell.
6.	James F. Johnson.	John R. Tucker.
7.	John F. Lewis.	John T. Harris. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Ind.
8.	J. V. Chilton.	Eppa Hunton. James Barbour, Ind.
9.	George W. Henderlite.	William Terry. Fayette McMullan, Ind.

Present Delegation—Four Republicans, five Democrats.

WISCONSIN.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Charles G. Williams.	Nicholas D. Fratt.
2.	Lucien B. Caswell.	Amasa G. Cook.
3.	Henry S. Magoon.	Charles F. Thompson.
4.	Harrison Ludington, Ind	William Pitt Lynde.
5.	Hiram Barber.	S. D. Burchard.
6.	Alanson M. Kimball.	Gabe Bouck.
7.	Jeremiah M. Rusk.	David C. Fulton.
8.	Alexander S. McDill.	George W. Cate.

Present Delegation—Six Republicans, two Democrats.

SUMMARY.

The following table from the Chicago *Tribune* exhibits the coming elections in brief, it being remembered that the Louisiana election occurs Nov. 2, all the others on the 3d, and that the United States Senator to be chosen in Louisiana is for the term ending in 1879. The Legislatures which elect United States Senators are designated by a *:

States.	To be elected.		
Alabama	Governor,	Legislature,	Congress.
Arkansas			Congress.
Delaware	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Florida		Legislature,*	Congress.
Georgia			Congress.
Illinois	Treasurer,	Legislature,	Congress.
Kansas	Governor,	Legislature,	Congress.
Kentucky			Congress.
Louisiana	Treasurer,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Maryland			Congress.
Massachusetts	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Michigan	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Minnesota	Chief Jus.,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Missouri	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Nevada	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
New-Jersey	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
New-York	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Pennsylvania	Lt. Gov.,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Rhode Island			Congress.
South Carolina	Governor,	Legislature,	Congress.
Tennessee	Governor,	Legislature,*	Congress.
Texas			Congress.
Virginia			Congress.
Wisconsin		Legislature,*	Congress.
Territories.			
Arizona		Legislature,	Delegate.
Idaho		Legislature,	Delegate.
Washington		Legislature,	Delegate.

CITY NOMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the candidates nominated by the various political organizations in this City for County and local offices:

	Republican.	Tammany Democrats.	Liberal Democrats.
Mayor	Salem H. Wales.	William H. Wickham.	Oswald Ottendorfer.
Register	Patrick H. Jones.	James Hayes.	Patrick H. Jones.
Civil Justice	....	Patrick Clancey.	Denis Burns.
Alderman at Large	Samuel B. H. Vance.	William L. Cole.	Benjamin F. Beekman.
Alderman at Large	Frederick Kuhne.	Samuel A. Lewis.	Robert Beatty.
Alderman at Large	Oliver P. C. Billings.	Magnus Gross.	Joseph Blumenthal.
Alderman at Large	George H. Foster.	J. W. Guntzer.	Patrick H. Spelman.

DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

Districts.	Republican.	Tammany Democrats.	Liberal Democrats.
Fourth	John Robinson.	Patrick Lysaght. Edward J. Shandley.	.... Ambrose O'Neill.
Fifth	John J. Morris. George B. Deane.	Edward Gilon. William Harney.	Charles Siebert. John W. Hogancamp.
Sixth	Chest. H. Southworth. Casper A. Baden.	Joseph P. Strack. John Reilly.	George W. Sauer. Arthur J. McQuade.
Seventh	H. E. Howland.	Robert Powers. Peter Seery.	Edward Brucks. Patrick Myhan.
Eighth	Willard Bullard. S. M. Simonson. H. C. Robinson.	Andrew Blessing. William H. McCarthy. H. D. Purroy.	John Schreyer. D. V. Freeborn. Philip Haffen.

FOR CONGRESS.

Districts.	Republican.	Tammany Democrats.	Liberal Democrats.
Fifth	Eugene M. Earle.	Edwin R. Meade.	Edward Hogan.
Sixth	Nathan H. Hall.	Samuel S. Cox.	Samuel S. Cox.
Seventh	Charles S. Spencer.	Smith Ely, Jr.	
Eighth	John D. Lawson.	Elijah Ward.	Elijah Ward.
Ninth, Short term.	....	Richard Schell.	John Hardy.
Ninth, Long term.	....	Fernando Wood.	John Hardy.
Tenth	....	Abram S. Hewitt.	James O'Brien.
Eleventh	Isaac H. Bailey.	Ben A. Willis.	Ben A. Willis.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Districts.	Republican.	Tammany Democrat.	Liberal Democrats.
First	Michael W. Burns.	Nicholas Muller.	Terence Duffy.
Second	Charles Zoller.	William P. Kirk.	Thomas P. Wild.
Third	....	John C. Brogan.	James J. Slevin.
Fourth	....	Charles Reilly.	Patrick McNamara.
Fifth	Austin Leake.	Warren C Bennett.	....
Sixth	Frederick Swiser.	Timothy J. Campbell.	Matthew Patton.
Seventh	Frederick W. Seward.	Smith E. Lane.	Smith E. Lane.
Eighth	Solon B. Smith.	George A. Stauf.	John Thiess.
Ninth	William H. Gedney.	Ransom Parker, Jr.	
Tenth	Charles S. Strong.	L. C. Waehner.	John A. Dinkel.
Eleventh	Knox McAfee.	Oliver P. Buck.	John J. Garbutt.
Twelfth	Joseph Archbold.	John Keenan.	Louis Goebel.
Thirteenth	Charles Blackie.	Alfred A. Beach.	John McDonogh, Jr.
Fourteenth	George Hencken.	James Daly.	Luke F. Cosans.
Fifteenth	William L. Murray.	Thomas Costigan.	....
Sixteenth	M. Latimer Holmes.	J. T. McGowan. Peter Woods.	Peter Woods.
Seventeenth	Wilson Berryman.	Leo C. Dessar.	George W. Plunkitt.
Eighteenth	Bernard Biglin.	Thomas C. Campbell.	....
Nineteenth	Sixtus Carl Kapff.	Gernon Hauschel.	....
Twentieth	Jacob Hess.	O. L. Stewart.	Charles H. Reilly.
Twenty-first	Granville P. Hawes.	John W. Smith.	William A. Woods.

NOTE.—Exclusive of the above, Frederick Gugel has been nominated by the Liberal Republicans for Alderman in the Seventh District, and the Temperance Party have nominated for Aldermen in the Eighth District Paul W. Allen, James A. Stokes, and Evan H. Hopkins. The same party has also nominated James Shipman for member of Assembly in the Twenty-first District.

MR. TILDEN AND REFORM.

From Harper's Weekly.

Personally irreproachable, Mr. Tilden cannot be called a courageous or independent politician. From his youth a Democrat, he has always followed his party closely, and in his zeal for its success has given to its most monstrous actions and policies the cloak of his good name. During the last few years, when, under the mastery of Tweed in this State and City, honest government seemed to have become impossible, and American institutions to be fatally imperiled, Mr. Tilden held an official connection with his party which gave him great prominence and influence. He was really the enemy of Tweed, but finding himself powerless against him in the party, he consented to hold a position of honor in which, as he made no open protest, he really served the purposes of the Ring. As Chairman of the Democratic State Committee he appeared at conventions which he knew that Tweed and his tools carried in their pockets, and instead of boldly and frankly denouncing them and their dictatorship, and aiming to save the State and country even at the risk of the defeat of his party, he did the work of men whom he despised by keeping silence over the pollutions and corruptions which were eating up the substance and character of the State, and by vehemently denouncing the Republican Party, which was precisely what Tweed desired.

When Dean Richmond died Mr. Tilden became Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. There is no doubt whatever that Tweed and his gang cooked the election returns of 1868 to suit themselves. They made New-York and Brooklyn return a majority of 80,000 votes for Seymour, and of 70,000 for Hoffman, who was their man. The New-York *World* in the following year said that its editor had himself seen "by what shameless and cunning frauds such corruptionists of the Ring as William M. Tweed and Oakey Hall cut down below its level the rightful vote of the electors of Horatio Seymour." Mr. Greeley wrote a letter to Mr. Tilden showing from official figures that in some districts there was actually a majority reported larger than the whole number of voters. It was when these things were done under the Tweed ascendency and notorious corruption, when the City returns were withheld until the result in the rural districts could be ascertained, so as to know how large a majority was required, that Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He was then, as he is now, one of the most thorough and shrewd of political managers. The facts were notorious. His own party organs confessed them. Mr. Greeley, under his own name, called Mr. Tilden's attention to them. But he smiled blandly and was silent. He did not protest against "the shameless and cunning frauds" of the master of his party; and Mr. Greeley said, "You were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds."

A year later than the *World's* confession of those Democratic frauds the Tweed Ring went shouting and reeling across the State to hold the party convention at Rochester. It carried Mr. Tilden in its train, as the emperors a captive at their chariot wheels. But unlike those royal captives who followed in silence, and disdained to take an honor from their loathsome conquerors, or willingly to confirm their power, Mr. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic committee, again voluntarily strengthened Tweed and the Ring by throwing the mantle of his own good name over the crimes which at that moment they were committing in the City and the State. He denounced what he called centralization at Washington, but that immediate, infamous centralization and despotism of the Ring in New-York, as absolute as that of Louis Napoleon in France, he aided by every word he spoke and by the very fact of his official presence. Had the last daring iniquity of Tweed and his Ring been consummated, and the press been silenced at the will of Barnard and Cardoso, Mr. Tilden's responsibility from his position as Democratic Chairman, and from his silence as to the public enemy whose character and methods and purposes he knew, and whom both by his speeches and his silence he sustained, would have been such as he would have found it very hard to bear. Yet, we repeat, while by his speeches against the national policy of the Republicans and his acquiescence in Tweed's dictatorship he really served the Ring. Mr. Tilden despised his yoke; and when THE TIMES did one of the greatest public services ever rendered by the press, in exposing the detailed proof of Tweed's crimes, he entered heartily into the movement, and did good service. But he did not take an open position of hostility to the Tweed despotism until it had provoked a general uprising of all decent people, and there is no reason to suppose that he would not have continued to serve as the figure-head of Tweed's conventions and to make speeches which promoted Tweed's purposes as long as Tweed was able to maintain his position.

This is certainly not the story of a reformer, but simply that of a politician and partisan devoted to the ascendency of his party. Mr. Tilden was hostile to Tweed, but while Tweed was master he conformed for the sake of party. Mr. John Kelly says that Tammany Hall "is the only reform party in existence here to-day." Tammany Hall has nominated Mr. Tilden for Governor and Mr. James Hayes for Register in the City. Mr. Hayes is nominated because Mr. John Morrissey wished it. Is Mr. John Morrissey a reformer? Western New-York Democratic papers, the Buffalo *Courier* and the Rochester *Union*, declared, before Mr. Tilden's nomination, that there is no difference between the new Tammany and the old. But Mr. Kelly retorts that they are the organs of the Canal Ring, the most corrupt combination in the State, at whose dictation, he says, the last Democratic Governor of the State made his appointments. The New-York voter who wishes reform and good government need not hesitate between the Tammany Ring and the Canal Ring, nor beat his brains to know why they unite in supporting "a Reformer." He can vote for a candidate who does not owe his nomination to any ring or clique, to any Custom-house or Tammany Hall, but to his own high character, long experience, and trained sagacity, and to the admirable, independent, and irreproachable manner in which he has administered the government of the State during the last two years.

MOVEMENT AGAINST BRIBERY.

The Republican Committee of Oneida has issued the following:

Information is published that Samuel J. Tilden has contributed a quarter of a million dollars to be expended in this election. The boast is made by Democrats that their County Committee is authorized to draw at pleasure upon this fund. Large sums, it is said, have been offered to Republicans if they would go to work for even a part of the Democratic candidates. The Republican Party is in an undoubted majority in our Assembly districts and in the county. Our opponents can have no ground of hope of success except by fraud and bribery and corruption. Electors of both parties must protect the ballot-box. Congress has passed laws especially to guarantee fair elections for representatives in Congress. Both parties have Supervisors appointed in Utica to enforce those laws. The essential provisions of the statute are appended hereto. The Republican County Committee, for the purpose of checking the conspiracy against the ballot-box, and making void the lavish contributions of Tilden and the schemes of his supporters, appeal to good citizens to give their moral aid and support to the laws; and they hereby offer a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of the offenses recited in the annexed provisions.

By order of the Executive Committee.

B. WHITMAN WILLIAMS,
Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

PROVISIONS OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

"Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents or obstructs any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting, or combines or confederates with others to do so, shall be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both."

"Every persons who prevents, hinders, controls, or intimidates another from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom that right is guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, shall be punished as above provided."

"If, at any election for representative or delegate in Congress, any person by force, threat, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer thereof, unlawfully prevents any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induces any voter to refuse to exercise such right, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or imprisonment not more than three years, or both."

DIX AND TILDEN.

From the Albany Journal.

When Anderson's handful of gallant followers had been driven out of Fort Sumter by an overpowering force—6,000 rebels against 100 patriots—and the secessionists were preparing to seize upon Washington, a meeting was called in Union Square, in the City of New-York, to sustain the Government.

Men of all parties united in the call. Among the ninety Vice Presidents were Greene C. Bronson, Peter Cooper, William M. Evarts, William C. Bryant, Royal Phelps, Edwin Croswell, Erastus Brooks, Edwards Pierrepont, Augustus Schell, George Bancroft, Luther Bradish, and Fernando Wood. The venerable Dr. Spring opened the meeting with prayer, invoking the God of battles to save the Union. A letter from Archbishop Hughes was read to the meeting in support of the Stars and Stripes. He said: "This has been my flag, and shall be to the end." Mayor Wood, with his well-known Southern proclivities, came forward with manly promptitude, and said: "I am willing to say here that I throw myself entirely into this contest with all my power and all my might." Senator Baker, of Oregon, who was killed in battle a few months later, called on men of all parties, in a speech of surpassing eloquence, "to fight for country, for home, for law, for Government, for Constitution, for right, for freedom, for humanity.

Gov. Hunt, Gov. Fish, John Cochrane, Hiram Ketchum, Henry J. Raymond, and Rev. George W. Bethune (laying aside his clerical robes) spoke. Fifty other patriotic men spoke. The *Rebellion Record* says they spoke from "stands," from "balconies," from "the steps of houses," from "the tops of pillars at the entrances of the park,"—from anything which would raise them above the surging crowd. The whole City was roused to an enthusiastic and irresistible determination to uphold the Government and the Union.

Gov. John A. Dix presided and made the opening speech. The equestrian statue of Washington, with the tattered flag of Sumter, sustained by the outstretched arm, was in front. He closed as follows:

"Fellow-citizens: We stand before the statue of the Father of his Country. The flag of the Union, which floats over it, hung above him when he presided over the Convention by which the Constitution was framed. The great work of his life has been rejected, and the banner, by which his labors were consecrated, has been trampled in the dust. If the inanimate bronze in which the sculptor has shaped his image could be changed to the living form which led the armies of the Revolution to victory, he would COMMAND us, in the name of the hosts of patriots and political martyrs who have gone before, TO STRIKE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION."

Where was Samuel J. Tilden in this great uprising of the people? Not in the patriotic throng, which overflowed Union square. He would have nothing to do with it. Samuel Sloan, a Democrat and an ardent friend of the Union, asked him to sign the call for the meeting. He declined. Mr. Sloan urged him to sign it, and to think of it over night. He did think of it, and when Mr. Sloan called the next day he absolutely refused. Mr. Sloan left him with the prophetic words: "Mr. Tilden, the day will come when you will regret your decision." With unbounded faith in the righteousness of the people we believe the day has come. Cold, passive, indifferent to the solicitations of friends and to the perilous condition of the Government then, Mr. Tilden now appeals to the patriotic masses to lend him the support, which, in that day of danger and trial, he refused to his country.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The Russian naval journal, *Morskoi Zbornik*, gives some particulars relative to the present condition of the Russian Navy. The total number of ships of war in Russian waters is 225, 29 of which are iron-clads, and they carry 921 guns. Their total burden amounts to 172,401 tons, and their steam-power to 31,978 horses. The personnel consists of 1,305 officers, (including 81 Admirals,) 513 pilots, 210 artillery engineers, 145 marine engineers, 545 mechanical engineers, 56 marine architects, 297 admiralty officials, 260 surgeons, 480 civil officials, and 24,500 subordinates of various ranks. The ships are distributed as follows: In the Baltic there are 27 iron-clads and 110 unarmored steamers, 70 of which do not carry guns, and the rest have about 200 guns in all. The same number of guns are to be placed on the iron-clads, 4 of which are still in course of construction. The Black Sea Fleet consists of 2 iron-clads and 29 unarmored steamers. The iron-clads (1 of which is not yet ready for service) are armed with 4 guns, and the other steamers, except 4 which do not carry guns, with 45. In the Caspian there are 20 unarmored steamers, 1 of which is in course of construction, and 9 are without guns; the rest have 45 guns in all. The Siberian flotilla consists of 28 steamers, 7 of which carry 36 guns between them; and the Aral flotilla has 6 small steamers, 5 of which are armed with 13 guns. In the White Sea there are 3 ships of war with 4 guns. The educational department of the Russian Admiralty comprises a naval school for 265 pupils at St. Petersburg, a scientific school for 220 pupils, a training school for 400 boys, and a writing school for 150 sailors at Cronstadt, and a midshipmen's school, a ship-building school, and a school for sailors' daughters at Nicolaieff. A sum of 442,941 roubles for the expenses of these schools is included in the Budget of the present year.

AN AMERICAN IN TROUBLE.

A communication from Smyrna of the 24th of September gives the subjoined intelligence: "On Wednesday, the 8th inst., M. N. Triantaphylli, son of the Greek Consul, was shot at by Mr. Edgar George, an American gentleman, who lately took up his residence in this town. M. Triantaphylli was riding home at about half-past five in the evening when he met Mr. George. The latter was in company with a merchant of this place, and his daughter. It seems that M. Triantaphylli accosted the walking trio in highly insulting terms, and as he had behaved in the same manner on previous occasions, Mr. George drew a revolver, which he discharged, not at M. Triantaphylli, but in the air. On the following morning Mr. George was arrested on the charge of having attempted to assassinate M. Triantaphylli, but subsequently was released on giving bail for $1,000. The hearing of his case is fixed for Monday."

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE CORN LAWS.

Mr. John Bright has written the following letter, in reply to the statement made by a Conservative speaker, at a ward meeting in Leeds, to the effect that "the people are no better off now, relative to the price of bread, than they were before the repeal of the Corn laws and other protective laws:"

CORRIEBUCH HOUSE, PITLOCHRY, Oct. 12, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your letter has been sent on to me, and I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of it. Your opponent must be a man profoundly ignorant or strangely perverse, or he would have a different opinion of the effects of free trade in corn. He perhaps does not know that last year twelve millions of quarters of wheat were imported, worth in this market last year nearly forty millions sterling; and that great quantities of other grain were also imported; that not less than 500,000 tons of potatoes, with great quantities of cattle and meat and cheese and butter were imported; that, in fact, eighty millions sterling in value were imported, nearly all of which it was the object of the Corn law and other protective laws to exclude from the country. More than half the working men of England, with their families, are fed on bread which comes from abroad, and it is obvious that the continuance of the protective system, as applied to agriculture, would have spread famine among the people, and would have plunged the nation into anarchy. I have not time to write more to you, and I feel certain that to add to what I have said would be of no use to your opponent, as he must be very ignorant, and I fear quite unable to reason on a matter of this nature. If you turn to the newspapers from 1839 to 1846, or to the debates in Hansard, you may obtain all the facts and arguments you require.

I am, respectfully, yours, JOHN BRIGHT.
Mr. JOHN ROWLINSON, Leeds.

A COAL-DEALER LOSES HIS SUIT.

A coal-dealer in Portland, Me., recently sued a delinquent customer for a balance due for coal delivered. The defendant proved that the coal was weighed by one of the employés of the dealer, and not by a sworn weigher of coal. The Superior Court of the State thereupon ruled that plaintiff could not recover, as the Maine statutes provide that the seller shall not maintain a suit for the price of coal unless he had caused the same to be weighed by a sworn weigher and delivered a certificate of the weight to the buyer before beginning suit. As the Portland coal-dealers have not generally employed a sworn weigher, they are a little uneasy about the [illegible]

A ROMANCE OF OLD.

THE STORY OF THE RATCLIFFES.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Nine days is the duration of the notoriety proverbially attributed to a wonder; and very often does it happen that in much less than nine days the most moving and the most terrible dramas in the repertory of passion, of sorrow, or crime, excite astonishment, undergo discussion, and are then clean forgotten. The real fades more swiftly and more completely than the imaginary; especially when the creatures of fiction who have been adumbrated by the hand of genius are immortal. Not all the art of the German savant can awaken Tydides or Sarpedon. They are very dead indeed. Even the course of Simois is uncertain; but the "Æneid" lives, as though it had been created the day before yesterday. Looking at the bustle of modern action, and the rapidity with which modern thought is transmitted; looking at the crowded state of the world's stage, the variety of the scenery, the multiplicity of the performances, the caprice and impatience of the audience, it must be a very startling or a very pathetic drama which can be expected to "draw" for more than the traditional nine days. Still, to this rule, there are occasional exceptions; and, in the melancholy story of real life, which may be styled the Derwentwater Romance, may be recognized a tragedy which, for nearly a hundred and eighty years, has lost nothing of its deeply pathetic interest. At last, however, that interest seems fated to be obliterated by Time's unsparing fingers. There took place, on Tuesday last, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, a great sale of the estates, in the county of Northumberland belonging to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; and the auction naturally attracted much attention, not only from the extent and the value of the property brought under the hammer, but from the historical associations with which it was surrounded. Lot the first comprised Dilston, the ancient seat of the Ratcliffe family, with the ruins of its ancient castle, its chapel, and the modern mansion, with the Wooley and Hexhamshire properties, in all 4,500 acres, inclusive of the woodlands, shootings, minerals, &c., pertaining thereto. This noble demesne was knocked down to Mr. Beaumont, M. P., the owner of extensive adjacent estates, for the sum of £231,000. The Thornborough estate was sold to Col. Joicey, an extensive coal-owner in the County of Durham, commanding a volunteer battalion, for £52,000; and several parcels of land, belonging to the same estate, but of less importance, were subsequently disposed of at high prices. Thus comes to a close the proprietorial connection of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital with the Valley of the Tyne; and with the last fiat of the auctioneer at Newark Castle, the interest of the Derwentwater Romance may be said virtually to have disappeared.

Prior, however, to the sale taking place, certain solemn arrangements, demanded by the requirements of decorum, had been made at Dilston Castle. The Greenwich Commissioners had an doubted Parliamentary right to dispose of the Derwentwater estates, of which they have been for nearly two centuries the Trustees; but it would scarcely have been within the proprieties to have sold, at the same time, the bones of generations of dead Ratcliffes to the highest bidder. Thus, last week, the vault beneath the old chapel at Dilston was entered, and six coffins were reverently removed. The first five contained the ashes of Francis, the first Earl, who died in 1696; of Edward, the second Earl, who died in 1705; of Mr. Francis Ratcliffe, who died in 1704; and of the Ladies Barbara and Mary Ratcliffe, whose decease took place respectively in 1696 and 1726. These five coffins were carried to the cemetery of the Catholic church at Hexham, there to be reinterred. It was on the last coffin, however, that interest principally centred, for in this were the remains of James, third and last Earl of Derwentwater, who, in the year 1716, and at the early age of twenty-seven, was beheaded on Tower Hill. The dust of the ill-fated Jacobite Earl has been removed to Thorndon, in Essex, there to be reinterred in the family vault of Lord Petre. The removal took place by rail, and seldom has railway truck borne a stranger freight than that hearse, with the bones of the decapitated partisan of the Stuarts within. A considerable assemblage had been gathered at Dilston in anticipation of some attempt to disturb the proceedings being made by the eccentric lady who is under the impression that she is entitled not only to claim an attainted peerage but the confiscated estates once belonging thereto. The poor lady, however, did not make her appearance, and the removal of the bodies were quietly effected. A "Romance" could scarcely be more effectually effaced; for the removal of the remains of the Ratcliffes from Dilston will do much toward dissipating the shadowy prestige the locality has long enjoyed. A stately cenotaph may be erected to the memory of Earl James in the ancestral sepulchre of the Petres, and suitable memorials to his kindred may mark their resting-place at Hexham; but it was at Dilston that the romantic influence of the family was paramount; it was at Dilston that the beheaded nobleman, being dead, yet spake. As firmly as the peasantry in remote parts of France believe that Napoleon I. is yet alive, and that he will appear some day, gray great-coat, little cocked hat, and all, to avenge the wrongs of his house, so have succeeding generations of Northumbrian peasants held that the spirit, at least, of Earl James hovered round his patrimonial domains, and that a new Ratcliffe would arise to wear the dead man's coronet, and to enjoy his broad acres. It was in vain to tell these simple folks of acts of attainder and forfeiture. They persisted in their fidelity to his memory as their feudal chief, and in declaring that the beautiful old border ballad of Lord Derwentwater's "Good Night" was not an everlasting farewell, but an injunction to them to wait patiently for the day when the noble Ratcliffes should enjoy their own again.

It is passing strange that, beyond the boundaries of family tradition, into which—unless Lord Petre has communicated his family muniments to the Historical Manuscripts Commission—it would be impertinent to pry, much less is known concerning the young, wealthy, and gallant Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed on Tower Hill after the '15, than about his brother Charles Ratcliffe, the titular Earl, who was captured on board a French ship in 1746-7, and beheaded without trial, and on an attainder thirty years old. In slaying him, the law was surely most cruelly overstrained, for Charles Ratcliffe had long been in the military service of France, and if his immunity as a French subject could not be recognized, he might at least have been permitted to claim the benefit of a tacit Statute of Limitations in cases of treason. Unhappily, the Government which refused to show mercy to Charles Ratcliffe had the Derwentwater estates in their fullest, clearest view. The crown had not clutched them personally; but they had been handed over to a Board of Commissioners, and the common people—Jacobite and Hanoverian—had an odd spice of old English conservatism in them, and could not be brought to see how any Board of Commissioners had a right to the ancestral domains of a great English noble. Of his demeanor on the scaffold, an ample and minute account has come down to us. We are told how nobly and modestly he bore himself; how bravely he was dressed, "in a scarlet waistcoat, his hat a full cock, richly laced, and with a feather in it;" how piously he performed the last offices of his creed; how he gave the executioner a purse of guineas, telling him it was all he had, but bidding him do his best for a poor gentleman at a pinch; and how, when the Sheriff coming to an end of reading the death-warrant, exclaimed in a loud tone, "God save King George!" he turned upon him with a stern look, and in a loud clear voice cried out, "God save King James!" So he died. Details scarcely so copious have been transmitted to us in the account of the last moments of his brother, Earl James, who was executed on the 24th of February, 1716. The times were ruder; the Hanoverian Government were alarmed and enraged at the escape of Lord Nithsdale, who was to have suffered with Derwentwater. Not a single voice in the House of Lords was raised in his favor; and—to the credit of English letters—the only member of the House of Commons who dared to plead in his place for mercy to the condemned Earl was a noted contributor to the *Spectator*, named Richard Steele. The young Countess of Derwentwater, who is supposed to have been principally instrumental in inducing her lord to join the rebellion, tried in vain to melt the icy heart of George I.; Walpole boasted in the House of Commons that he had refused a bribe of £60,000 offered him to spare the prisoner's life. At the last moment his peers relented, and addressed the King on his behalf and that of his condemned colleagues; but it was too late. On the scaffold he read a paper acknowledging himself a Roman Catholic, and afterward examining the block and finding a rough place in it, he made the executioner chip it off, lest it should hurt his neck—a singular precaution to be taken by one on the very threshold of death. He appears to have been a very weak-minded but amiable young man; and by the peasantry on his estates, by whom he was passionately beloved, his death was regarded not as an act of strict justice, but as a judicial murder. That belief was shared by their descendants. The Government reluctantly consented that his body should be carried down to Dilston for interment instead of being buried beneath the dreary chapel within the Tower; but it was insisted that, to avoid awakening the sympathy of the population of the midland and northern counties, the funeral procession should travel only during the night. In the day-time the corpse rested in the chapels belonging to Catholic noblemen and gentlemen; and it was on its arrival at Thorndon, the seat of Lord Petre, that Earl James' coffin was opened, and that his severed head was sewed on to his body. Back to Lord Petre's seat at Thorndon have those poor bones gone, and the curtain falls, it may be assumed forever, on the Derwentwater Romance.

STRANGE DESECRATION.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that a gentleman on visiting his cemetery lot in that city last Sunday found that some person had cut deep into the marble which covered the grave of one dearly loved the names of two men and two women. Not content with only cutting the names with a sharp pointed instrument, scrolls were traced around the signatures. The *Sun* says it would give the names in full (we know none of the parties) were it not for the fact that it is possible the apparent signers may not be guilty of such desecration.

AN OLD TURTLE.

The Sing Sing *Republican* relates the following incident: "On Wednesday afternoon of last week, as Mr. Noah Barnes was engaged in the back-yard of his residence, on Liberty street, he came across a live turtle. On picking it up he was greatly surprised at finding the names 'James Ryder and Stephen Ayles, 185[illegible]' scratched on the shell. Upon bringing the turtle to the village and showing it to the above named persons, they remembered all the circumstances of the cutting of the names in the [illegible]

[illegible]

POPULAR EDUCATION—[illegible] OF THE DAY.

COMPULSORY SCHOOLING AND POPULAR SENTIMENT—OPERA BOUFFE AGAINST OPERA SERIA—SALABLE COMPOSITIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

A good deal has lately been heard as to the inefficiency of the law which compels, or should compel, children of certain ages to attend school. Parents who keep children within the prescribed limits at home can be fined or even imprisoned; but the difficulty is to know what the ages of children kept at home really are. Visitors appointed by the School Board call on parents and freely interrogate them, but they have no right to insist on their questions being answered, and they must simply take their chance of receiving truthful or untruthful replies. It appears that in one of the poorest and most populous quarters of London handbills pointing to this condition of things are being sent round; and when the inhabitants quite understand that 'escape from the action of the compulsory clauses of the Education act will be, in the words of *Hamlet*, "as easy as lying," they will probably adopt, as often as possible, the facile means suggested for evading it. Among rich people a child of twelve is sometimes represented as being only eleven, in order that he or she may travel by rail with a child's ticket—which, to a child of twelve years accomplished, is not allowed. If, then, the rich will put their children a year or so back in order to gain a very slight advantage, I do not see how the poor can be expected never to push a child a year or so forward when by so doing they would secure to themselves a considerable pecuniary benefit. Innumerable stories are told, and have more than once been illustrated in our comic papers, of troublesome youths who, hearing their mothers ask the railway ticket-seller for "a child's ticket," call out, to the dire confusion of their parent, "Why, mamma, I was twelve last birthday;" also of railway guards, who, seeing a lad nearly six feet high traveling with a child's ticket, inquire tenderly, but somewhat suspiciously, whether "the young gentleman is not rather tall for his age."

The sad thing is that there should be such a widespread desire among the very poor to keep their children away from school. It has its origin, however, in a very natural—perhaps even honorable—wish to keep themselves and their children from starvation. With the help of their children they can just contrive to make both ends meet. Take from them say a couple of boys gaining from five to six shillings a week each, and, though the boys learn to read, they diminish the earnings of the family while they are learning by from £20 to £30 a year. I believe I wrote to you, apropos of the general elections, that in my opinion the Conservative majority had been notably increased through the hatred felt by the working classes—not for education in the abstract, but for the party which was forcing them, whether it suited them or not, to send their children to school. I shall never forget an old woman who, as I happened to be reading the address of some Conservative candidate, exclaimed to me: "That's the man, Sir! Vote for him! If we had none but Conservative gentlemen in Parliament we should never hear anything about education for the people." I asked this dangerous friend of conservatism why "education for the people" was a cause of offense to her; when she explained to me that she recognized the necessity of teaching a child to read and write, but that she thought it unjust and cruel to take a boy of ten, who could already read and write, and by sending him to school deprive his aged grandmother of the few shillings a week he had been in the habit of earning for her. A canvasser on the Conservative side afterward told me that he had found everywhere among the poorer classes a bitter hatred against the Education act. This, it may be said, is itself a reason why the act should have been passed, and why its compulsory clauses should now be maintained. But though it may be, and doubtless is, necessary to teach every child to read, it is not necessary to keep them, year after year, all day, or even half a day, at school. The *Times* has suggested that a child who, having acquired his knowledge, no matter when or how, is able to pass a specified examination should be liberated from further attendance at school, and this seems to me the true solution of the difficulty.

The profession of composer of opera bouffe is evidently a very lucrative one just now. M. Lecoq received £1,500 from a London firm for the right of publishing and performing in England the music of "Giroflé-Girofla." For the performing right alone of the opera he is now composing to Victorien Sardou's libretto (based on that author's comedy of "Le Pré St. Gervais,") he is to receive £1,000; so that, if other European countries pay in anything like the same proportion as England, the foreign rights alone of each of M. Lecoq's works must bring him in several thousand pounds. The great popularity of Lecoq in London is owing, in some measure, to an accident. His Paris publishers omitted to enter at Stationers' Hall the first of his operas which attained any very great popularity. This, of course, was "La Fille de Madame Angot;" and owing to the failure of MM. Brandus to secure the English performing right every manager in London was at liberty to play it for nothing. By this unexpected advantage no less than five managers profited; and the representation of the work in all parts of London had the natural effect of making it more widely known. Thus Lecoq's apparent loss was, in the end, his gain. The sale of the music of "La Fille de Madame Angot" was so large that our music publishers formed the highest opinion of Lecoq's value as a composer of popular tunes; and when, some months ago, "Giroflé-Girofla" was brought out at Brussels, our principal music-publishing firms sent over agents to treat with the composer for the cession of his English rights. Messrs. Enoch & Co., in securing these for the sum of £1,500, were thought to have paid rather a long price. But they at once sold to the manager of the Philharmonic Theatre, at Islington, for £800, the right of playing the opera one hundred times, with a charge of £3 per night for all additional representations; and, considering the success "Giroflé-Girofla" has obtained in its English dress, it is not at all improbable that it will be performed not 100 but 200 nights. Thus the purchasers of M. Lecoq's English rights in connection with "Giroflé-Girofla" will get back all the money they have invested from one London theatre, and will still have the right of performance in the country to sell, without counting the profits to be derived from publishing the music. If, then, the business of composing operas bouffes is a particularly good one, that of speculating in the foreign rights of opera bouffe composers is not to be despised.

Serious music, on the other hand, is a drug in the market. Since a combination of London music publishers paid £4,000 to Meyerbeer's widow for all English rights in common with "L'Africaine," and found, to their dismay, that this architecturally-constructed work contained no drawing-room pieces, no themes for polkas, waltzes, or quadrilles, it has been very difficult for composers of grand operas to dispose of their music in England. Verdi, Gounod, Ambroise Thomas ask immense prices, on the ground that they are much greater [illegible] same; while our publishers, without denying the greatness of these masters, decline to pay exorbitantly for the honor of presenting their latest compositions to the English public. After giving a detailed account of the losses he had sustained by bringing out great works, Mr. John Boosey, in a letter on this subject to the *Musical World*, wrote these memorable words: "I cannot afford to publish masterpieces." In fact, commercially speaking, Verdi's "Aïda," Gounod's "Joan of Arc," Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet," are not, all together, worth one act of "La Fille de Madame Angot."

The system, then, of international copyright, introduced by various legislative enactments during the last twenty years, has not done all the good that had been anticipated, either to authors and composers or to the public. Gounod, annoyed that through some error in registration he should have lost all rights in connection with the representation of "Faust" in England, wishes to recoup himself by means of "Mireille," (in the Italian version "Mirella,") and accordingly will allow no manager to play that very beautiful work for less that £25 per night. As a natural consequence "Mirella" is never performed. Verdi, I am told, asks £4,000 for the right of representing and publishing "Aïda" in England, which explains why, up to this moment, no one in London has had an opportunity of hearing one note of "Aïda." I do not know what extravagant sum Gounod asks for the privilege of performing the music of "Joan of Arc." Hitherto, however, it has only been given once, under M. Gounod's own direction and at his expense—without, I must add, bringing him in one farthing of profit. In time, no doubt, the matter will right itself. But until now the International Copyright laws in connection with music have had the effect—never contemplated by the legislators—of preventing a great many fine works from finding their way to this country.

The householders of Brighton are very indignant at being accused by the clergymen present at the recent Church Congress of want of hospitality. Not that they claim to have been hospitable. But they deny the right of members of traveling associations to come among them and issue, as it were, "requisitions" for board and lodging. One Brighton lady, the mother of a large family of unmarried daughters, is said to have replied to the public notification that suitable invitations to clergymen would be willingly accepted, by intimating her readiness to entertain one clergyman if a bachelor—but not otherwise. She also insisted on being allowed to choose her man; and for that purpose was admitted gratuitously to view the divines in conclave assembled. I fancy the young ladies of the family will have made it a point of honor not to allow the selected one to escape from the circle with his heart. S. E.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

A BALLOONIST'S FIRST EXPERIENCES A MILE AND A HALF FROM LAND.

A long and graphic description is published in a recent issue of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of a balloon ascension from that city, it being the writer's first experience in that direction. One disagreeable episode of the the ascension is thus briefly mentioned: "While making this descent, and while yet 500 feet up, a man came in front of the house of one James Edgards and deliberately emptied a double-barreled gun at the balloon. The spent shot, or buck-shot, struck the canvas, but did no material injury. The dastardly act was sufficient, however, to justify Mr. Donaldson in calling for a revolver and returning the fire as we passed, which he instantly did." The scene, as viewed from the balloon, is thus described:

"The fading crowd, whose individual outlines did not grow indistinct, but whose ten thousand little, white, upturned faces became those of Liliputians, presenting the funniest aspect imaginable. Before they were entirely lost we had turned us in answer to the cry, 'The river, the river!' for we were over four thousand feet up, and the Ohio, for fifty miles each way, was in full view, as on a map, glancing in the sunlight, and presenting a panorama, with its huge bends, which made it appear in some places to be running almost due north and south, that none of our little band will ever forget. Our good ship floated on up the valley of the Millcreek, taking the very course that we would have chosen had we had our choice of paths through fairy land. For a hundred miles in front stretched our good State, Ohio. Behind us were the city, Covington, and Newport, with the Licking and the Kentucky valleys and hills already assuming the peculiar appearance of a 'bird's-eye view' of an expanse of country, in which the artist has 'flattened out' the face of nature. Below and around were Clifton, Walnut Hills, and all those suburbs which are the pride of the West, with St. Bernard's thickly-settled grave-yard, the Work-house, the House of Refuge, the Infirmaries, prominent in the diminutive picture, in which the Clifton hills seemed on a level with the avenue, and the drives into the model, of a mediæval castle, such as the Schoenberger residence seemed, were as level to the eye as those into Probasco's or Bowler's. As we were over Spring Grove the barometer indicated a mile elevation. The big ship seemed positively to pause to let us lean over—no thought of dizziness then, albeit our head reels as we write of it—and drink in the beauty and the wonder of the scene—the memory of a lifetime. The Grove looked an acre large. Its every avenue, its every tree was distinct to the eye. We could trace even the delicate outlines of the Dexter monument, near which Mr. Donaldson, leaning over above, with no hand on rope or other sign that he was not on terra firma, called our attention to a tiny creeping thing, whose motion and color, rather than whose contour, indicated that it was a barouche with a white horse. The very kitchen gardens around, and other things uncouth in nature, assumed the aspect of landscape gardens. Corn-fields where the stalks were stacked looked like cribbage-boards, and orchards were the very likenesses of the toy gardens with little green trees with cone-shaped tops which we remember in childhood. The clusters of forest trees, with their thick top foliage at their best in Autumn's dyes, looked like rich carpets of silken chenille, woven into no set forms, but with color blended into color with matchless art. The silence was so intense that our own instinctively low tones were met by sounds of life from below—not only the loud rattle of the passing trains, but even the monotonous croakings of frogs. We were moving, and had been ever since we struck an altitude of 3,000 feet, at the rate of about seven miles an hour, but like the ascent it could not be perceived save by studying the objects beneath. We were just on the lower stratum of clouds, and side by side with us moved a ghostly counterpart of ourselves. The sinking sun was on our level in the west, throwing on the clouds to the east a grim shadowy balloon, suggestive of the 'Flying Dutchman' of weird sea-tale memory. Our double seemed to mock us with its instability. It moved as we moved, and had we been less occupied with the panorama about and beneath, we might perhaps have seen our motions mimicked and studied ourselves as in a mirror."

MGR. DUPANLOUP ON THE SPOLIATION OF THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupanloup, has published a pamphlet on the spoliation of the Church at Rome and in Italy. It takes the form of a letter addressed to Signor Minghetti, who was one of the Pope's ministers in 1848, and who, though now a member of the Italian Cabinet, still cherishes, the Bishop says, a grateful recollection of his old master. Monseigneur Dupanloup quotes the promises made by the Italian Government, both before and after the occupation of Rome, to respect ecclesiastical corporations and property, urging that they have been grossly violated. He describes the Pope as occupying the position of a tenant and stranger in the palace built by his predecessors, and maintains that all the Roman clergy, from the Pope to the humblest parish priest, being at the mercy of the Government and its finances, they may at any moment by a war, a revolution, or a Parliamentary caprice be reduced to poverty. He animadverts warmly on the abolition of religious orders and the compulsory conversion of ecclesiastical property, laying special stress on the ancient origin and international character of most of the possessions of the Church, and urging that Italy has no right to them. The Papacy and Italy, he insists, were not meant to be enemies. History, or rather Providence, has inseparably united their destinies, and the present rupture is a fatal aberration which would in the end be more fatal to Italy than to the Church. Europe will hereafter remember its duties to the Pope, and if Italy leaves things in their present position, she will then reap the bitter fruits of her policy. The longer the problem remains unsolved, the more complicated will it become. Italy herself suggested the principle of a diplomatic understanding with the powers having Catholic subjects. This might furnish a solution if prudent counsels prevailed, and if Italy and Europe displayed any foresight. Whatever happens, Catholics have faith in the future. The peaceful triumph of the Church they firmly trust will come, but God only knows when and how and after what misfortunes. If men refuse to assist Providence in this matter, Providence *fara da se*. The suggestion of a convention between Italy and the Catholic Powers, and the desire he shows for a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy, indicate that the Bishop does not expect the restoration of the temporal power. In the early part of his letter he mentions France as still suffering from her reverses, and still on the [illegible] that she can only sigh over the [illegible] the Church.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

CROSSING THE SIERRA MADRE RANGE.

NEAR THE SNOW LINE—A SOLITARY CAMP OF MINERS—GOLD-MINING—THE BEGINNING OF A RIVER—CLIMBING A PEAK ALONE—GOING UP WITH THE TRAIN—BLAINE'S PEAK—GOING DOWN THE OTHER SIDE—THE SAN JUAN PARK.

POGOSA, San Juan Park, Col.,
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874.

Before reaching the Alamoza River, erroneously placed in Lieut. Ruffner's map of the Ute country as the second large stream north of the Conejos, unless the miners have swapped it off for the Rio de la Jara, we tried in vain to find a pass over the Sierra Madre range at a less altitude; though we were subsequently informed that there was a trail further to the south, which led by an easier way to the head-waters of the Navajos River, and so into the San Juan Valley. But Lieut. Wheeler pays as little attention to ways that have been traveled as man or mule could wish, so long as new information is to be gained thereby. As it turned out, we crossed the range at a point where it is not probable we shall have followers.

On the 30th of August we were all day between the Conejos and Alamoza, passing through dense gloomy fir woods, down steep hillsides, along narrow, boggy cañons, up other fir-covered hillsides, with only the compass to guide us, and the advice of Greeley to the young man. We held our way with the course of empire, as stated by Bishop Berkeley. At night we camped on the edge of a little grassy vale, with immense firs stretching their arms above us as shelter from the rain. Some of the train did not come up to camp until the next morning, the donkeys, especially the three mouse-colored ones, becoming tired out. From the San Luis Park we had seen the snowy peaks or sides of the mother mountains far away. Now as we ascended some hill, which, from the distance passed, had seemed itself a mountain, we caught glimpses of uplifted snow. Indeed, before leaving the Conejos Cañon we traveled on a level with snow banks, or below others which were near, and made our narrowed visible world look stern and bleak.

A MINER'S CAMP.

On the morning of the 31st, the last of our Summer days, we followed the little stream which led down the cold valley which shut us in, and about 10 o'clock emerged into an open grassy space, smooth as a lawn, beyond which brawled the Alamoza, on whose further bank rose the smoke from a cabin fire. We had unexpectedly found a lodge in this vast wilderness, near which two donkeys were grazing. There were no other signs of life as we approached, the cabin being that of six miners who were at work at a distance. A few iron pots were ranged about the door, and bones of deer ornamented the "front yard." The cabin was built of logs, without windows, as light enough was admitted through the chinks. The roof was of poles, covered with dirt. A look through the spaces between the logs revealed an interior which told how much of comfort and civilization men will give up for gold. Blankets and fir boughs on poles composed the beds and bedding, no table was visible, the floor was of earth, and the provisions of the party were evidently suspended from the roof in bags and bundles. Rifles and ammunition were also conveniently arranged. It was a spot in which to think of mother and home. Among several chipmunks that dodged out of and into the bushes near at hand, one seemed fat and tame, as if he were a pet of these recluses.

MINING PROSPECTS.

Near this spot the river affords a good site for quartz and other mills, and a claim has been staked out, evidently with such an object in view. To the west and rear rose abruptly a high, bold mountain, its nearest side forming a bluff from summit to base. It is called Lookout by the miners, and they have much faith in its quartz and quartzite rock and yellowish earth. They find gold in paying quantities, and are piling up the rocks they quarry, against the day of quartz-mills; but Lieut. Wheeler, who has had considerable experience as a scientific judge of such matters, was not favorably impressed with the character or richness of the ore or soil, though there may be considerable gold there. Should the mines prove rich, which gold mines are not apt to do on the east of our western mountain chains, provisions may be had from Conejos or Del Norte without more than the usual difficulty in new mining regions. At and west of Del Norte, silver ore is found in more abundance, and richer than gold; but there was no indication of silver in paying quantities, so far as we heard or saw, on the Alamoza. Through all the country over which the main party of the expedition passed there is gold, often in quantities to stimulate the hope of the miner, but seldom enough to make such fortunes as many brought home twenty years ago from the Pacific coast.

THE BEGINNING OF A RIVER.

Passing up the river about fourteen miles, by such rugged ways as the mountains offer, we came, through an atmosphere which grew perceptibly rarer and cooler, at 4 o'clock on the 1st of September, to that thing so few have ever found, the end of a river, or, rather, the beginning. Before us the cañon raised its rocky walls more than twelve hundred feet, and ended in a *cul-de-sac*, against the sides of which clung banks of solid snow, from which numerous rills of ice-cold water trickled down, uniting within a mile to form a stream from six to twelve feet wide, and averaging eighteen inches or two feet in depth. Near the stream and on the adjacent hills were firs and stunted pines, but cotton-wood has failed far below; and in the cañon and far up the side of the mountain, the top of which seemed from below to be the usual mesa, most beautiful Alpine flowers, in great number and variety, bloomed there, the children of solitude and snow.

CLIMBING A PEAK.

We camped at the foot of the mountain, and, although none of the party had eaten since morning, a challenge to make an immediate ascent, given by Lieut. Wheeler, was accepted by Lieut. Whipple, Mr. Spiller, and myself. Across the stream, half a mile back from the entrance to the *cul-de-sac*, there was a more gradual slope to the mountain, though the side was very steep and rough. In so rare an atmosphere a walk of a mile on level ground is exhausting, but up the side of a mountain it is impossible for a heavy weight, like your correspondent, to make many feet without pausing to breathe, or more literally, to drink the air. The party of eighteen men reached the mesa first and left me far behind, so that when at last I reached the uplifted plain I saw the party, who supposed I had turned back, just disappearing in the cañon, half a mile away. But the mountain revealed another sight, for from the midst of the mesa rose a rocky peak, above a huge bank of snow, fifteen hundred feet higher into the sky. As the challenge had been to climb the mountain, and the party had given it up, in view of the additional elevation just discovered, your correspondent thought it might be a credit to wandering journalism if he, as probably the first white man, ascended the peak ahead of regular explorers; and, setting his feet among the fine rocks that formed a slide from near the top of the peak to the mesa, he toiled, and slipped, and struggled on, a few feet at a time, until, passing over the snow, from which he quenched his thirst by kicking out pieces to eat, just as the sun was setting he approached the summit a little to the left of its highest point. On nearing the summit the rocks were found to be formed in a half circle, as if they were a part of the rim of a crater, and as the solitary representative of THE TIMES stepped forward and placed each hand upon a thin, uplifted rock on either side, he looked down into a chasm a thousand feet below, the near wall of which curved in from the perpendicular beneath the seemingly fragile base where he stood. From the snow-banks below, on this westward slope, a river ran like a bright ribbon of silver into a black cañon further below and away; and to the west as far as the golden clouds above the sinking sun, mountains were scattered, peak beyond peak, without order, but magnificent in a greatness partially shrouded by the glories of the dying day. From that peak, 14,600 feet above the level of the sea—the highest south of a line drawn through Denver westward to the Pacific—probably a hundred mountains could be counted in a clear day. Turning back and picking a moss-flower from near the edge of the snow, I wound my way slowly down the treacherous side of the mountain, following at last a rill from a snow-bank down to the river, and at 9 o'clock camp was reached, where the whole party were seated by a huge fire speculating upon my condition as a lost person on the mountain, supperless and blanketless among the snows.

ASCENDING THE MOUNTAIN.

On the 2d of September, at 7 A. M., we broke camp and started with the mule train to climb to the mesa we had visited the day before. Nothing but a picture could give an adequate idea of the appearance, difficulty, and danger of this ascent. The mules looked like mice crawling over some ruined wall. They could carry their packs but a few feet at a time without rest. It was nearly noon when they reached the plain on the first elevation. Remembering the difficulty of the ascent on the previous day, your correspondent tried, alone again, the north side of the mountain, while the train kept further to the east. Up to within a quarter of a mile of the top, by the circuitous way, there was not much gain or loss over the path pursued the day before; but then came climbing indeed, up a narrow strip of grass which had carpeted the decomposed lava rock over a long slide, the only approach on earth or rock to the summit on that side. The inclination of the slide was so sharp near the top that only by using the hands to pull with, and knees and elbows to walk upon, a few feet at a time, was the last portion of the ascent made; and while pausing for renewed breath the adventurer had a cheerful outlook down a steep which convinced him there was a Western world of truth in an Eastern saying: "Fascile decensus Averni."

CAMPED ON "BLAINE'S PEAK."

When the mesa at the foot of the peak was reached the mountain was swathed in clouds, and a rain and hail storm prevailed. A number of the party, however, ascended the peak, built a monument on its sterile summit thousands of feet above the timber line, depositing therein a paper containing the date, names of the party, elevation, temperature, name of the mountain, &c.; and then, wrapped in blankets, huddling among the rocks to get shelter from the storm, with snow from below us to give unnecessary coolness to our beverage, we uncorked a lonely bottle of champagne, poured a temperate swallow into each tin goblet, and on a 14,600 feet top of the world, drank to the health of Speaker Blaine, and prosperity to "Blaine's Peak."

GOING DOWN THE OTHER SIDE.

Then we wound down the west side of the mountain over huge snow banks which bore up the train like rock, down gullies through which the animals braced their feet and slid, over ground where nothing was visible ten rods ahead, until, by a detour, we came into the cañon where I had seen the westward-flowing stream the night before, at the foot of the mountain. Passing along a steep hillside above the cañon, through tall firs that looked like a forest of masts for miles, scaring up droves of wild turkeys, pushing donkeys up and down the windings of the difficult way, at dark we camped upon a triangular space ending in a point two hundred feet above the cañon of the east branch of the San Juan River, because we could get no further.

The next morning we lost a mule, which fell over the precipice near the point where, down a stone slide, we tumbled into a gorge that led into the cañon, the walls of which at this point were perpendicular, and over a thousand feet high, shelving back from the edges of the ravine into mountains which ran into bald peaks. During the march until the 5th we tried to get delivery from the cañon in vain, and had to march over stone slides and along the bed of the cold stream, the drivers often wading to keep the donkeys up. On one side-hill the mules fell and rolled to the bottom to the number of eighteen times in the space of half a mile. We passed through some delightful little vales, filled with grass and mountain flowers as fresh after as before a frost, slept out beneath the stars when ice formed a quarter of an inch thick, drove wild cats and deer from our rough and rugged way, and toiled on through all varieties of discouragements. Every man was alert, and a laborer. While Lieut. Wheeler and your correspondent were hacking with dull axes to clear two great fir-trees from the only way down the cañon, the elegant but active Spiller pleaded earnestly but ludicrously under all the circumstances, "Woodman, spare that tree!" The woodmen were willing enough, but not their fate. In language which comes by "natural selection" from Tennyson, "Their chance was little, but their hearts were great." Mr. Spiller had an ax forced into his hands for quoting poetry in a cañon.

A BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

On the 5th we passed a sulphur spring, issuing from the mountain side, the temperature of its water being much higher than that of the mountain brook into which it empties. About noon the course of our march drove us up a bluff, its top wooded with pine; for we had descended so much that firs were left behind us. We came upon a mesa, over which the way was easy—through good grass, and soon reached a larger stream than the one we had followed, and found it to be the north branch of the San Juan. The two streams made a large, beautiful river, clear as the water of a spring, flowing along a bottom covered with alders and huge cotton-wood. The north branch comes down along the west side of a bold range of mountains, with several fine peaks—the Navajos Mountains. Straight to the west, and fifty miles away, were the peaks of the Sierra La Plata Mountains.

We seemed to have dropped from savage life into civilization. For eight miles we marched through open parks of pine, where a wagon might be driven over much of the ground, and there were stretches of thousands of acres of meadow, looking as old and cultivated as the Mohawk Flats. It seemed singular to see no buildings, no villages. The earth was green and gold—a harvest tint—beneath a sky of pale blue and gold. And thus for hundreds of miles, up and down the San Juan River, the Navajos, the Rito Blanco, the Chama, the Nutrias, and the Nutritas, the Rito, and other streams, and for miles around lakes locked into valleys, the explorer will find a silent, lonely, but fertile and beautiful Summer land. It is the scene of the Correjos Valley amplified beyond the extent of vision. We rode through this country in various directions hundreds of miles, and if there is anything more lovely and lonely on the face of the earth, may we be excused from dying. Let the reader who knows of Indian Summers fancy every vestige of industry and human life removed from the most beautiful portion of the earth he knows, and such a Summer reigning there, and he will have a partially adequate conception of the San Juan Park.

Scaring herds of deer from our way down the valley, at sunset we came to the Hot Springs of Pogosa. They are close to the river bank, and although they are apparently several in number they have a common origin in the largest, which is about fifty feet in diameter, of immeasurable depth, and its water is so hot that it boils an egg hard, even in that rare atmosphere, in two minutes. It is situated in the crater of a volcano, which it has gradually filled with rock, mostly of lime from its deposits. The temperature of two minor springs is respectively 106° and 115° Fahrenheit. The hottest we had no instrument to measure. Where its water mingles with that of the river one may enjoy a bath of any degree of warmth, and find benefit for rheumatism and many diseases of the blood. The Ute Indians have great faith in its curative powers. A sufficient quantity of water was securely bottled for future analysis, and an accurate description of its constituents will be given in future.

It is possible that the readers of THE TIMES may become tired of continued descriptions of incident and scenery upon our trip, and, excepting such allusions to them as may be necessary in speaking of my visit to Pueblo ruins and Indian camps, which will be the subject of my next letter, I shall endeavor to withdraw my further thoughts from their attention, satisfied to have given them some hint of a wonderful country embraced in our own.

INDIANA.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

A WARM CONTEST EXPECTED—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION TO INFLUENCE THE ISSUE—GOV. HENDRICKS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

Since the accession of the Republican Party to power in this State, in 1860, the United States Senators have been: Henry S. Lowe, Republican, elected Governor in 1860, and elected Senator after serving three days, succeeding Hon. Gorham N. Fitch, Democrat. When Jesse D. Bright was expelled, Gov. Morton appointed Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, a war Democrat, but the Legislature of 1863 being Democratic, Hon. David Turpie was elected to fill out Bright's unexpired term—about eighteen days—and Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was chosen for the long term, being succeeded in 1869 by Senator Pratt. The Republicans have had, therefore, twenty-one years and a half of the Senatorship, and the Democracy but six years and a half, counting two Senators for fourteen years each from March, 1861. These years have been filled with a great deal of anxious yearning on the part of Democratic statesmen, and the somewhat unexpected victory of the Democracy in securing control of the Legislature has involved the party in a perfect ferment over the Senatorship. From every quarter of the State entries are being made with an earnestness and rapidity that promises a full field and plenty of starters when the Assembly convenes in January next. Pending the canvass, and when the idea of carrying the Legislature was scarcely entertained by the most sanguine Democrat, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and candidate for Governor in 1864, was permitted to figure as the Democratic choice for the Senatorship, and the person sure of receiving the complimentary vote of the party. No one was found to dispute with him this prominence. His candidacy for the Senatorship in the improbable event of a Democratic Legislature was accepted *nemine contradicente*. But all that is changed now. The elements are in agitation, and the probability is that Mr. McDonald will be stabbed in the house of his professed friends. Looking over the field, and estimating the probabilities, it seems to me that McDonald will not be able "to make it," but that the greenback gentlemen, Mr. Voorhees' automata, and who will be moved by his direction, will be strong enough to compel the selection of a compromise candidate. The whole issue turns upon the financial question. In a letter in the early Summer, I alluded to the threatened split in the Democracy, akin to that imminent in Illinois, over the principles embodied in the Illinois call. I then predicted that when the Democracy came together in January, whether they were in the majority or not, the currency battle commenced at the State Convention, where Voorhees gained a temporary triumph, would be renewed with more fierceness than ever—McDonald leading a faction for Bentonizing the party and expurgating the greenback heresy from the party literature, and Voorhees leading the other wing, aided by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in favor of Pendletonism or "cheap money." Skirmishing has already begun, the Senatorship being the test. Mr. McDonald's election or defeat is made the issue between the conflicting elements. This contest must command general interest and attention. Mr. McDonald is a leading lawyer of the Indianapolis Bar, and was a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio in the palmy days of Democracy, when Chase was a Democrat and the party in the North decidedly anti-slavery in feeling. Mr. McDonald, when in Congress, voted for a resolution for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or, at least, for the removal of the capital to free territory. He is a man of marked ability, more than usual force of character, his Greencastle repudiation of the State platform while acting as Chairman of the State Committee being a decidedly courageous political act. His election to the Senate would be creditable to the party, honorable to the State, and advantageous to the nation, inasmuch as some Democrat must be chosen, and it is a thousand pities that he is environed by petty piques and jealousies which seriously threaten his defeat. Voorhees is his bitter enemy, and, while a candidate for the place himself, it is known that he will devote all his strength to beat McDonald. Hendricks has been gradually but surely losing caste with his own party; they are tired of his everlasting trimming for the Presidency, and the fact that McDonald is for Hendricks for President, and Hendricks for McDonald for Senator, since the dissolution of the firm of Hendricks & Voorhees, is a positive weakness to both. Then there are a lot of carping, small-fry politicians, who have an idea that McDonald puts in one blow for the party and two for himself as committee Chairman. These generous souls freely declaim that the party majority could have been made forty or fifty thousand, and the Republicans prevented from electing more than one Congressman, had McDonald worked with an eye single to the good of the Democracy, instead of having both eyes irrevocably fixed upon a seat in the Senate Chamber. In addition, and as a final and cumulative argument, the jealousy of the other portions of the State against Indianapolis, and the jealousy existing against the "Indianapolis Ring" are put in the balance against Mr. McDonald. At the jollification meeting held here a week after the election Mr. McDonald introduced Mr. Hendricks "as the next President of the United States," and Mr. Hendricks, in return of the compliment, introduced Mr. McDonald as "the successor of Senator Pratt." Senator Morton resides here, and the argument of locality is made to do effective service. These are the pretexts used against the candidate of the hard money Democracy, or "the contraction candidate," as the Cincinnati *Enquirer* denominates him. Mr. McDonald's only chance lies in the probability that he can control the party caucus sufficiently to secure the nomination, and then to rely on the party organization in open session of the Assembly. The danger is that three men can defeat him, and, if unfair and corrupt influences are resorted to, it will be a phenomenon if three out of the seventy-eight Democrats cannot be found susceptible enough to yield to temptation.

The next candidate in order is Mr. Voorhees; but he is hardly worth counting *per se*. Satisfied of the inutility of making the canvass for himself, the Voorheesians have agreed upon Hon. William S. Holman as their candidate. His exceptional race in the Fifth District, wherein he overcame a Republican majority of 1,500 and secured a Democratic majority of 2,500, has given him an éclat that will make him a formidable competitor if he strips for the conflict. Mr. Holman resides at Aurora, Dearborn County, and, financially, is regarded as a conservative greenback man. He has the support of the *Enquirer*, which has made itself the persistent organ of the Pendleton Democracy in Indiana, the *State Sentinel*, of this city, being for hard money. The Indianapolis Junta recognize the dangerous qualities of Mr. Holman, and have fixed up a scheme to make him the candidate for Governor in 1876, at the expiration of his Congressional term, and of Mr. Hendricks' incumbency. Whether the bait will catch Mr. Holman is yet to be determined; but it is scarcely to be expected that he will give up a good chance in the present for a dubious honor in the future. And the Senatorship is very seductive to a politician, especially one of the peculiar characteristics of Mr. Holman. These are the principal contestants, as the case now stands, and a running notice of the others will be sufficient. Hon. James D. Williams, of Knox County, member-elect to Congress from the Second District, is a candidate, will be third in strength, and, if there be a chance to defeat Mr. Voorhees' game, will be taken up by the McDonald wing, not because he is financially sound, but simply from a human feeling of revenge. Mr. Williams' candidacy will be acceptable to the Independent members of the Assembly, as he is a Granger, a large farmer, for years identified with the agricultural interest of the State, and is *en rapport* with the fundamental ideas of the Grange movement. He is seventy years of age, large, raw-boned, and ungainly, and as Senator would rank with the able and talented Flanagan, of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education. He was voted for two years ago by the Democratic minority in opposition to Senator Morton, and the idea of being in the Senate has taken full possession of his mind. The McDonaldites claim that the senatorship lies between their favorite and Mr. Williams, but the boast is in the nature of a bluff to head off Mr. Holman. Hon. William H. English, of this city, is also mentioned. He is President of the First National Bank, a man of large wealth, sound financial views and considerable ability in a Democratic-political way. He was formerly a member of Congress from the Ohio River district, and in the Kansas-Nebraska trouble was the *prochain ami* of Buchanan in the House, author of the celebrated "English bill" in those days, whereby the people of Kansas were to be bribed with certain salt mines and lands to accept the Lecompton Constitution. Although almost forgotten, the fact will be recalled by this allusion, and the type of Mr. English's Democracy thereby readily determined. Since that date he has not been in active politics. The foundation of his fortunes, it is currently understood, was the lucky purchase of Texan bonds, before they were assumed by the United States, he, as Clerk of the Senate Committee, coming into possession of the fact that their assumption would be recommended to Congress. They were bought up in New-York at twelve cents on the dollar, and the purchasers made a handsome profit on them. Hon. Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, is also a candidate, and may prove to be quite formidable. He was the colleague of Jesse D. Bright in the Senate, being one of the two elected by the Democratic town-meeting in 1857 whose seats were contested by the Whigs for informality in the election, but were retained by a Democratic Senate on the ground that they had received the votes of a majority of the Legislature, though there never had been any regular joint session. Mr. Hitch is a practicing physician, a Democrat of the old school, tinctured in no dangerous degree with the modern heresies of the party. Next to McDonald, he would be the safest Senator of any whose names have been mentioned. Hon John N. Coffroth, of Lafayette, lawyer, counsel for Milligan, Bowles and Shorey, in the well-known treason trial here before a Military Commission; Hon. Michael C. Kerr, member-elect from the Third District; Col. George W. Shanklin, of the Evansville *Courier*, a physical giant, but not otherwise extraordinary; Hons. A. C. Downey and James L. Worden, of the Supreme Court, the former of Ohio County, and the latter of Fort Wayne; and Hon. David Turpie, of this county, are other names actively canvassed. Mr. Turpie was the eighteen-day successor to Jesse D. Bright, formerly lived in White County, but a year ago removed to the capital, and has just been elected a member of the lower house of the Legislature from this district. The members of some of the northern counties come pledged for him, and it is a possibility that he may prove to be the "coming man." This is the Senatorial field as it is to-day, and I don't know but the most apposite remark with reference to it is the one of Sheridan, in "The Rivals:" "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it."

OUR WAR GOVERNOR.

During Gov. Hendrick's term there have been two occasions when he has been compelled to order out the State Militia to preserve the peace. The first was during the great engineers' strike on the Pan Handle Railroad, when the strikers rioted at Logansport, preventing trains from running, and seriously threatening all kinds of business. The Sheriff of Cass County called upon the Executive for assistance, and Gen. Macauley, at the head of two hundred State Guards, marched to the scene of disturbance and dispersed the mob. The second was the recent trouble between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Michigan Central Railroads, about the crossing of the track of the latter by the new Western extension of the former, at a point in Porter County about thirty-five miles east of Chicago. The press is having its jokes with Mr. Hendricks, and he is now affectionately and familiarly styled "the War Governor." Returning from the Porter County field of battle, I called upon his Excellency to congratulate him upon the signal success of the State troops in overawing the lawless freebooters of the Michigan corporation, when he said, complainingly, that it was a profound mystery to him why he, a man of the most decided peace principles, should have all those difficulties to meet, whereas his predecessor, Gov. Baker, a cavalry Colonel, and a man of war generally, occupied the Gubernatorial chair for six years without encountering a single disturbance to the flowing stream of peace. I suggested that Providence might be leading him by a way he knew not of; that he was a candidate for the Presidency; that the only, or, at least, the most glaring, defect in his available qualifications was the lack of a war record, and that these *émeutes* may have been kindly ordered of Heaven to demonstrate his fitness to handle the military and naval forces of the nation if unruly men should attempt to overthrow the civil authority. The suggestion was very kindly received, for Mr. Hendricks "dotes" on conversation relating to the Presidency; and as he turned into his private office he remarked, "I would have put down that rebellion in Porter County if I had been compelled to call out every man in the State of Indiana." Noble and thrilling sentiment! Where else can it be equaled save where Artemus Ward expressed his willingness to sacrifice all of his wife's relations rather than to see the national flag trailed in dishonor?

A MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

The results of a murder, proving to be one of unusual atrocity, were discovered on Sunday of last week, in an old and disused well on a farm near Anderson, Madison County, forty miles north-east of this city. On the evening of the 13th of July last, a young man named Albert Mawson disappeared, and his brother Thomas and his mother gave various reasons to the neighbors explanatory of his absence. The brother reported that he had gone to England to avoid arrest for the crime of bastardy at the instance of the daughter of a near neighbor, while the mother insisted that he had been murdered by the friends of the girl she alleged had been seduced by him. Although suspicion was excited, nothing tangible was ever discovered, until the finding of the decomposed body in the well, on the farm of the Mawson family. The mother and son were arrested for the murder, along with a son-in-law and wife, named Hoppas, as accessories. The evidence was very strong against them. Albert, the murdered man, had been deeded the farm, which aroused the enmity of the brother. After coming into possession of the property Albert and his mother lived very unhappily, and the presumption is that the crime was committed to recover the farm, which reverted to the mother on Albert's death, and by her was to be shared with the other children. Another act in the tragedy was completed last night by the self-murder in her cell of the wretched mother. The family is a very bad one. Some years ago a relative of the son-in-law, Hoppas, was killed on this same farm, and Milton White was hung for the deed; but it is reported that Mawson, the father, on his death-bed, confessed to the killing of Hoppas himself. The terrible affair is enveloped in mystery enough to give it a fascination to the public, and the community surrounding the locality of the murder is greatly excited.

Last week, near Bloomington, the seat of the State University, a murder was committed, also involved in mystery. Some time since a man named David Jacobs was supposed to have killed a neighbor, but on trial was acquitted. Jacobs' wife recently revealed the whole secret of the concealed crime, from which it appeared that Jacobs was the criminal, but, having been once tried, of course he could not again be placed in jeopardy for the offense. One night last week, while out with friends, he was separated from them upon some pretext, and when at safe distance two or three men galloped up on horseback and emptied their revolvers into his body, and then rode off unmolested. This served for a sensation two or three days, but the excitement wore away, and no effort has been made to identify or arrest these avengers of blood. Gov. Hendricks seems more interested in election matters than in an effort to sustain the dignity of the law and the reputation for civilization of the State over which he presides.

A CHAT ABOUT DINING.

THE CONVERSATION AND THE TABLE.

From the Spectator, Oct. 17.

"It's a frightful bore, Sir, a frightful bore!" said a new-made Peer to a friend who had hinted that dislike to a coronet was only another form of *Nolo episcopari*. "Why, in half the houses I dine at I shall have to take my hostess down to dinner." A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* seems to share the new Peer's opinion, for he grows furious over his obligation to dine seated between two women who can never talk, and asks either for their exclusion, or such an alteration in the shape of dinner tables as shall enable him to talk all around, and, presumably, pay no attention to his neighbors. The writer has probably been provoked by an accidental wedging between dowagers, which, particularly if you do not know them, is, no doubt, a trying position; for in our day women, on the whole, talk in society quite as well as men. They are not quite so epigrammatic, and sometimes lack condensation; but they are decidedly more sprightly, and tell any story which requires quiet dramatic expression, a good deal better. Their grand defect in conversation is obligingness. If the subject started is a bore to him, or one he knows nothing about, the man will change it or be silent; but a woman will often go on, out of mere obligingness, with a show of interest which is visibly pretense, and a series of replies which are vapid as white of egg. No man talks as badly as most women on subjects they care nothing about, for no man who, under those circumstances, talks at all, hesitates to be a little bitter—and vanille, be it nice or not, has at worst more flavor than cream-cheese. But the serene, equable flow of women's talk helps mightily to prevent conversation from degenerating into intellectual duelling—which though amusing for two minutes, is a weariness after five, and to be perfect should be arrested after two shots each—and they wake up talkativeness in the men, an attribute of the sex which "X." has completely overlooked. Even he wanted to talk when the dowagers were on each side of him, and resented his inability, whereas, sandwiched between two men, he would have wanted to eat, and have settled his temper for the evening, not according to the pleasantness of his neighbors, but according to the flavor of the soup—nine times out of ten the weak point of the entertainment. (We wonder why, even in very fair houses, the soup so often falls a trifle short of perfection. Is it because it is the only dish to which perfection is essential, or because it is the only one never seen in the servants' hall?) With "X.'s" second complaint we have more sympathy, and rather wonder that the upholsterer, poet, and artist, who is lining everybody's walls, and beginning to cover everybody's floors, and who, if he were a little less afraid of brightness, might be said to have an Oriental's instinct for color, does not evolve out of himself a table which shall receive universal acceptance. The way in which the idea of the grim old dining-table of our grandfathers has stood its ground is the best proof we know of the inherent conservatism of the British mind. It was, of course, originally useful, being intended to hold a whole dinner—big dishes, little dishes, and all manner of implements and addenda, besides as much plate as it could be made to carry. That was convenient while it was conceived hospitable to display your food and regale your guests, as the ancients regaled their gods, with the reek of heated flesh, hot soup, and rapidly-cooling vegetables; but all that has passed away. The Russian dinner has won, and ought from the very first to have led to a better form of table; but somehow, innovation in that manner has been very slow, almost as slow as in dining-room chairs, improvement in which was arrested by a mediæval mania. The table does not lose flesh rapidly enough. With the Russian dinner, breadth in a table is not required, but length. A strip of a table, broad enough to hold two plates opposite each other and leave six inches between them, is ample for mere utility, and we may question if the demands of the eye require more than six inches more. That gives room for candelabra, which may widen in the air, not on the table, and for as much color, preferentially in the shape of flowers, as the eye can bear without either weariness or sense of special attraction; and what more is required? It is a horrible heresy, no doubt, but we hold still that the white damask table-cloth, though an excellent ground-color, throwing everything else up, is not the only color which would be pleasing; it refracts light a little too much, even if you like brilliance, and as any dealer will tell you, it almost annuls the effect of that most beautiful of modern creations, English table glass. Nobody ever says enough about that. Venetian glass is beautiful in its place, but the perfect modern English wine-glass might have been made by fairies from the dew, and been struck into crystal by the volition of a Peri. Our forefathers, with their thick glass and chased gold and silver cups, were as brutal in their conception of drinking-vessels as they were in their taste in drinks. People who know those things say they could drink hot sherry, and mulled claret, and brown beer, and cider, and an abomination called perry, and though we confess we do not believe this, culsh denominated "mead," stuff worse by degrees than *koumiss* or treacle and water. Will somebody just try damask the color of rich cream, or of that *teint dégradé*, the soft gray green which Mr. Morris is so fond of for his walls? Seated by what is virtually a mahogany trestle, with nothing to obstruct the view, the guests can talk each of them to at least five persons, and no admissible arrangement will give them more; while on each side they may, if the chairs are sensibly made, have an assured consciousness of room. Alas! chairs are not sensible. The old chair was an instrument of torture, and the new chair, the mediæval chair, the chair upholsterers delight in, well as it sometimes looks, allows of too close packing, and tires the back. Nobody wants to sit so upright as all that, and everybody away from dinner likes an easy chair. Why should he not have one—not, indeed, an old easy chair, like an improved watch-box, and big enough for a sovereign opening Parliament—but an easy chair of to-day, with the seat the right height for the table—tables are a trifle too high still, and make the women worry for foot-stools—with the back not too tall for the servants, and the sides carefully kept down, till you can lounge without interposing a barrier between you and your next-door neighbor. Improvement is coming in those chairs, but it spreads slowly, and the subject requires study just as much as that of light does. Light is not right yet, and will not be put right in a minute. "X." protests rightly against blaze, but still light is required, equable light, light without too many shadows, and light, above all, which does not cross the line of sight too directly. Gas does not do, except as a succedaneum; candles take room, and throw shadows; and we suspect that oil, with which we can produce the needful quality, viz., softened intensity, till we can manage electricity, and dine by an intense, yet soft and all-pervading moonlight, will be the medium ultimately adopted.

There is one point connected with dinner on which opinion seems still to be a little chaotic, and that is the arrangement of the guests. The tendency is to let them arrange themselves, and, as this is in accordance with modern manners, the object of which is unrestraint and the note of which is temporary intimacy, the tendency will probably prevail. It diminishes the trouble of entertaining, and abolishes the responsibility of the entertainer, but we have a doubt about it, nevertheless. Where everybody is really *en famille*, *laissez-faire* ought to succeed; but even then it is slightly selfish, marks partialities too much, and leads to that neglect of disagreeable persons which it is the last lesson of high breeding to avoid; and where the family character is a momentary assumption it produces confusion. In a company where precedence is not evident, an inexorable precedence would do as a substitute for order; but it would be a wearisome substitute, and is very seldom completely applicable. Relatives would sit too frequently together. Sitting next the exact person you do not want to meet is a trial to one's *savoir-vivre*, which, though morally most beneficial—for, after all, to be agreeable to one's enemy pre-disposes one to forgive him—does not always tend to the enjoyment of a dinner, and a dinner in the sense in which we are using the word just now is primarily intended to be enjoyable. It is not to be an edifying social exercise, but an enjoyment. We doubt whether in a large dinner the host is not the best person to decide where his guests shall sit. He is often the only man who knows them all, he can judge pretty accurately of their predilections, and his decision terminates all chance of marked avoidances. The institution of cards, which is dying, being too severe a tax on modern laziness, is a very useful one, and helps to avoid the necessity of introductions. We should not recommend, what we once heard suggested, a short biography on each card, with a few psychological criticisms, as they might have the unpleasant effect of a looking-glass under one's plate, but the name was useful, and though always admitting that little dinners are best, and that the happiest life is life in a coterie, we regret the disappearance of the cards.

BEQUESTS BY A PHILADELPHIAN.

By the will of the late P. H. Cassady, of Philadelphia, the following bequests are made to the institutions named: Northern Home for Friendless Children, $4,000; Tabernacle Baptist Church, for the purposes of the poor fund, $1,000; poor fund of the Fifth Baptist Church, $1,000; to the Baptist Home of Philadelphia, $5,000; Widows' Asylum, Cherry street, east of Eighteenth, $1,000; Protestant Episcopal Hospital, $1,000; University at Lewisburg, Union County, Penn., $1,000; Female Institute at Lewisburg, $1,000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $1,000; Pennsylvania Training-school for Feeble-minded Children, $[illegible]; Total, $[illegible]. All the rest, residue and remainder of his estate, real, personal, and mixed, wheresoever and whatsoever, the testator bequeaths to the American Baptist Bible and Publication Society, located at No. 530 Arch street, Philadelphia, their successors and assigns forever.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

EXTENSION OF MISSIONARY WORK—THE CANON ON RITUALISM CONCURRED IN BY THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—DEBATE ON THE FORMATION OF NEW DIOCESES—THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

Religious service preceded the proceedings of the convention yesterday. The morning service was read by Rev. S. S. Spencer, of Delaware; the lessons were read by Theodore S. Barber, of Easton; prayers by Rev. William H. Clarke, of Georgia; and the benediction was pronounced by Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany. The regular proceedings commenced with a motion of Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, which was adopted, that the house hold secret session at 4 o'clock to determine upon the case of Rev. Dr. William Orrick, the candidate for the Episcopate at Shanghai.

On the part of the Committee on Domestic and Foreign Missions, Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Maryland, presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, The proposed increase in the Episcopate for domestic and foreign missions to the Indians and the colored race evinces a large development of missionary zeal and faith, and will require a liberal supply of men and money; therefore,

Resolved, That each parish minister be requested to disseminate information likely to develop an intelligent zeal for missions, and also form organizations that each parish may become a missionary training-school, and that contributions for missions may be systematically collected.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the twelfth article of the constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America be amended by adding to it the following words: "It being understood that the provisions of this article do not preclude the Executive Committee from making pecuniary appropriations in aid of missions under the care of other Churches in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, or of employing laymen or women who are members of this Church to do missionary work."

Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, on the part of the Committee on Canons, reported a resolution of substantial concurrence in the message from the House of Bishops for the amendments of the canon relating to the differences between ministers and congregations, and the severance of pastoral relations.

A resolution of thanks was adopted to the clergy of the City, the Corporation and Rectors of Trinity Church, and the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

THE RITUALISTIC CANON CONCURRED IN.

The following message was received from the House of Bishops:

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in message No. 43 from the House of Deputies, with the following amendments:

First—To strike out in sub-section (1) of the proposed additional section 11, to be added to canon 20, title 1, the words, "not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines," and to insert in their stead the words, "which set forth or symbolize erroneous or doubtful doctrines, or ceremonies, or practices, not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer."

Second—To strike out in the same subsection all those words inclosed within parenthesis, beginning with the words "and as examples," and ending with the words "Book of Common Prayer."

The other recommendations in the message were unimportant, and the canon as amended by the Bishops reads as follows:

1. If any Bishop have reason to believe, or if complaint be made to him in writing by two or more of his presbyters, that ceremonies or practices during the celebration of holy communion which set forth or symbolize erroneous or doubtful doctrines, or ceremonies or practices not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, have been introduced into a parish within his jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of such Bishop to summon the Standing Committee as his Council of Advice, and with them to investigate the matter. 2.—If, after investigation, it shall appear to the Bishop and the Standing Committee that erroneous or doubtful doctrines have in fact been set forth or symbolized, or that ceremonies or practices not ordained or authorized as aforesaid have been introduced, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, by instrument of writing under his hand, to admonish the minister of the parish to discontinue such practices or ceremonies; and if the minister shall disregard such admonition, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to cause him to be tried for a breach of his ordination vow. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the presentment, trial, and punishment of any minister under the provisions of Section 1 of Canon 2, Title 2, of the Digest. 3.—In all investigations under the provisions of this canon, the minister whose acts or practice are the subject-matter of the investigation shall be notified, and have opportunity to be heard in his defense. The charges preferred and the findings of the Bishop and Standing Committee shall be in writing, and a record shall be kept of the proceedings in the case.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Canons, who immediately retired for consultation.

THE FORMATION OF NEW DIOCESES.

A report of the Committee on Canons, which had been made on the fifteenth day of the convention, was then taken from the calendar. It recommends that the fifth article of the constitution be amended by striking out the following: "And such consent (to the formation of a new diocese) shall not be given by the General Convention until it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the episcopate in the contemplated new diocese."

Mr. Isaac Atwater, of Minnesota, moved as a further amendment to said fifth article that "twelve" be substituted for "six" in the following clause of the constitution:

No such new diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than six parishes or less than six Presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, regularly settled in a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a Bishop.

Mr. G. R. Fairbanks, of Tennessee, thought the logical meaning of the words in the constitution calling for a "satisfactory assurance" was that an endowment should be made, for in no other way would the parishes be pledged for the future. He thought there were already sufficient safeguards against the formation of new dioceses, for the consent of both the Bishop and the Diocesan Convention must be obtained, in such case, before the consent of the General Convention could be asked. There ought, he said, to be no distinction between the formation of new dioceses and the subdivision of old ones, and no endowment is asked from new dioceses. There is thus no equality in the provision and it would act as a preventive of all applications for the subdivision of dioceses from the South and Southwest. The debate was here momentarily interrupted by the reading of a message from the House of Bishops, appointing the Bishops of Easton, Vermont, and Delaware members of the joint committee upon the Hymnal.

The debate was resumed by Rev. Dr. Horace Stringfellow, of Alabama. He thought a Bishop had no more right to a special provision for his support than any other priest at the altar. When a presbyter is called to a parish, it is for him to decide whether there is sufficient provision for his support, and so it ought to be in the case of a Bishop. The proposed requirement of a satisfactory assurance is on entirely a wrong principle, and if this convention desired to stop the growth of the Church in the South and South-west for the next fifty years there could be no measure more effective therefor than the one proposed. There was no need of hasty legislation, for the Bishop of any diocese could, as the matter now stands, prevent its division if it was necessary.

Mr. Henry Meirs, of New-Jersey, thought it was very important to check the formation of new dioceses from a small number of parishes, lest it should be a disgrace to the Church that Bishops should be appointed over them without provision being made for their bread and clothes. There is a difference between a Bishop and a Presbyter. The former cannot engage in any worldly occupation without dishonoring his God. A "satisfactory assurance" does not necessarily mean an increased sum of money. The parishes of the Diocese of New-Jersey, for instance, adopt a different course. They give a bond pledging themselves to pay a certain sum per annum. The bond bears interest at the rate of seven per cent., and any parish can pay off the principal and so relieve themselves from the yearly interest, or it may merely pay the interest year by year. Thus the parishes are sacredly bound, and there is no danger whatever of loss or theft. It is a very simple process, and provides the required "satisfactory assurance" very fully.

Rev. Dr. Edmund T. Perkins, of Kentucky, thought that sufficient proof that "satisfactory assurance" did not mean an endowment could be found in the fact that the convention had already created several new dioceses without requiring an endowment from any of them. If it did require an endowment he was opposed to it, because he thought it very important that a Bishop should be brought into close relations with his people, thus giving a guarantee that he would serve them to the best of his ability. There is this difference between a Presbyter and a Bishop. The former may resign at any time and go elsewhere, but the latter upon accepting his election is fixed for life. Therefore there is need of satisfactory proof of the stability of the new diocese. But if the proposed bar is removed the door is opened to the indefinite multiplication of dioceses and Bishops.

Judge Comstock, of Central New-York, representing the committee by whom the amendment was reported, said it seemed to him most important that the house should know the meaning of the clause proposed to be struck out. What it says is that this house shall not give its consent to the formation of a new diocese unless it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision being made for the support of the Bishop. That was the unanimous opinion of the committee, and the words could have only this meaning—that no means of provision which was [illegible] meant permanent and legal provision, or it meant nothing sensible, and should have no place in the constitution. Now, that was not the law by which the Church had grown up to its present dimensions in this country. This matter of supporting the Bishop was a matter of civil contract between the parties concerned, and why should they interfere by a rule preventing those parties from making such provision?

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles rose to speak on a question of privilege. He said the report was signed by six or eight members of the committee, but not by all. He gave his reasons for not signing the report, and believed the Church could not be extended if that provision were allowed to remain in the constitution.

Mr. S. Corning Judd, of Illinois, said that in the opinion of the Church the article under consideration did mean endowment. Four years ago the convention of the Diocese of Illinois unanimously voted to divide the diocese, with the consent of the Bishop, which had been obtained. The convention then appointed a committee to sit during the year, and that committee met a number of times and discussed the question of endowment, and it was ascertained during the course of the year that the endowment should not be raised. Accordingly, at the next annual convention, resolutions were adopted proposing that they should make application, at the next General Convention, for permission to divide the diocese upon condition that during the year before dividing we should raise the sum of $30,000. The papers on this subject were read in this house and withdrawn. A few months ago, before the death of their Bishop, they had raised $7,000 toward the proposed endowment of the diocese in Southern Illinois. The subject had been since dropped. He concluded by remarking that this clause of article 5 of the constitution had stood in the way of the growth of the Church in the Diocese of Illinois for years, and he believed their diocese would vote in favor of adopting the report of the committee.

Rev. Dr. George B. Gillespie, of Michigan, submitted that, according to the ruling of the Committee on New Dioceses, that article of the constitution was calculated, as it stood at present, to mislead. The Diocese of Michigan had been divided during the last year without the matter going before the convention. It was the desire of some of the brethren that some provision, such as was made in the Diocese of Illinois, should be made, but they saw at once that they could not carry out any such plan. They went out of the convention to endeavor to raise the money, and they secured $35,000, acting under a misconception. He thought it was a very happy misconception, but he brought the case before them to show that article 5 of the constitution was not sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Isaac Atwater, of Minnesota, said that while, as at present advised, he could not agree to the report of the committee, yet it seemed to him that with a little change they could meet all the objections urged against it. He was opposed to leaving the constitution as it stands, with this clause stricken out, unless they could have another change made in the clause following. He understood from Judge Comstock that he would be willing to allow some reconstruction if the clause was stricken out. He did not think they should be so much restricted in the formation of new dioceses.

Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, then read a resolution approved by the Committee on Canons, to the effect that the House of Deputies did not concur in the amendments proposed by the House of Bishops to the proposed second section of canon title 1, and asking for a Committee of Conference on the whole.

After some remarks from Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, the motion to concur in the proposed amendments was laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Texas, resumed the debate on the division of dioceses. He said it would be remembered that six years ago the General Convention determined with one voice that the Church was a missionary Church, and that they would put it into such a condition that it could accomplish missionary work. He would like they would take notice of this fact; and although it was the unanimous opinion then that something should be done by which she could go to her work effectively, and while it was believed she should divide her dioceses, still there was a provision of the constitution that annulled that good intention, and the Church was worse under the new constitution than it was under the old. After referring to the difficulties which lay in the way of establishing new dioceses, he said there were men who were ready to take any work the Church lays upon them, whether it should bring them a thousand a year or nothing at all; whether they should travel in chariots or walk on foot. And these were the men who were needed for Bishops in the Church. He would ask whether they should compel such men, before they accepted their work, to have certain emoluments guaranteed to them. And more than this, he would ask, would they take from the Church her missionary character? He hoped the Episcopate would never fall into the hands of men who would stop for an hour or day to inquire whether the provision under consideration would be supplied. When St. Paul went to the Western Isles he never dreamt of any such provision being made for him beforehand.

Dr. Atwater consented to alter his proposition by changing "twelve" to "ten," so that the amendment would be to substitute ten presbyters for the six proposed by the Constitution.

A vote by orders was called for, but Judge Sheffey, who had possession of the floor, proceeded to address the house on the general question.

The delegate who called for the vote raised a point of order.

Rev. Dr. Meade, of Connecticut, raised the further point of order that the proposed change of the constitution, by substituting ten for six, was new matter, and could not be then introduced.

The Chairman sustained this point, when an appeal was taken from his decision. It was moved to lay the appeal on the table, but the motion was lost. The question as to sustaining the decision of the Chair was then put and lost, there being 74 affirmative votes and 91 negative.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

Rev. Dr. Potter, Secretary to the House of Bishops, here handed in the following messages, which were read:

Message No. 66 from the House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House do not concur in the resolution contained in Message No. 53 from the House of Deputies (relating to conditional action of the Board of Missions) for the reason that this House does not consider itself competent to commit to the Board of Missions such conditional powers.

Message No. 67, from the House of Bishops, informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concur in Message No. 48 from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, with the following amendment, viz.: To substitute for the last of the resolutions in said message the following:

Resolved, That the revised Hymnal now set forth is not to be regarded as a finality, and consequently it may be revised whenever deemed desirable; but that in the opinion of the General Convention it should not be further revised until it shall have been subjected to the test of actual use for the period of six years.

Message No. 68 from the House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has appointed as the Committee of Conference, asked for in message No. 50 from the House of Deputies, (relating to the proposed amendments to section 2, canon 20, title 1,) the Bishops of Connecticut, North Carolina, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, being its Committee on Canons.

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

The house concurred in message No. 67, and the debate was resumed.

Judge Hugh W. Sheffey, of Virginia, took the floor for the purpose of throwing some light on the question of order which was troubling the house. He thought Mr. Atwater's amendment was clearly before the house.

Rev. William C. Gray, of Tennessee, thought the only limitation which ought to be placed upon the formation of new dioceses was such as was rendered necessary by extent of territory, and that there ought not to be any limitation to any specific number of parishes.

Rev. Dr. John Fulton, of Alabama, said that under the present constitution the Diocese of Alabama could not divide, although nothing could more help its growth. And further south and south-west the restriction was still more burdensome. More than six parishes were not necessary to the formation of an Episcopate, and more ought not to be asked.

Rev. Dr. John S. Kidney, of Minnesota, thought that where a new Episcopate was desirable, and yet the required number of parishes could not be united for its formation, the creation of missionary jurisdictions would supply the want.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Long Island, thought that the time spent in discussion was wasted, for unless the amendment was carried almost unanimously, it was almost certain that a message of non-concurrence in the measure would be sent by the House of Bishops. He thought the Church had two constitutions—one given by the Blessed Master, and the other by the Mother Church. And these two constitutions did not seem to harmonize exactly. For when we are bidden to go "preach the Gospel to all the world," it was hardly consistent to qualify the command by saying "wherever suitable provision is made for the preacher."

Mr. Atwater's amendment was then carried, and the vote as to the adoption of the report as thus amended was taken by dioceses, with the following result:

CLERICAL VOTE.—*Affirmative*: Alabama, Albany, Arkansas, California, Central New-York, Central Pennsylvania, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Long Island, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Western New-York, Wisconsin—33.

Negative—Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, New-Jersey, Pittsburg—5.

Divided—Connecticut, Easton, Virginia—3.

LAY VOTE.—*Affirmative*—Albany, California, Central New-York, Central Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Easton, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New-York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin—32.

Negative—New-Jersey, Pittsburg, Virginia—3.

On resuming the session at 2 o'clock, the Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the canon on church music proposed by the House of Bishops, reported in favor of its adoption, with some slight alterations.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

The reports of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments then came up in the regular order of business.

Dr. Birr, of Ohio, said he was induced to offer the resolution recommending the reduction of the number of deputies to half the present number, for reasons which must be obvious to every member of the house. He was sorry the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution had not regarded the subject in the same light as a large proportion of the members of the Convention regarded it. The house had been growing in the number of dioceses till it has become too large to transact the business of the Church with expedition or safety. He had been a member of this convention for a good many years, and then the business of the convention was disposed of with rapidity, and he thought it was obvious it was too large at present to transact it. The business of the Church has been accumulating upon their hands. He said his resolution proposed to reduce the number of representatives from each diocese to one-half, but he was willing to accept of a reduction which would give three clerical and three lay deputies to each diocese, instead of four of each as now. The constitution did not admit of more than four representatives from each of these bodies from each diocese, but did not say how many deputies should represent them. He would be glad if the question should be recommitted to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Rev. Dr. Adams said he wished to move an amendment to the constitution on this point. He looked forward to an ultimate General Council of the Church where the representation would be one Bishop, one clergyman, and one layman. It was manifest at the present time that they had too many representatives. He was distinctly of opinion that they should take off twenty-five per cent., for in six years they would have between ten and twenty new dioceses, and then the convention, instead of being a deliberative assembly, would be a mere mob—a mob of Christians and gentlemen, no doubt, [laughter,] but still none the less tumultuous. He moved to recommit the report with instructions to substitute three for four delegates of each order.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion was put to the house and lost, the affirmative vote being 60 and the negative 91.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, moved that the committee be instructed to report two delegates of each order instead of three.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, would be sorry that the number should be decreased so long as the question of a provincial system was undetermined. If the number of delegates were reduced to three, they would have it shortly reduced to two of each order, and by and by the convention would be brought into the position of an oligarchical institution, attempting to discharge functions over the United States. He trusted that the house would not pass the amendment, because it would operate against having a provincial system established. He was not opposed to the measure in itself, but merely because it would put back a provincial system.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles interposed a point of order. They had on the table, he said, a report on a provincial system, and it would be time enough to discuss the question when that report came before the House. It was set forth in that report that no provincial system was necessary.

Dr. Fulton was amazed that there should be such a report on the table. To assert that a provincial system was not necessary was to strike at the best interests of the Church. If they were not to have a provincial system, by all means let them reduce the number of delegates. He moved that the present question be discussed in connection with the report on a provincial system.

Mr. Ruggles seconded the motion.

Mr. William H. Stephens, of Tennessee, was in favor of a reduction of the number of delegates. The body as it stood was not one of calm deliberation. Many members had been forced into absolute silence and even absolute deafness, for the reason that they could not discover what was going on. The house had been disorderly from the first day of its session up to the present. He advocated a gradual reduction of the number of delegates, and he did not think that the question should be complicated with the question of a provincial synod or system.

Mr. Robert A. Lamberton, of Central Pennsylvania, suggested that, if the number were reduced to three, there could be no divided vote.

Mr. Edward McCrady, of South Carolina, opposed the amendment to reduce the number of delegates. When they began to reduce the convention, they began to reduce the Church. If they pursued this course they would, by and by, reduce the basis of representation to one clergyman and one layman, while the House of Bishops was constantly increasing.

Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Long Island, thought the establishment of a provincial system in the Church at some future time, ought not to affect the question of changing the basis of representation now. A reduction in the number composing each delegation was only a temporary measure until the provincial system was inaugurated, as it certainly must soon be, on account of the inevitable growth of the Church. In the meantime the proposed change was very necessary, for already the House of Deputies consisted of so many members that it was, at times, like other large bodies, very turbulent.

Rev. Dr. William Adams, of Wisconsin, thought if the General Convention instituted a provincial system it would commit suicide. A provincial system meant several great accumulations of churches meeting only once in ten years. He thought the objection to the numbers of the House of Deputies was not well taken.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New-York, thought the provincial system was a most undesirable one, and thought its establishment could no more be foreseen than the disruption of the American Union. He thought the parallel was complete, and that the provincial system ought no more to be discussed in the House of Deputies than secession ought to be debated in Congress.

Rev. Dr. John S. Kidney, of Minnesota, thought that action similar to that proposed would be necessary in the future, even if postponed now, for by the increase in the number of dioceses the House of Deputies would soon be doubled in numbers.

Rev. Dr. James De Koven, of Wisconsin, was prepared to vote for Dr. Adams' amendment, but he wished it to be understood that he did not do so on the ground that it was opposed to the provincial system.

Rev. Dr. Charles Minnegerode, of Virginia, moved that the whole matter be laid on the table, and it was so resolved by a large majority.

THE DIVISION OF DIOCESES.

The same committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended and proposed that the following alteration be made in article 5 of the constitution, to wit: Insert at the end of the article the words: "The General Convention may, upon the application of the Bishop and convention of an organized diocese, setting forth that the territory of the diocese is too large for due episcopal supervision by the Bishop of such diocese, set off a portion of such diocesan territory, which shall thereupon be placed within, or constitute, a missionary jurisdiction, as the House of Bishops may determine."

The vote was then taken on the resolution. There were forty dioceses represented by the clergy, all voting in the affirmative. Thirty-three dioceses were represented by the laity, all, with the exception of the diocese of Kentucky, in which the vote was divided, voting in the affirmative. The resolution was, therefore, declared adopted.

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

Dr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, then read the report of the Committee on Expenses, to which was referred the report of the special Committee on Expenses, in which it was stated that the committee was opposed to such action as imposed upon that body the duty of providing for the retiring Bishops. They believed that each diocese was bound to take care of its own Bishop when overtaken by age and infirmity. He then offered a resolution recommending the payment of $250 a year to the Presiding Bishop for traveling expenses while engaged in the discharge of his duties, in lieu of the $500 provided by a former resolution, and the resolution was adopted.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BISHOP ELECT OF SHANGHAI.

At 4 o'clock, the hour fixed for the consideration of the confirmation of the Bishop of Shanghai, the house went into secret session. The result was the confirmation to the Episcopate of Shanghai of Rev. William Phedleton Orrick, notwithstanding the reception from the House of Bishops of a message withdrawing his nomination at his own request. The ballot was a secret one, and of the forty clerical and thirty-two lay delegations who voted, only one cast a negative ballot.

During the secret session three other messages were received from the House of Bishops. One had reference to the matter to be hereafter printed on the title-page of the Hymnal; the second requested the appointment of a joint committee to consider the "Canon of Deaconesses," reported to this convention, said joint committee to consist, on the part of the House of Bishops, of the Bishops of Alabama, Long Island, and Central Pennsylvania, and to report to the next convention; and the third message requested the appointment of a joint committee to inquire and report to the next convention as to the force and efficacy of joint resolutions, and named as members of this committee from the House of Bishops the Bishops of Central New-York, Arkansas and New-Hampshire.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT DISPOSITION OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Ward E. Robinson, formerly a wealthy resident of California, and then a heavy operator on Wall street, whereat he lost every penny he had, and his wife, Pauline Robinson, were arraigned before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property. They were arrested at their country residence near Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday by Officers Fleming and Dakin. The house is furnished in splendid style. In August last they resided at No. 43 West Forty-seventh street, where they kept up a fashionable appearance. On the 27th of August Oscar F. Templeton, of No. 21 West Ninth street, now deceased, loaned them $2,360 on a chattel mortgage, which covered all the splendid furniture with which the house was fitted up. Mr. John Templeton, as administrator of Oscar F. Templeton, made an effort a few days ago to foreclose the mortgage, but found that half the furniture specified in the mortgage had been spirited away. Hence the arrest of the parties who, under the mortgage, had no right to remove any of the articles specified. Mr. Robinson was held in $500 bail to appear on the 2d November for examination, and his wife was permitted to go on parole.

A CANAL STREET PICKPOCKET.

John O'Neill was held in $3,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with larceny from the person. The complainant, Mrs. Josephine Haug, was standing in front of her door, No. 467 Canal street, on Thursday, looking at a procession passing, when the prisoner snatched her watch and chain and made off with it. He was arrested by Officer Meade from the description which Mrs. Haug gave of him, and when in court she fully identified him as the thief.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.

The monthly returns of the City Mission for October show that there are thirty City missionaries employed, who made during the month 6,221 visits and 213 calls, held 567 meetings, obtained 197 temperance pledges, distributed 22,198 tracts, and gave relief to 207 families, meals, lodgings, &c. The Treasurer's statement shows receipts, $4,902 29; expenditures, (including deficit,) $14,323 79; deficit, $2,126 51.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

EVIDENCE OF SARAH MERRIGAN, ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL—HOW MAGGIE HAMILL DIED—THE STORY OF THE TRAGEDY AS TOLD BY THE ALLEGED MURDERESS.

Yesterday was the fifth and last day of the trial of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill. The court-room was crowded. The defense placed John Dolan on the stand. He testified that he had known the defendant since her childhood, and that she had always been of a mild disposition. James McManus and Hugh McCarron gave similar testimony. The accused was then placed on the stand, and testified as follows:

I was twenty-four years old on the 27th of last August; I heard my father and the police officer testify about being in the Station-house; I have no recollection of being there; I remember my father's speaking about being afraid I would wander off, and not find persons to take care of me; I have no recollection of wandering off; I remember of being told in jail that I had a fit, but do not remember the fit; I first met Maggie Hamill at the Ursuline Boarding School; she was a novitiate; I was a visitor; we next met at the convent; she was an advanced novice when I entered; we both afterward left there; we were together a great deal, and were good and confidential friends, on the most intimate terms, and the same thing continued up to the hour of her death; we were confidential friends; the only one I ever had in my life. She made my children presents from time to time—very handsome baby-clothes. I never received any money from her—nothing but the baby-clothes for each of my children. When Mrs. Knowles and I went over to see Mme. La Rosa I think I was greatly frightened; I think I wanted to go into a church and pray. Miss Hamill also believed in fortune-tellers; we have been together several times to see them. There was a gypsy named Bertha who told my fortune. I can't remember when she was at my house last. She told my fortune some time before Maggie died. I remember Maggie's coming to my house before her death; we talked about my children, about fortune-tellers, and about Bertha; she told her fortune by measuring the persons—the forehead, feet, temple, &c.; we talked about the way in which Bertha told fortunes; Miss Hamill said she had spent so much money on fortune-tellers, and was not satisfied; she asked me to tell how Bertha told fortunes; I went through the same performance that Bertha did; Miss Hamill then wanted me to measure her, mark it down on a piece of paper and give it to the gypsy.

The last I remember is her standing on the chair to measure her feet. I only recollect, when I came in, seeing her artificial teeth coming out, and her eyes growing large. I remember asking her what I should do to help her. Then I knelt down, and prayed by her side. I don't know how she came down on the floor. I think I cut the rope. Have no recollection of how the house got on fire. I prayed with her, and cried very hard. I saw fire in the closet, but don't remember any fire in the bedroom. I was in great trouble to get rid of her clothes and reticule. That troubled me more than the body. The whole thing seems to me like a dream. I can't remember distinctly. It seems like a thing now when I was very small.

I knew Margaret some eight or ten years before her death. I was married Oct. 17, 1870. Margaret was not present, and did not make me any presents. The first place we kept house was on Fourth street. We remained there until I became very delicate. I think about six months. Twelve months after my marriage my first child was born. We after went to Mrs. Dixon's. The reason we left there was that I was afraid of Mr. Dixon. He was a very vulgar, intemperate man. We did not go to Mrs. Golner's because the rent was lower, but to avoid Mr. Dixon. I cannot fix the time when I went to Mrs. Golner's. I think we went there in July. Margaret came to see me there four times or more. She came when she felt like it. The last time she came was about noon. She always dressed neatly. I prepared lunch. She ate very sparingly. I can't remember what the lunch was. I never made any ceremony when she came, she was such an old friend. I cannot remember whether I cooked anything or not. The gypsy told my fortune twice. She came round selling fancy pin-cushions. I did not buy any of her. She told my fortune on that occasion. None of my friends were present. The gypsy measured my head with a tape measure, also my forehead, the length of my temples, around my neck, my feet, and across the muscles of my arm. I removed part of my clothing. She marked the measurement down on a piece of paper, and took it away with her. There was nothing violent about it. I stood in a chair. I did that to oblige her. Then she measured my toes, and looked at them, on each foot. The feet were measured last, if I remember. I don't know how I felt about it. I felt she had told me more of the truth than the others had done. She told my fortune the second time a short time before the death of Maggie. She went through the same performance as before. It was at my last residence. I first told Maggie about it in New-York, on our way to another fortune-teller's in West Forty-seventh street. When Miss Hamill came I went through the same performance, measuring the toes last. I marked it down on a piece of paper. I then heard some person coming. Mrs. Knowles came and said, "Have you seen Mary Jane to-day, or Irene?" I met her at the top of the stairs. I left Maggie in the room standing on a chair. Mary Jane said, "Come and see what we have been doing." I went into Mrs. Knowles' apartments. They showed me some pictures. Then I said I must go back, as Miss Hamill was in my room, and she would be offended. I don't remember making any excuse for not asking Mrs. Knowles in. I used a clothes-line taken out of a basket. I had measured to all but her feet, and was in the act of doing that when we heard the noise, and Maggie said, "Don't let any one see how foolish we are." The rope was long and hung down. She put the noose around her neck, and we—both of us—drew it up tight, to keep it from slipping. She did not complain of choking; I do not think it did. I used pins to mark the measurements. When I went out she was standing on the chair, the rope around her neck and the ends hanging down to measure the toes. I marked the measurements down on a piece of paper that lay on the machine. I did not remove Maggie's clothing, as she was not situated as I was. The gypsy said I was pregnant; I thought not, and to convince me she had me remove my clothing. The next time I did not remove my clothing, for I was convinced. The rope was too large to be held together by a pin, and it kept slipping.

Maggie made the noose, and asked me to hand her the bunch of rope. She put it through the loop and threw it over the top of the bedroom door; with the other end I was in the act of measuring her feet, when the noise came. I was gone about seventeen minutes. I have tried since I was in jail to repeat what was said at Mrs. Knowles'. I did it to find the time and satisfy Mr. Keady that I was telling the truth. It took about seventeen minutes. When I came back my hall door was open about two inches; the chair was lying sideways; Maggie was suspended; her feet were not touching the floor. As I went into the door her eyes and teeth were facing me. I cut her down. I think I used a carving-knife. I can't remember how I stood. All I can remember distinctly is my feeling of her pulse, and praying with her. I don't know what or how I did. I can't remember about the cutting; if I cut the rope it was with the carving-knife. I can't remember how she came down, whether by my aid or not. There was no one there but me and my little boy. I don't remember what her position was when she came down. I can't remember about her coming down; her feet, I think, were about a foot from the floor. My opinion is now that she was suspended by the rope passing over the top of the door with her feet from the floor. After I got through praying I think I unbuttoned the front of her dress, and thought the beating of her heart had ceased. I talked to Maggie for some time and prayed with her. I can't tell the time. I was too excited to notice it. I can't remember any part of her body but her eyes and her teeth. I cannot remember her position; she was on the floor. I put her arm on me. I was sitting beside her. I can't tell the position she was in. I can't remember what I did after that. I don't know whether I stayed with my sister-in-law that night or not. I have not been informed since that I did. I don't know what time I left my room. I can't tell. It might have been supper-time. I think supper was not ready when he came home. I can't remember about Maggie's being in the bed. I don't remember to have seen her in the bed. I fixed a supper for my husband that had, I think, very little cooking with it. I did not eat. I don't know whether the body was in sight. I never spoke to my husband about it up to the present day. I think he wanted to remain in the room. I have learned since that I asked him to go out and take a walk. I don't know how long. I can only tell what has been told me. I don't know where I stayed that night. I think I concocted some plan not to remain at the house. I don't remember doing anything. The thought came into my mind, I think I don't ever remember making any arrangement with Mrs. Golner to move down stairs. I don't remember much about the fire. I don't remember the fire distinctly. I think I remember a fire in the closet. I think I was in the yard. I think it was when I said to Mrs. Knowles, "Take the baby and save it." I think I stood by our sheds. If I did I could see through the window into the closet. Witness then gave testimony, to the best of her recollection, about where she stood at the time she thinks she saw the fire. I don't know whether I had been in my room that day or not. I don't remember borrowing a key of Mrs. Knowles. I don't know whether I gave Miss Knowles my baby or not; the reason I think so is because I heard her testify so on the stand; I don't know what I did; I don't know whether I went to mother's Wednesday or not; mother says I did; I don't know; I formerly bought oil of Mrs. Farrell; I remember drinking a glass of lager-beer in her store; I have bought beer there; I don't think I ever drank there more than once; I bought a bottle of beer every day and gave it to Mrs. Dixon; she was in delicate health and said she would buy it every day if she could afford it; I gave Mrs. Farrell's little girl money almost every day; paid her a few cents for rolling the baby in his carriage and doing errands; I don't remember being helped to move the things down stairs; I don't remember moving the things; I don't remember walking down the street and speaking to those two boys.

The cross-examination was continued regarding the incidents subsequent to the tragedy, but her recollections were very indefinite and vague.

Miss Hamill wore very little jewelry. That anchor charm is made of my hair. I think I presented it to her. It is not mine. I don't know where I was on Thursday. It may have been on the street. So I have been told. I don't know; have no recollection. I don't remember any smell of kerosene. I think I kept it in a little jug. I sometimes bought a pint, sometimes a quart. The bottle or jug might hold more than that. I have no recollection of a candle. I had two kerosene lamps. My judgment is that I was arrested the night of the fire. I have no recollection of a conversation with Officer Brown. I don't recollect saying that Miss Hamill came to my house on Thursday under the influence of liquor; I don't recollect that I went after coffee; I have visited Miss Hamill at Forty-eighth street, also at every place where she has lived after she left the convent; I can explain nothing about the fire; that ring was purchased by Miss Hamill for my little boy that is dead; I wanted to get rid of the reticule; I don't remember whom I spoke to first about it; I don't remember giving them it or talking about it; I don't remember of being at Mrs. Knowles' house after Tuesday; I don't know how often Drs. Corey and MacDonald came to visit me; I think both saw me about the same number of times; witness could not fix the times of her attacks in jail; I think I have seen Maggie have those keys. The defense next placed on the stand several doctors who testified that Mrs. Merrigan, in giving her evidence, betrayed the symptoms of an epileptic patient. Some other witnesses were examined as to the marks on the door of the room where Miss Hamill was found dead. These marks were made, it was alleged, by the rope found looped round Miss Hamill's neck passing over the door. Among the witnesses examined were Mr. P. Keady, of counsel for the accused, who testified that he saw the indentation on the door caused by the rope. Gen. Tracy then summed up for the defense, and was followed by District Attorney Winslow for the prosecution.

At 7:30 o'clock, the Judge had concluded his charge to the jury. The jurors came into Court at 10 o'clock, to hear some of the evidence read, and being then unable to agree, were locked up for the night.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

THE MOTHER OF THE DEFENDANT ON THE STAND—MARY POMEROY'S RELATIONS—THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE WEAK.

The fifteenth day of the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, before the Jersey City Presbytery, opened yesterday with prayer by Rev. Dr. Edwards. At the close of the prayer, Moderator Wall announced that a lady in the audience on Thursday had had her pocket picked, and advised caution on the part of all. Rev. Mr. Moore was examined, and testified substantially as to the visit with Glendenning to the asylum in Clinton place, New-York, as Mr. Bartles and Mr. Jewell testified yesterday. Dr. Imbrie, one of the prosecuting attorneys, was next called by the defense. He testified to having visited the asylum in Clinton place in order to procure Mrs. Greystock's attendance as a witness. He was told at the asylum that the witness was a gossiping woman. The prosecutors hesitated to call her at first. On the day she was sworn they received a letter from Mrs. Metz stating that she was ready to testify. The prosecutors, having satisfied themselves that she was probably a truthful witness, called her, and she was sworn.

Mrs. Glendenning, mother of the accused, who had been very ill, and had risen from a sick bed to attend the session yesterday, testified: My son John was born in Pittsburg, Penn., in 1849. He resided with me while in college and in the seminary, and during his vacations. And when he assumed the pastorate of the Prospect Avenue Church, I accompanied him. He usually accompanied myself or my daughter home from church. He generally gets in by 10 o'clock at night. Either myself or his sister sits up for him. I never knew him to be out as late as 1 o'clock. His sister was with him. When he called on Miss Pomeroy I never knew him to stay as late as midnight. I knew of his calling upon her frequently. His salary was $2,000. He had to support his family. His means were very limited. He had bought a large number of books. He had not much idea of the value of money. He was very free. He has not been much in ladies' society.

Q.—What do you think of his insight into female character? A.—He don't know much about it.

On New-Year's day he was home best part of the day. July 4, 1873, the date of the alleged seduction, he was in the house in the early part of the day. Then he went out and made calls. At dusk he returned home, intending to take his sister out to see the fire-works. It was cloudy and they did not go. And the two children and myself sat in the window looking at the fire-works. My son has a pistol but he did not carry it between June 1 and July 15, 1874. Latter part of May he had the pistol lying on the chair, covered with clothing, and the muzzle pointed at his head. I took it away from him and did not give it back to him till the Friday after his arrest.

Mrs. Glendenning was about to blacken the character of all the Miller family, and of Miss Pomeroy, by reporting some criticisms of a lady named Clinton, whose attendance could not be procured. The prosecuting attorney protested against such testimony, particularly as the witness was able to state no fact on which Miss Clinton based her story, and a commission, headed by Dr. Eddy, was appointed to take Miss Clinton's testimony.

On cross-examination Mrs. Glendenning testified: I knew of his giving Miss Pomeroy a locket. I fix the date when I took his pistol from Mr. Glendenning about the 1st of June, by the fact that a young minister who had visited us for ten days left on the 2d of June, and I had taken the pistol away before.

Q.—Who was the young minister? A.—I can't remember his name now.

Q.—Was he in the habit of making his calls rather in the evening than in the day time? A.—Well, yes he was; for the gentlemen would not be home except in the evening. I can say positively that he has not been out alone later than from 10 to 11 o'clock any evening this year.

Mr. Riggs submitted the witness to a severe cross-examination and she was frequently confounded.

Miss Clinton, the contumacious witness who refused to attend having heard what Mrs. Glendenning had said of her, made up her mind to attend, and reached the church in time to be called when Mrs. Glendenning left the stand. She testified: Glendenning accompanied me home one night. Mr. Robert Miller, in whose house I lived, went out on the stoop after our arrival at the house, and saw Miss Pomeroy there. She said she was about to come in when she discovered that we had company. I don't know whether she was there when Mr. Glendenning left. I have seen her wearing a gold watch. She said she had bought it in New-York.

Miss Clinton stated that she wished publicly to deny the statement made by Mrs. Glendenning, that she (the witness) had stated that the Miller family is a bad one, and that Miss Pomeroy was as bad as any of them. She had said nothing of the kind.

On cross-examination witness testified: I didn't know that Miss Pomeroy had been at Mr. Miller's house at all until after Mr. Glendenning had gone; Mr. Miller told me. Mr. Miller was an own cousin of Miss Pomeroy, and we attached nothing of importance or significance to the visit. I know of Miss Pomeroy carrying a gold watch. It was such an one, I think, as Miss Glendenning carried. I once found Glendenning and Mary alone in the church. While Sunday-school was being held, Miss Pomeroy, who sat at the organ, motioned to me as though she were angry. After school was out I walked up to the organ and talked with her. I had talked for fifteen minutes when Mr. Glendenning came out of the parlor. He said he had been asleep. I told him he must have had a short nap, and that I did not believe him. I went out leaving the two together.

Q. How did you esteem Miss Pomeroy? A. I esteemed her as a perfect lady.

Q.—Did you think that she obtruded herself upon him? A.—I thought she did at first, but when I had seen him in the parlor and on the stoop with her, I thought that Mr. Glendenning wanted to see Miss Pomeroy as much as Miss Pomeroy wanted to see Mr. Glendenning. [Laughter.]

Witness resumed: I know of one occasion when Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy remained in the church for two hours after the congregation had gone.

At the close of Miss Clinton's testimony the trial was adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE CHARGES AGAINST UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

The hearing of the charges preferred against United States Commissioner John I. Davenport for malfeasance in office and arbitrary use of power was continued yesterday before Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. George W. Wingate appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davenport conducted his own defense.

Messrs. A. J. Haggerty, John Doran, and Patrick H. McGuire, called by the prosecution, testified to being arrested on the evening before last election day. They all told substantially the same story, none of them knowing the person who signed the affidavit containing the charges against him, and all denying the truth of the allegations made.

Judge Noah Davis was then called by the prosecution, and not being present it was ascertained that he was presiding at the Supreme Court, and could not attend at the moment. He being the last witness for the prosecution, it was agreed that Mr. Davenport should proceed with the defense, the testimony of Judge Davis to be taken afterward.

Mr. Davenport began by calling Mr. W. C. Barrett, to whom he handed a letter, remarking that as he had stated on the day before that he had never written him a letter while he was a member of the Committee of Seventy, he would like him to say in whose handwriting that one was.

Mr. Barrett looked at the letter carefully, and said that he had written it.

Mr. Davenport then read the note, which was dated Oct. 16, 1871, and contained a request that he (the Commissioner) would attend a meeting of the Election Committee of the Committee of Seventy to consult with them on political matters.

Mr. George Bliss, United States District Attorney, was the next witness called. He said that when he assumed office on Jan. 1, 1873, the case of G. H. Heinrichs was still pending. In furtherance of his discharge he appeared before Judge Benedict. He believed Heinrichs to be guilty of the charge made, but as he did not think any good purpose could be served by prosecuting him, he had not opposed the discharge, except upon a question of practice. In regard to the interlineations which appeared in the affidavit in the case of Mr. Heinrichs, he had made them himself; first in pencil, and afterward in ink. The interlineations were made before the affidavit was sworn to. In the cases of Doran, Haggerty, McGuire, Conklin, and Lewis, Mr. Davenport had gone to him, just prior to the election, and said that some persons desired to make complaints against certain parties, but, as it was so late, he did not desire to go into them without having him (witness) examine them. Witness then directed Assistant United States District Attorney Goodlett to examine the parties, take their affidavits, and submit them to him for examination. Witness looked into them, and told Mr. Goodlett to take them to Mr. Davenport in order that warrants might be issued for the persons complained of. Mr. Bliss then testified to having been present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1873 when Mr. Heinrich's release was asked for by his friends. In regard to his acquaintance with Mr. Davenport, he said that he was familiar with his (the Commissioner's) manner of conducting his official business, and had never seen any blank warrant in his office, and had known him to refuse to issue such when asked to do so. When witness first went into office he called for a list of all the criminal cases, and found the case of Hussey, and eight or ten others. In these cases he decided there was no good purpose to be obtained by prosecuting them, and ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in each. In answer to a question by Mr. Wingate, the witness said he did not look upon Mr. Davenport as a leader in the Republican Party; he did not think he was even a prominent member; but he did think he was an active member.

Mr. John A. Goodlett, who occupied the position of Assistant United States District Attorney in 1873, testified that he had drawn up the affidavits of the complainants in the cases of Haggerty and others referred to by Mr. Bliss; had taken the statements of the complainants in as nearly their own language as possible, and had handed the papers to the District Attorney. He further said that he made no effort to ascertain whether those persons lived in the places designated.

Among other witnesses called by the defense were Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer and Amos F. Eno, both of whom deposed that they had signed the charges against Mr. Davenport, but had no personal knowledge of their truth.

Mr. Davenport then took the stand in his own behalf. He denied that he had proceeded contrary to the law, and showed that in all cases he had been careful not to exceed his authority.

After Mr. Davenport had given his testimony, Judge Noah Davis came into the court-room and was sworn for the prosecution. He said that on one occasion, while he was United States District Attorney, Mr. Davenport had told him that whenever he issued a warrant for the arrest of any one, he never allowed him to be bailed by another Commissioner. Witness had replied that if the Commissioner was not to be found when bail was desired, it would be proper for any other to take it, and that he had instructed his assistants that such should be their proper course. There being still several witnesses to be examined for the defense, the further hearing of the case was then adjourned until to-day.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

JARVIS MAKES A FULL STATEMENT—THE PART TAKEN BY JACKSON IN THE TRAGEDY.

Circumstances rendering it unnecessary that the examination of Lewis Jarvis, charged with Elbert Jackson with the murder of Samuel Jones, should be longer delayed, the self-confessed murderer was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bennett, at the Town Hall in Jamaica, and, after being informed that he could tell the whole story or not, as he saw fit, concluded that he would make a statement, which was taken by Justice Bennett, as follows: Elbert Jackson told my wife about three weeks before the murder. He never said anything to me about it until about a week before, when he and I were stubbing on the road. He said to me: "Supposing we try it?" I suppose he meant to kill Mr. Jones. On the Friday of the murder, at noon, he came to my house, and while I was hoeing potatoes, he said: "Well, I thought you were going down to Mr. Jones' to get some more money?" I had paid Elbert about $8 at noon. I left off work and we started together for Mr. Jones' house. I had not the remotest idea that he was going to do anything to Mr. Jones. We went down the road east, and passed through the woods. Elbert asked me for my knife, and cut a white oak club first, about as long as the hickory club, which was also cut by Elbert. Elbert went to the south side of the railroad and built a fire to get Mr. Jones away from the house. I gave Elbert the matches to set the fire, and I picked some grass to start it with. Elbert started the fire and said: "You go a little to the east and let Mr. Jones come." Mr. Jones did come, and we went up toward the house, on the east side. When we got to the house I went to the east side of the well. Elbert said, "Come in," but I said "No, I ain't going in." "Well," he said, "if you won't go in, stand there beside the well." He then went into the house and was gone in a good while—perhaps a quarter of an hour or more. While Mr. Jones was at the fire I saw that he had a light in the house when Elbert went in. By and by Mr. Jones came from the fire. He had a bush in his hand dragging it behind him. He came to the door, wiped his feet on the grass, scraped them, and pulled off his hat as he was going in. He was in the house a few minutes, and pretty soon I heard a blow struck and heard somebody fall. The door was shut by Mr. Jones as he went in. I guess there were three blows struck. I heard somebody coming out and started to go away. Elbert called to me to come back, and I did so. Elbert had Mr. Jones pretty near the outside door at the time. Elbert said he was going to throw him in the well, and I said "No, don't." Jackson said he was going to kill him. I took the watch out of Mr. Jones' pocket. Then Elbert said, "Throw him in the well." I helped to carry Mr. Jones to the well, but had nothing more to do with it, as Elbert threw him in. He told me to get some blocks off a barrel, which I did, and we threw three or four of them down in the well. I threw one block. Elbert said, "Don't leave him that way." I said, "I ain't going to throw any more." Says he, "I'll go and get a stone." Then Mr. Jones got part of the way out of the well, and Elbert got a stone. Mr. Jones said something when we picked him up to carry him to the well, but I can't tell what it was. He said, "That's you," or something like that; but neither of us made any answer. When Elbert took the stone he struck Mr. Jones with it, and I heard nothing more after that, as I stepped away from the well. [The steel chain given by the prisoner's wife to the officers was here shown to the prisoner, and he identified it as the one that he took from Mr. Jones' watch.] There were over $40 in the house, and these we got between us. Elbert got some and I got some more. The money I got was on the mantelpiece. A strip of paper was wrapped around it. It was bank bills, and had the appearance of being fresh from the bank. Elbert got the two boxes from the top of the book-case in the back room. He gave me the smallest one. We then went to my house. After reaching the house Elbert sent me in to get a lantern, and I took it to the barn. Elbert opened one of the boxes, which contained a lot of new pennies, some papers, teeth, and some hair wrapped up in a small paper. He then told me to go into the house and tell my wife to come out to the barn. She came out and counted the money, and said, "There is forty odd dollars." [The prisoner then went on to describe the box and its contents, which were buried.] Elbert gave my wife one silver dollar. We went from the barn to the cellar and looked the money over. There was no gold whatever except the watch. If there was any gold Elbert got it before I was in the house. The watch was in my house about a week. Then I took it out and buried it. The box which contained the hair, teeth, and papers I buried. The hair was of two or three different kinds.

It will be noticed that in the above Jarvis makes one or two statements at variance with the testimony of his wife given on Tuesday last, and from which it would appear that she knew much more about the tragedy than she cared to have known. Theodore J. Cogswell, a lawyer residing at Jamaica, has been employed by Jarvis' friends to attend to his case.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY IN BROOKLYN.

Supervisor Hawley, of this City, has received information that a large amount of illicit whisky was being manufactured at the foot of Gold street, in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, repaired at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to the foot of Gold street in that city, and seized the works of the firm of Brady & Mullady. The firm ostensibly carried on the business of rectifying spirits in a long, low brick structure, within eighteen feet of the river, at the place indicated. Their principal and most profitable business was the manufacture of illicit whisky. Supervisor Hawley was assisted by a large force of men from the Second Police Precinct. The Fifth Ward is inhabited principally by the lowest classes of the community, and frequent riots have occurred whenever the officers of the Government to seize the illicit stills that have for years back been worked in that vicinity. Supervisor Hawley's raid took place at such an early hour, and was so well planned that although an excited crowd soon gathered, the officers were not molested. The property seized, of which the following is a list, is valued at about $100,000: Sixty-five hogsheads of molasses; one steam boiler and engine, 30-horse power; one wooden still, capacity, 1,200 gallons; ten barrels of rum; one lot of hose; copper and iron pipe; one lot of coal; three large rectifying tubs, each 700 gallons; one stove and pipe; ten empty barrels; one pump; eighteen leach tubs, each 400 gallons, and full of spirits; one dumping tub, capacity 300 gallons; one barrel of rum; fifteen empty barrels; two mash-tubs, 6,000 gallons each; one cooler or condenser; one spirit tank; and 10,000 empty barrels (more or less,) on the premises.

A WARNING TO JEWELERS.

Abraham Shinkwright was held in $500 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing $150 worth of jewelry from Solomon Castle, No. 73 Suffolk street. The latter states that in September he lent the prisoner $50, and got as security for the loan two watches and some other jewelry. The prisoner he states called on him on Thursday, and asked to be shown his property. He ran off with it the moment it was handed to him, and was arrested subsequently by Detective Dyer.

A VICTORY FOR THE NEW-YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS.

At the Schuetzen Park, on Union Hill, Thursday, the New-Jersey and New-York Schuetzen Corps shot the third of a series of seven matches for a gold medal, to be awarded by the United Schuetzen Association. The New-York Schuetzen Corps made 2,716 rings, the New-Jersey Corps 2,563. Mr. [illegible], who made the best score of any member of the New-Jersey Corps, was presented with a small gold medal. Mr. Bouman, who made the best score in the New-York Corps, received a gold-headed cane.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE UNIFORM QUESTION DISPOSED OF—WATCHERS AT THE POLLS TO BE PROTECTED—TRANSFERS AND CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FORESHADOWED—MISCELLANEOUS AND ROUTINE BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the following report was presented:

The Committee on Rules and Discipline, to whom was referred the resolutions proposing to repeal Rule 92 and substitute certain proposed amendments to and additions thereto, would respectfully report the following as Rule 92 of the Police regulations, and recommend its adoption by the Police Board:

RULE 92.—Captains shall wear the prescribed uniform at all times, unless specially otherwise authorized by the board, or except as herein provided. The Superintendent may, for a specified period, not exceeding three days at any one time, relieve Captains from wearing the whole or any portion of the uniform, reporting the same to the board at its next meeting thereafter, with the reasons therefor. The wearing of the uniform by Captains may be occasionally omitted when not in the station-house, and not exceeding six hours at any one time, if the interests of the service require it. Such omission and the reasons therefor shall be entered at the time upon the blotter, and reported to the Superintendent in connection with the morning returns.

Sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen, and doormen shall wear the prescribed uniform at all times, when their respective platoons are on patrol or reserve duty, and when the off-platoon may be called on duty on extraordinary occasions, or in attending courts, drills, and parades, the school of instruction, when making reports to superior officers, while in attendance at head-quarters, or when performing any business connected with the department.

For the purpose of distinguishing every member of the force when off duty, and that they may be recognized in any emergency, the off-platoon shall always wear the undress hat or cap, and such other portion of the uniform as may be adopted by the board.

Captains are authorized to order or grant permission to members of their command to wear civilian dress on special occasions when required to perform detective duty, which order or permit shall be entered on the blotter and reported to the Superintendent in writing, in connection with the morning returns.

At no time are members of the force exempt from the performance of police duties, and from the strict observance of the rules and regulations of the department, and when off duty they shall wear their shields upon the left breast in order that the same may be displayed when required.

The caps, gloves, shields, badges, emblems, devices, belts, buttons, batons, and clubs to correspond with samples deposited in the cloth-room of the Department of Clothing and Equipment.

The coat shall be buttoned at all times when on duty.

Patrolmen are required to wear india-rubber or other water-proof overcoats while on post duty during wet weather.

The gloves to be worn at all times when members of the force are on duty, except during the tours of night duty, when they may be dispensed with.

Members of the force assigned to special duty as mechanics, and member of the force detailed to clerical duty, are not required to appear in uniform.

The report was received, and the rule as given above was unanimously adopted. The undress cap has not yet been approved, although designs for the same are now under consideration by the Commissioners.

Commissioner Disbecker presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Chapter 675, section 47, of the laws of 1872, (the Election law,) provides as follows:

SEC. 47. As soon as the poll of an election shall have been finally closed, the Inspectors of Election, in their several election districts, shall immediately, and at the place of the poll, proceed to canvass the votes. Such canvass shall be public, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed, and the several statements hereinafter required to be made by the Inspectors shall have been made out and signed by them. No vote shall be received, nor shall any ballot be counted or canvassed, nor shall any statement of votes, announcement, or proclamation, in this act required, be made at any time when the main entrance to the room in which the election is held shall be closed in such a manner as to prevent ingress and egress, but the said inspectors may station one or more officers at such entrance to exclude disorderly persons; nor shall any such duties be performed unless at least six persons, if so many claim that privilege, are allowed to be present, and so near that they can see whether the duties of the said inspectors are faithfully performed. Each candidate for any office to be filled at the election may, by a certificate in writing signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The inspectors of election and the Police or other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate, shall make a passage for such person to the said Inspectors, and the said inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in the said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that such canvass and the statement required of the votes found in each box are correctly made. And no Inspector of Election, or Board of Inspectors, or Police or other officer, shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed, and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct. Therefore,

Resolved, That members of the force on duty at the polls are hereby informed that the letter and spirit of the foregoing section must be observed, and all the facilities consistent with an orderly and intelligent discharge of their duties should be afforded by the inspectors of election to persons duly designated as watchers by candidates, so that they may witness the canvass within the railing, thus making the canvass what the law intends it should be—a public canvass.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to promulgate the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Police force for their guidance.

In offering the resolution Mr. Disbecker called the attention of the board to an order issued at the last election prohibiting the duly designated "watchers" from going behind the railing in the polling places to watch the canvass, which gave rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction.

Commissioner Voorhis offered the following resolution, which was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on Rules and Discipline to consider and report at an early day what transfers and changes among the officers and employes of the Police Department are required and may with propriety be made, with the view solely of increasing the efficiency of the department, promoting the welfare and protection of the City, and securing a more thorough compliance with the laws.

Commissioner Disbecker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the resignations of inspectors of election will not be hereafter accepted except for extraordinary and imperative reasons.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported on the claim of D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau, whose salary was reduced about a year ago from $5,000 to $3,000 per annum. The Committee stated that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was to the effect that the board had no power at that time to decrease the salary of Mr. Hasbrouck, and on motion the former action was revoked, and the Treasurer was directed to draw his check in favor of Mr. Hasbrouck for the back pay due him.

The case of Ex-Patrolman William H. Shaw, Twentieth Precinct, who was dismissed, having been concerned, as alleged, in the stealing of $2,000 from a man who was intoxicated on his post, applied for the payment of his salary during the time he was suspended from duty. His case was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The cases of Ex-Patrolmen Cannon, Fifteenth Precinct, and Charles J. Sheehy, Nineteenth Precinct, who were dismissed on charges of theft, but who claim to be able to show their entire innocence, and now apply for reinstatement on the force, were also referred to the same committee.

Patrolman Patrick F. Waters, Twentieth Precinct, and John J. Pembroke, First Precinct, were dismissed the department for intoxication.

On the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, the salary of the telegraph operators at Police Head-quarters was increased from $1,000 to $1,200.

Archibald Hamilton, Patrick J. Lane, and Patrick H. Tierney were appointed patrolmen, and Henry A. Hartman, John Conklin, Henry Rotchford, Ernest Lindeman, Robert Halfpenny, Benjamin Burger, Patrick Hogan, George C. Fister, George Bicknell, Robert M. Birdsall, and Bernard Cahill, candidates for appointment on the Police force, were cited to appear at the next meeting of the board.

Philip Dollin, who claims to speak English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Turkish, Modern Greek, and Polish, applied for the position of interpreter, and his application was placed on file.

ANOTHER LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

The revelations in connection with the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, have drawn attention to another case which may prove equally startling, and in which the gang of negroes to which Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson belong may possibly be implicated. Early last Winter an Englishman named Henry Broadbent made an engagement to work for Mr. James A. Seymour, residing at Ridgewood, adjoining Oyster Bay. Broadbent continued to work for Mr. Seymour until the 25th day of March last, and became quite intimate with a number of negroes in the neighborhood, including, it is understood, both Jarvis and Jackson, and boarded for some time at the house of a negro named Jeff. Lawrence. On the 25th of March Mr. Seymour says he saw Broadbent apparently measuring a lot of ground owned by a Mr. Wilmarth opposite the railroad station at Ridgewood. Mr. Wilmarth states that Broadbent was about to purchase this property, the price being fixed at $9,000; and he further states that Broadbent remarked to him at the time the bargain was made, that he would have only a thousand dollars left after he had paid for the land. Mr. Seymour has since ascertained that after walking across the lot Broadbent went to the landing south of the village with some of the negroes, and this is the last known of him. Broadbent never said anything to Mr. Seymour about going away, and from the fact that he left all his clothes behind, and did not collect money due to him, it is thought that he was murdered. A circumstance worthy of note is that, in August last, the negroes circulated a rumor that Lawrence's wife had induced her husband and Broadbent to murder Samuel J. Jones, for the purpose, it is thought, of making it appear that Broadbent committed the deed, and that Broadbent was a man of [illegible]

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30.—IL TROVATORE.—Mlle. Heilbron, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff. Matinée at 1:30—MACBETH.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes. Matinée at 1:30—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MOORCROFT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport, Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas—Matiné at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Sunday evening.—GRAND CONCERT.—Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—JUST IN TIME—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS, by Mr. Frederick Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We publish to-day a letter from Mr. THURLOW WEED, which we hope will be widely read by the people, and which our friendly contemporaries throughout this State will doubtless be glad to submit to their readers. There are few men connected with public life who are so well entitled to an attentive and thoughtful hearing as Mr. WEED, who has, as he himself says with unconscious pathos, held "communings with the people for more than half a century." During that long period, Mr. WEED has seen many men come and go; and no one now living in this country has been more shrewd or more impartial in his estimate of public officials. What he now says about Gen. DIX ought to sink deep into the minds of all decent men in the community. They are asked to strike down one of the best and noblest Governors the State has ever had, and to reinstate in power that celebrated Tammany Ring which made Mr. TILDEN its tool down to September, 1871? and which would be equally powerful with him now. We have not had the good fortune to agree with Mr. WEED on all public questions during the last few years, but it is with sincere pleasure that we now open our columns to him, in order that he may make an appeal in behalf of good government, of public morality, and of common honesty, more seriously threatened at this moment than they have been at any period for years past.

The idea that Gen. DIX must be struck down in order to "punish GRANT" is much talked of, but there never was a more insane proposition. The very men who talk in this manner say in the same breath that the President's followers are offended with Gen. DIX. One of their statements completely refutes the other. But, as Mr. WEED points out, what we have to decide at this election is the character of the Government of our own State. It is a domestic, and not a national, issue on which the people are to vote. Should Gen. DIX be defeated, everybody would be obliged to admit that he had been most unjustly treated. He has done his duty faithfully, he has jealously watched over the public interests, and there is no department in the State Government which is not better administered now than it was in the days of Democratic rule. All these facts are incontestable. If the President has made mistakes, is there any sense in punishing Gen. DIX for them? But, in reality, Gen. DIX would not be punished—the people themselves would be the only losers by his defeat. It is in the State at large that this serious misfortune can be prevented. Here in the City the Tammany gang may silence the voice of reason—but outside the City justice ought still to prevail. It is the "silent vote" which the Democrats dread to-day, and we hope that it will be brought out in all its strength next Tuesday.

In October, 1870—only four years ago—Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was one of the Vice Presidents of the Tammany ratification meeting held in this City. He was then, notwithstanding the numerous appeals which had been addressed to him, doing all in his power to conceal the frauds of the Tammany Ring. We reproduce to-day a few more examples of those appeals, for the benefit of persons with short memories, who have been deluded into the belief that Mr. TILDEN was always the foe of TWEED and SWEENY. It is now said that TWEED is using his influence in Mr. TILDEN's behalf, because he has been promised a pardon by the "new Governor." Is there any truth in that story?

Under Democratic rule, no ship-owner could secure a place for the loading or unloading of his vessel, without paying extortionate fees to the harbor-masters. This is an abuse which Gov. DIX deserves the sole credit of abolishing. A number of merchants of New-York have voluntarily sent the Governor a memorandum on this subject, in which they testify that the reform has been brought about by his appointment of honest harbor-masters, and his vigilant attention to the interests of the business community. Let Gov. DIX be defeated, and the merchants will soon find how easily the Democrats can revive old abuses.

Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE is having an exceptionally hard campaign in Queens County. The Democrats are making a determined effort to carry the district, and to add to the difficulty two other candidates are running. One—a Mr. ALBERTSON—is nominated by the Temperance party, and the vote which he will receive is taken almost entirely from Mr. PRINCE. The other is a Mr. WHITMORE, of Whitestone, a stump candidate supposed to be running in the interest of Senator FENTON, and certainly largely supplied with funds from some Democratic source. He may possibly make an inroad on Mr. PRINCE's vote in parts of the Town of Flushing. Add to this that the Democrats are largely furnished with money from New-York, and the necessity of every Republican and Reformer working earnestly for the success of Mr. PRINCE will be apparent. It would be a great loss to the public should Mr. PRINCE be defeated, and a gross piece of ingratitude, for Mr. PRINCE's services have been great, and ought not to be forgotten now.

Friends and admirers of the late Mr HORACE GREELEY may be interested to know that a large sum of money has been paid over to the *Tribune* by Mr. TILDEN, or by the Democratic State Committee on his behalf. In return for this welcome supply, a two-page supplement has been published by the *Tribune*, containing all the garbage which has been thrown at Gen. DIX and the Republican Party during the canvass. There is also a collection of quotations setting forth why the people should vote for TILDEN and against DIX, and an article, (apparently from the hand of TILDEN himself,) defending him from the charge of being a "railroad politician." The object of this publication is sufficiently denoted in some of the head-lines: "Mr. TILDEN's claims to popular support;" "Mr. TILDEN's record consistent and unimpeachable;" "Mr. TILDEN vindicated;" "His course during the war loyal and patriotic," &c., &c. The whole of this work has, of course, been paid for by Mr. TILDEN or his committee, and a more conspicuous instance of bribery has never been seen in the American press. We strongly advise all Mr. GREELEY's old friends to send for this "extra," and see for themselves to what a depth of degradation the *Tribune* has sunk.

Some vindictive proceedings were recently instituted against the house of HENRY CLEWS & Co., prompted, probably, by enemies like the well-known "Professor," who was once rather roughly but very justly denounced publicly by Mr. CLEWS as a "liar." Over these proceedings the smarting Professor rejoiced hugely, but as they have been dismissed, with costs against the suitors, the laugh is now on the other side. Business men generally have too much fair play in them to strike foul blows at each other in misfortune, and everybody will be glad to learn that the firm above mentioned is left in undisturbed possession of its business, and is receiving numerous proofs daily of the undiminished confidence of its old friends.

We shall print to-morrow a large and interesting selection from letters sent to us on the subject of bachelors' quarters and on the marriage question. We have allowed our correspondents the utmost latitude in the expression of their opinions, and the letters, besides being amusing, will probably be found of some value to those whom they chiefly concern.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District is Col. CHARLES S. SPENCER. Col. SPENCER has been an active working Republican since the formation of the party, and deserves the vote of every respectable man in the district. He has made an energetic canvass against his Tammany Hall opponent, and though the district is usually strongly Democratic, so great is the Colonel's personal popularity that there are good reasons to hope for his election.

KULLMANN, who tried to kill Prince BISMARCK, met with short shrift yesterday in the Berlin court before which he was tried. His counsel pleaded that the would-be assassin had inherited a deficiency of moral strength, but the President of the court held that KULLMANN was accountable for his acts at the time of the attempted assassination, and sentenced him to fourteen years in a house of correction, with deprivation of civil rights for ten years thereafter; and the misguided young fanatic will be placed under police surveillance when he leaves prison.

THE CHOICE IN NEW-YORK.

At the meeting in Brooklyn last night—one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city—Senator CONKLING made one of his characteristic speeches. He defended the National Government—not the Administration alone, but the Government made up of the representatives of both parties—against the indiscriminate charges which have been brought against it, and he exposed with natural warmth, the absurdity and injustice of much of the adverse criticism. This portion of his speech was a frank appeal for justice and common sense.

The Republican Party has a right to be judged by the facts as they are. Those facts to any candid mind must show that if the Republican Party is not free from faults, which no one pretends, it is a great deal better than the Democratic Party. And that, after all, is what the people must consider on Tuesday next. It is all very well to say that the Republican Party has made some mistakes, but it must be remembered that it has had to act, while its opponents confined themselves to the safe and easy process of looking on and picking flaws in what was done. This was the case, at least, in the country at large, but it has not been the case in the State of New-York. Here we can compare the two parties, not by what they have professed, but by what they have done. It is fifteen years since the Democratic Party was responsible for the National Government. It is only two years since its hold on the Government of the State of New-York was shaken off. Three years ago the people did all they then could to take the Government of the State away from the Democrats. A year later they finished the task by dismissing HOFFMAN from the Governor's chair, and placing Gov. DIX in it. At that time the Democratic Party had held the Government in their undisputed possession for three, and in part, for four years. What did it do with the Government? Surely our readers have not forgotten?

It made the Government an instrument for plundering the people to enrich the Tammany and Canal Rings. We do not say this on our own information alone. It is a matter of public record. If it were not, we have the testimony of the present leader of the Democracy, JOHN KELLY, of this City, to that effect. When there was a probability of the nomination by the Democrats of Chief Justice CHURCH, KELLY came out in a manifesto and stated that CHURCH was a tool of the Canal Ring, just as Gov. HOFFMAN was both of the Canal Ring and the Tammany Ring. But it did not require KELLY's confession to prove the supremacy of these two Rings in the administration of the State Government under the Democrats. The records of the Tweed trial, those of the impeachment of BARNARD and CARDOZO, and the minutes of the Legislature and the Canal Board from 1869 to 1872, show plainly enough how powerful were the combinations which, guided by Democrats like TWEED, GENET, and LORD, found the so-called respectable Democrats like clay in the hands of the potter.

The record of the Republican Party is exactly the opposite of all this. There have been no rings during the time of its supremacy. No one has handled Gov. DIX to suit any dishonest purposes. No one has been able to trade, as the Tammany and Canal men traded, on special influence with the Executive. Gen. DIX has been catspaw for no one. He has been, on the contrary, a fearless and an upright man. He has held pronounced views, and he has not been afraid to avow and advance them. He has been merciless with jobs. He has been careful in his scrutiny of careless legislation. He has taken on his shoulders a vast amount of executive business, and worked early and late to perform it scrupulously and honestly. The results show how great has been his success. No one can point to his signature to any notoriously bad bill. The Treasury has been safe under his vigilant superintendence, and the lobby (whose "wealth increases" as public "men decay") has been driven into exile that would be hopeless but for the possibility of a Democratic revival. And in this straightforward and honest management of public affairs, the Governor has had the co-operation of the Legislature and of the executive officers. Surely it is not too much to ask sensible men to think of these things when they come to the polls next week.

Another thing. The Democratic Party claims to be in this State opposed to repudiation, but the election of its candidates would, nevertheless, be advancing the cause of repudiation, because we know by experience that the Democrats of this State cannot resist the Democrats of the West, but use as the latter may dictate all the power they can obtain. We saw that plainly enough eight years ago. The Democrats in this State were opposed to the repudiation doctrine then. Their leading papers denounced it, and their public men joined in the denunciation. But when the Democratic National Convention met, the New-York Democrats not only could not keep repudiation out of the platform, but nominated Gov. SEYMOUR on that platform. So much for their power and their sincerity as well. They are in the same position to-day. The Democrats of Ohio and Indiana have, in their rough Western phrase, the "whip-hand" of the party, and they will rule it again as they ruled it then. The people of New-York have to decide whether they will place this great State in the hands of a party that misruled it when it was last in possession, and would misrule it again; a party which consented to throw its influence for repudiation in 1868 and would do so once more if it had the opportunity.

"ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE."

To read the appeals and prognostications of the Democratic papers and speakers, one would suppose that they believed the people had suddenly lost their powers of reasoning. When one asks a Democrat why he thinks his party will win at the next election, he says, "Well, the people want a change." The argument is that the Republican Party has been in power in this State long enough for the people to forget HOFFMAN, TWEED, CONNOLLY, and SWEENY, and now sigh for Democratic rule once more. Nobody finds fault with the administration of Gov. DIX. There is no serious criticism of the acts of the Republican Legislature; it is even admitted that the State finances, left in a prostrate condition by the last Democratic administration, have been replenished and strengthened by the Republicans. Nevertheless, according to the Democrats, the people querulously and capriciously demand a change. Like a child weary of its latest toy, the voting population of the State is supposed to be crying aloud for something new.

We do not choose to believe such a slander on the common sense and wisdom of the people of New-York. Why should we have another reign of HOFFMANS, TWEEDS, and SWEENYS? It is a frightful experiment in politics to put into power the party that plunged the State into debt, stole millions from the City Treasury, corrupted the judiciary, and debauched the public morals. And it is idle to say that this party has changed. The managers have not reformed, and they are almost identically the same. Is it possible that the Democratic party has "reformed," when its chiefs continue to be such men as MORRISSEY and KELLY? Does anybody who knows the character of these men suppose for an instant that they are in favor of good government, honest legislation, and public morality? The stream can rise no higher than its source, and so long as these disreputable creatures stand behind Mr. TILDEN and the other Democratic nominees, we are bound to believe that the triumph of one is the elevation of the other. In the event of a Democratic success, we should have MORRISSEY issuing his commands to the Legislature as TWEED did in his despotic fashion. Instead of CONNOLLY in office we should have "JIMMY" HAYES; and instead of the facile OAKEY HALL, we should have WICKHAM, the abject henchman of JOHN KELLY, and of whom even the hired Tilden "organ" could only say that he was the sort of man who would be ambitious to behave himself well in office.

These are the men, and others of their sort, whom we are expected to change for the present incumbents. If it be possible that our people are really desirous of making such an exchange as this, most observers will be disposed to think that TWEED and his followers were not much worse than their supporters. Surely, a question higher than that of mere politics underlies all this surface discussion of party purposes. The State has been honestly and economically governed. Gov. DIX and those associated with him deserve well of the people, whether candidates for re-election or not. As candidates, they need no other recommendation than their own record. Shall we continue to enjoy the blessings of honesty and economy in the administration of the public affairs of the State? Can we be sure of a continuance of these benefits if we make a change? It is not possible that the people of the State are willing to incur any such risk by recalling to power the men who have done so much to corrupt public morals, and undermine the foundations of the State.

THE TAMMANY ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

> Your nominees for Aldermen are all men of high character, distinguished in their several occupations of life for their personal ability and worth, and will bring to the government of the City honesty and integrity.—*Augustus Schell at Tammany Mass Meeting, Oct. 27.*

As JOHN MORRISSEY would say, Mr. SCHELL must be in "training" for a nomination to some very desirable public office, or he never would consent to do so much dirty work in a single night. First, he "indorsed" Mr. WICKHAM, then he declared that "JIMMY" HAYES was "earnest, distinguished, and able;" and he finished by declaring that the persons who are the Tammany nominees for Aldermen are "all men of high character." Mr. SCHELL was not deprived of the presidency of the Historical Society a day too soon. It would certainly have been a very great humiliation to that eminently respectable body to have its President declaring in public that such men as "ED." SHANDLEY "will bring to the government of the City honesty and integrity." Mr. SCHELL, surely, cannot so soon have forgotten SHANDLEY's record. He ought, at least, to have remembered that SHANDLEY was among the very last of TWEED's servile tools who turned "Reformer." He ought to have remembered that SHANDLEY was the most prominent in the memorable statue movement; and finally, if he could have remembered nothing else, he ought not to have forgotten the wonderful resolution which SHANDLEY proposed at the Tweed Plaza meeting on the night of the 22d of September, 1871. TWEED was running for Senator for the last time, and SHANDLEY himself was the Tammany candidate for the position which MORRISSEY's "JIMMY" is now hungering for. Upon the occasion in question, SHANDLEY, at the conclusion of a long eulogy of TWEED, proposed the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That pleased with his past record, and having faith in his future; recognizing his ability and proud of his leadership; believing in his integrity and outraged by assaults upon it; knowing of his steadfastness and commending his courage; admiring his magnanimity, and grateful for his philanthropy, the Democracy of the Fourth Senatorial District of the State of New-York, constituents of Hon. WM. M. TWEED, in mass-meeting assembled, place him in nomination for re-election, and pledge him their earnest, untiring, and enthusiastic support.

So much for "ED." SHANDLEY. Now we do not say that men must of necessity be disreputable because they happen to make a living by retailing liquors, but we do say that men who are engaged in this business, in open violation of law, are not fit to represent the tax-payers in a board in which will solely be vested the legislative functions of the corporation. "PATSEY" LYSAGHT, "BILLY" HARNEY," and "PETE" SEERY keep one and two liquor-stores each, in spite of the fact that the Excise Commissioners have not considered them worthy of licenses. Yet Mr. SCHELL tells the voters of this City these "are all men of high character, distinguished in their several occupations of life for their personal ability and worth."

Now let us take a look at the candidates of KELLY and MORRISSEY for Aldermen at Large. The "Eds," the "Patseys," the "Billys," and the "Petes," are the nominees in the Senatorial districts, and are not so prominently before the public. This was, no doubt, what the two bosses thought when they concluded not to endanger SHANDLEY'S election by putting his name before the whole voting population of the City. First on the list of the nominees is WILLIAM L. COLE, the part proprietor of a weekly paper that has been chiefly distinguished for the amount of "pap" it received from TWEED, SWEENY & Co. in the way of Corporation advertising. COLE, we believe, personally distinguished himself as the historian of the defunct Blossom Club. He was a very earnest admirer of TWEED in his palmy days, and, like the *World*, turned his back on him when he was put into a striped jacket. He likewise became a "Reformer" of the Kelly-Morrissey school. He defended these worthies in his paper, and is now their first choice for Alderman at Large. JOHN W. GUNTZER, the second choice, is the keeper of a beer and wine-room in defiance of the Excise Board. "SAM" LEWIS is the editor of a paper that has been remarkable, during "Reform" days, for slavish croaking in the interest of KELLY and MORRISSEY. The fourth name on the list is that of MAGNUS GROSS, a man who, by insisting, as a member of the Board of Education, upon the appointment of a German to the Professorship of French in the Normal College in preference to a Frenchman, and in other ways of a like character, has endeavored to make the politicians believe that he carries the German vote of the City in his pocket. MAGNUS was a warm admirer of TWEED until, as MORRISSEY would say, TWEED "went back on him." Then he became a loud-mouthed reformer, and strutted about the Cooper Institute in a "high state of indignation" on the night of the great Reform meeting. Indeed, he played his part so well that the respectable tax-payers thought him sincere, and named him among the Vice Presidents.

He then had a position which enabled him to assume an importance that he could not otherwise have had. Mayor HALL saw this, and made him a member of the Board of Education. His "Reform" record recommended him strongly to KELLY and MORRISSEY, and hence his nomination for Alderman at Large. MAGNUS and his fellows, Mr. SCHELL "solemnly" assures the respectable people of New-York, "are distinguished for personal worth, and will bring to the Government of the City honesty and integrity." A more impudent eulogy has not been pronounced since SHANDLEY mounted the platform at the Tweed Plaza on the night of the 22d of September, 1871.

Are the people going to hand over the Board of Aldermen to such a disreputable set? Let us hope not, for it would be as great a disgrace to intelligent Democrats as the election of "JIMMY" HAYES to the office of Register.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The importance of the elections to be held next month can scarcely be overestimated, and the Republicans throughout the Union should seek to poll their full vote. The series will open in Louisiana, which will elect its Treasurer and six members of Congress on the second day of the month. On the following day, twenty-three States will choose their full delegations in the next Congress, and Vermont will hold a special election for Congressman in its Second District, where there was no choice in September. These States will elect two hundred and thirteen members, their representation in the present Congress consisting of one hundred and forty Republicans and seventy-three Democrats. Already twenty-nine Republicans and thirty-three Democrats have been elected to the next House. Elections in the remaining States, which are California, Connecticut, Mississippi, and New-Hampshire, now represented by thirteen Republicans and four Democrats, will not be held until next year. The full House consists of two hundred and ninety-two members, and should the Republicans hold their own in the elections yet to be held they would have in the next Congress one hundred and eighty-two members, leaving the Democrats one hundred and ten. Such a result is hardly to be hoped for, but in every Congressional District in the Union especial effort should be made by the Republicans to retain what they now possess, and, if possible, to gain elsewhere. The maintenance of the public credit is the prize to be worked for, and the party of repudiation should nowhere be suffered to gain advantage where prevention is possible.

Of the twenty-four States holding elections next week, eleven choose their Governors and other State officers; three choose minor State officers only. Seventeen States elect a portion or all the members of their Legislatures, and thirteen of these Legislatures will elect United States Senators. At present their representation in the Senate is made up of eight Republicans and four Democrats, counting with the latter the so-called Liberals, and there is one vacancy. These important positions to be filled should afford additional stimulus to the Republicans of the several States, so that none of our present power in the Senate may be lost, and that additional strength may be gained. The prospect is not unfavorable for success in the latter endeavor, and that consummation should be kept steadily in view in the States now represented by opposition Senators.

In many of the States constitutional questions are also to be passed upon by direct vote of the people. The important changes proposed in our own organic law are familiar to the readers of THE TIMES. The people of Florida are to vote upon a dozen or more amendments to their State Constitution, the more important of which provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and limit the power of that body to contract debts and forbid it to extend any aid to railroads or other corporations. It is also provided that all corporations shall be taxed, unless their property is held exclusively for religious, charitable, and educational purposes. To the people of Louisiana is to be submitted a proposition limiting the State debt to fifteen millions of dollars, and forbidding any increase of the debt of the City of New-Orleans in any manner or form, or under any pretext. They are also called upon to decide whether the time for the annual State election shall be changed from the first Monday in November to the first Tuesday after the first Monday, thus to make the day correspond with that on which the November elections are held in other States of the Union.

The people of Michigan are to vote upon the amended Constitution of their State. The proposed instrument has many advantages over the existing one. Special legislation is forbidden by its terms in very many instances, and town and county aid to railroads and State assistance to corporations of any kind are prohibited. The question whether the right of suffrage shall be extended to women is also to be decided by the popular vote. The adoption of the new Constitution does not seem to be very sanguinely looked for. In Missouri the people are to decide whether a convention to revise the Constitution of the State shall be held. Should the question be decided in the affirmative, the Governor of the State will order a special election for delegates, to be held within three months from this time. New-Jersey will vote upon several amendments to its Constitution, one of which contains ten prohibitions against special legislation, including one against all special acts of incorporation.

In South Carolina three amendments are to be submitted to the vote of the people. One is to change a county line, being a purely local matter; the second forbids the Legislature to authorize counties or towns to aid corporations to a greater extent than five per cent. of their assessed value, and the third provides that all the State officers shall be elected at the same time as the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, and, like them, shall hold office for two years only. Virginia is to adopt or reject amendments to its Constitution, which propose to abolish the township system, reduce the number of office-holders, and effect various other changes looking to economy. Lastly, Wisconsin is to decide whether it will so amend its Constitution that counties and towns shall be prohibited from incurring debts exceeding five per cent. of their assessed valuation.

Many of these proposed amendments, as will be seen from this hasty recapitulation of them, are in the right direction and should be supported by all parties. Constitutional questions, which look to economy and reform, should, if possible, be lifted above partisan quarrels, and decided upon their own merits alone. All parties and all citizens have a common interest in the improvement of the organic law. In our own State, a much-needed opportunity is given for improvement in several directions, and it is to be hoped the proposed amendments will not fail through the indifference of honest citizens, or the crafty endeavors of dishonest contractors and money-seeking lobbyists.

THE PERIL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

We are sorry to have to warn our readers that these amendments appear now to be more in peril than they have at any other time. It is not from any doubt about their wisdom, or even from a general neglect of them, so much feared at one time. All the more intelligent and thoughtful men of both parties, on the contrary, have shown more and more interest in their success as the day of voting has approached. In this City, for example, most of the organizations which represent the great business, social, and moral interests of the State have united in vigorous exertions irrespective of party considerations. Leading men of all the parties have joined in circulars to the people, warning them of the danger of inaction, and of the immeasurable advantage of securing these reforms. It appears more and more plain that no party issues are involved. The peril is from quite another quarter—it springs from sectarian hatred, lawless, demagogue greed, and the ambition and lust for spoils which Tammany Hall has never failed to represent. In short, KELLY and MORRISSEY—it now seems pretty clear—have ordered *a million cancelled votes* against the amendments—or, in other words, in favor of bribery, frauds at the polls, sectarian use of the public money, and corrupt city and village legislation—to be printed and sent all over the State, with instructions to have them used at the polls. It is of little avail that Mr. TILDEN, their candidate for Governor, and all their more honest and intelligent readers support the amendments. The fact that these amendments were prepared and proposed by thirty-two gentlemen—sixteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans—every one of whom was nominated by the last Democratic Governor, HOFFMAN, will not stop this million of hostile ballots, or prevent their being voted by tens of thousands of deluded servile voters. The number in the lower *strata* of the Democratic hosts who will follow the manipulators of the party machine is very great. There never was a more sad and solemn illustration of the danger of allowing a few unscrupulous men to work the machinery of a great party. Mr. TILDEN and the better men of the party, though deprecating such a prostitution of its power, have not the moral courage, even if they have the ability, to arrest the calamity.

The plain facts are that if the higher sentiment and honest interests of the State are to gain a great victory by saving these amendments, they must allow no votes to be lost—they must earnestly and actively use their influence and their exertions to cause every honest voter to do his duty by voting for the amendments.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Henry C. Hill refuses to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Tenth District of Massachusetts.

Ex-Minister C. E. De Long is said to have withdrawn as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Nevada.

Fifty thousand Republicans staid at home in Ohio on the late election day, and the Democrats carried the State by 17,000 majority. Every Republican in New York should vote next Tuesday.

The official canvass of the vote of Colorado for Delegate to Congress shows that H. P. H. Bromwell, Republican, received 7.170 votes, Thomas M. Patterson, Democrat, 9,333, and that there were forty-nine scattering votes.

The Republican Committee of Alabama reports that its confidence in a victory in that State, more decisive than that achieved in 1872, is fully warranted by the intelligence received from all parts of the State.

The Detroit *Free Press* is seeking to make Democratic capital in Michigan by asserting that Senator Chandler, "the great head and front of the Republican Party" in the State, has been "a pronounced prohibitionist for more than twenty years."

Charles H. Lander, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Arkansas, has withdrawn in favor of Thomas M. Gunter, the Democratic candidate, who is a friend and supporter of Mr. Brooks. Mr. Lander says that the only issue in the Congressional canvass is to return Brooks men, regardless of past political differences, and that the Republicans of the State regard the election of Brooks men as a thing of paramount importance.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Constrained by impaired health to withdraw from business and politics, I have been for more than six years an observer of, rather than a participant in, the events which occupy and interest others. I ceased at the outbreak of the rebellion which threatened the integrity of the Union to be a mere partisan. There was not an hour during that struggle for national existence that I did not cherish as warm a feeling of affection and gratitude in and for loyal Democrats as for Republicans; for, from the beginning, it was apparent that with a united South and a divided North our country was lost. There were leading Democrats in this State who sympathized and acted with the rebels. Prominent among such was Fernando Wood. There were leading Democrats who stood throughout the rebellion loyally by the Government. Prominent among that patriotic band was Dean Richmond. In 1862, amid the ultra-abolition ravings of Senators Sumner, Wade, Chandler, &c., several Northern States faltered. New-York was lost. President Lincoln, trembling for the Union, told me that if a man could be found who would go one step further or faster than himself in prosecuting the war for the Union he would cheerfully support that man as his successor. He authorized me to say to Gov. Seymour that he had a position of great power, and that, if he used it loyally, he would be rewarded with the Presidency. I informed Gov. Seymour of that conversation while, with patriotic intentions, he was preparing his message; but, before its delivery, Copperhead associations and influences procured the insertion of a paragraph which cost him the confidence and support of Union-loving citizens.

Simultaneously, when the ranks of the Union Army had been decimated, and it became indispensable to fill up our skeleton regiments, the War Democrats of New-York decided to hold a public meeting, through which an appeal for recruits was to be made, and over which it was highly important that Gen. McClellan should preside. In consultation with Mr. Barlow and other confidential friends of Gen. McClellan, I stated that his and their only chance or hope depended on the service he might render the country in its hour of peril. Assuming that Gen. McClellan's consent to preside had been obtained, I suggested on paper such thoughts as seemed appropriate for the occasion, and such as in my judgment were calculated, coming from Gen. McClellan, to arouse popular enthusiasm in favor of the war. That brief, with the approval of his Democratic friends, was sent to Gen. McClellan, who, rather than make an earnest, outspoken appeal to his countrymen in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, declined to preside over or to attend the meeting. Subsequently, when Mr. Greeley was the Republican nominee for State Controller, I voted for Judge Allen, his Democratic competitor, for the reason that Mr. Greeley, after encouraging and inviting the Cotton States to separate from the Union, urged the Government in the darkest night of the war, to "make peace on the best available terms;" while Mr. Allen, and though a Democrat, was open and earnest in support of the Government throughout the war. And more recently, at a judicial election, I cheerfully voted for Hamilton W. Robinson and John Brady, Democratic nominees for high judicial stations, and I would gladly vote for as many such judges as either party will put in nomination.

In the spirit which moved me on the occasions referred to, looking and reaching above and beyond a partisan motive, and in the discharge of what I deem to be an imperative duty, I submit, in the frankness which characterized my communings with the people for more than half a century, a brief appeal to my friends and fellow-citizens. I believe unhesitatingly that Gov. Dix has discharged the duties of his high office with a fidelity and ability rarely equaled and never surpassed. He has raised by his wisdom, firmness, and dignity the Executive Department of the Government to an elevation only attained by our most gifted statesmen. Holding the reins with a firm hand, he has reformed department abuses and checked and restrained demoralizing legislation. He found as an inheritance from his immediate predecessors the general and sinking funds of the State plundered, with a floating debt of more than six millions of dollars. The floating debt has been paid. The money fraudulently abstracted from the general and sinking funds has been restored. Under the auspices of Gov. Dix and Controller Hopkins, if the people decide to avail themselves of their services for two years more, the Empire State will join in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary with a debt not exceeding ten millions, while it is painful and mortifying to know that the tax-payers of the City of New-York are burdened with a debt of over a hundred millions. Such are the results of good State government contrasted with the bitter fruits of city misrule. I ask, therefore, that Gov. Dix's administration may be judged by its acts; that the people will decide the question upon its merits. I ask the electors to separate this issue from all others. This election concerns themselves alone. It has no necessary connection with the General Government. There is time enough after we have discharged our duties to the State to consider the Presidential question. Gen. Dix's interest in the election is secondary to that of the electors. We are to be affected far more deeply than any candidate in the result. His re-election assures us of continued security and protection. His defeat may restore lax and loose financial management with the reckless and venal legislation which brought the State deeply into debt and dishonor.

With regard to the Democratic candidate for Governor, I shall content myself with showing from his own letter that at the commencement of the rebellion he proved himself disloyal to the Government and the Union.

In October, 1860, Samuel J. Tilden wrote a letter to William Kent arguing that Mr. Lincoln's election would be a sufficient cause for revolt by the Southern States, and declaring that the founders of our Government "*left revolution organized with power to snap the tie of confederation* as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion."

After firing upon Fort Sumter, when the patriotic citizens of New-York rushed to the City Hall, as, in 1776, the citizens of Boston rushed to Faneuil Hall, to form a "Union Defense Committee," Samuel J. Tilden put in no appearance. When our citizens gave their money freely for the organization of troops, and for the support of the families of absent volunteers, Mr. Tilden's name was missing upon all the subscription lists. To no call of patriotism during the war did Mr. Tilden respond. His record, so far as my information goes, begins and ends with the letter I have quoted. The man who, if not in sympathy with our enemies in a desperate and doubtful struggle for the existence of the Government and the Union, remained indifferent and passive, cannot receive my vote for Governor.

For the defeat of a conspiracy between Howell Cobb and Jacob Thompson, disloyal members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Senators Slidell, Mason, Benjamin, and other Secessionists by a coup d'état to simultaneously prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and to usurp the Government, the country is largely indebted to John A. Dix and Edwin M. Stanton, then loyal members of the same Cabinet. When [illegible]

[illegible] his dispatch to a revenue cutter officer at New-Orleans, gave a ringing key-note to his countrymen by ordering the first man who attempted to dishonor the American flag to be instantly shot. And when in command of Fort McHenry at Baltimore, by the prompt imprisonment of rebel members of the Maryland Legislature, Gen. Dix held that State in the Union. To these acts of devoted courage and patriotism while in the service of the Federal Government, Gen. Dix's claim to the confidence and gratitude of the citizens of our State has been augmented by the intrinsic and pronounced value and importance of his services as its Chief Magistrate.

It is by no act or fault, either of commission or omission, of the State administration that the various industries of life are embarrassed, crippled, or standing still. That labor seeks in vain for employment is a common misfortune. And to my mind the fact that the statesmen who formerly occupied seats in Congress have passed away, leaving few successors equal in wisdom and devotion, is a still greater misfortune.

It is proper, however, to say, as it is useful to remember, that the people of the South are not the only sufferers from the war into which, without provocation, they recklessly precipitated the country. That war not only cost us rivers of blood and thousands of millions of treasure, but occasioned widespread demoralization, substituting fraud for integrity in the discharge of official duties and fiduciary trusts. All wars leave their wounds and penalties. Neither the wars of other countries, nor the former wars of our own, ever inflicted such evils as those through which we are passing.

Exhaustive extravagance and luxury are among the worst "cankers of a long war."

The Democratic Party lost power when it lost its senses. Like the Federalists of 1812, the Democratic organizations of 1861, 1862, and 1863 sympathized with the enemies of the country, thus forfeiting and losing the confidence and support of patriotic citizens. The Republican Party has enjoyed power for four Presidential terms. There have been during that long period just causes for popular complaint—causes of which an enlightened opposition might have taken advantage, but like the Bourbons, modern Democrats neither "forget nor learn anything." I would not regret to see the Democracy restored to power, were its representative men as in former times "able, honest, and faithful to the Constitution." Such, however, is not the "entertainment" to which we are invited. The Democratic tendencies are all in the wrong direction. Rebels and Rebel sympathizers are coming to the surface. Should Republicans, either by their apathy or by wasting their suffrages upon a misguided side-issue, allow their State tickets to be defeated, there is too much reason to fear that in 1876 the Government will fall back into the hands of those who attempted to destroy it in 1861.

THURLOW WEED.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. ALBANI AT THE ACADEMY.

Last evening's recital of "La Sonnambula," at the Academy of Music, was a repetition of the performance of Wednesday week, when, it will be remembered, Mlle. Albani made her début in this country. The opera was the same, the performance as finished and effective, and the audience as large and enthusiastic. A more trustworthy prima donna than Mlle. Albani is not now before the public, and, whatever the work she is to appear in, the spectator can count upon a personation replete with earnestness, correctness, and charm. Her portrayal of *Amina*, noticed already in these columns, was witnessed anew with pleasure. Mlle. Albani's methods are of the simplest, and yet the impression she produces is immediate and deep. The power of a lovely voice goes far toward this, but her mastery of the art of song, and the exercise of a faultless taste enter largely into her influence. Both the beauty of her tones and the purity of her style have ample scope for display in "La Sonnambula" and the recital of Bellini's pretty but well-worn opera passed off brilliantly, "Come per me sereno" and "Sovra il cor" receiving the wonted measure of applause, and the florid "Ah, non giunge" calling forth a demonstration of delight in which the coldest listeners felt constrained to join. After the second act—in which, by the way, Mlle. Albani acts with considerable sentiment, and, as always, with rare grace—the latest representative of *Amina* was thrice summoned before the stage, and laden with flowers. As heretofore, Signor Benfratelli was *Elvino*, and Signor Fiorini *Rodolfo*. At the matinée to-day, "Il Trovatore" will be given. Next week we shall hear Mlle. Albani in "Mignon."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There will be a matinée representation of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" at Wallack's Theatre to-day. A capital chance is therefore offered to ladies and young people to witness a charming play delightfully acted. Both the piece and Mr. H. J. Montague have made a decided hit, and if "The Romance" as performed by day attracts an audience at all approaching in magnitude that drawn by its evening recital, there will be a very slender chance for late-comers to secure seats.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Miss Neilson appears in "Much Ado About Nothing" this afternoon, at the Lyceum Theatre. This evening she is to bid good-bye for many months to metropolitan audiences, "Romeo and Juliet" being the play. The matinée performance is the only one she will have taken part in during her brief engagement.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

It should not be forgotten that this day's matinée recital of "Moorcroft" is the last Mr. Howard's play will have. In spite of the adverse comment which the production of "Moorcroft" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has excited, it is none the less certain that its dramatic and amusing incidents are numerous, and that two hours may be agreeably passed in forming an opinion for oneself on a subject about which much has been written.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Hunchback" will be performed at to-day's matinée at the Union Square Theatre. Miss Clara Morris' representations at this house are soon to terminate, and a knowledge that the lady's engagement is limited, as well as a general recognition of her talent, fills the bright little theatre daily.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Charlotte Cushman acts in "Macbeth" at Booth's to-day. The fact that the present engagement of the artist is her farewell to the stage has not been disregarded, and the house has been crowded since her representations began. The matinée we now refer to is the last but one in which she will figure.

BRIEF MENTION.

Colonel Sellers receives this afternoon, as well as this evening at the Park Theatre....At Wood's, Miss Lucille Western acts, afternoon and evening. ....Mr. Maccabe holds forth in an *après midi* entertainment at Steinway Hall....The variety performance at the Olympic Theatre may be enjoyed to-day as well as to-night....The Colosseum can be visited morning, afternoon, and evening...."The Deluge" is represented twice to-day at Niblo's.... There will be matinées at Bryant's Opera House, and at the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall.

FOR ASSEMBLY, GRANVILLE P. HAWES.

Mr. Granville P. Hawes, of the Twenty-first Assembly District, should certainly be elected, if respectable people will go to the polls. He is a lawyer by profession, a partner of Ex-Judge Clerke, and has a lucrative practice. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and is a writer and speaker of marked ability. He would undoubtedly be the foremost man in the Assembly from this City. It is well known that he consented to allow his name to be used only in case Mr. William Haw, Jr., should withdraw from the field, as he had frequently refused to run in opposition to the candidate first selected. The opportunity is now given to the electors of that district to elect a representative man, if they look after their own interest. He has taken great interest in educational matters in the ward where he is one of the School Trustees.

TILDEN AND TWEED.

HOW MR. TILDEN SUPPORTED TWEED & CO. UNTIL THE LAST MOMENT—MORE FRUITLESS APPEALS TO MR. TILDEN TO COME OUT AGAINST THE THIEVES—WHERE THE "GREAT REFORMER" STOOD IN 1870.

From the New-York Times, September, 1870.

THE CASE OF MR. TILDEN.

The *World* comes to the defense of Mr. Tilden for presiding over the assemblage of knaves, who met the other day in Rochester, and who robbed each other on the way home. It contends that if Mr. Tilden spoke of centralization in connection with the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck, it was only because centralization was the theme which is or ought to be just now most interesting to the citizens of this State, and the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck are showing what kind of thing it is. But granting all that the *World* says about the "designs of the Radicals" to be true; supposing even that the Republican leaders really wish to establish "imperialism" in the United States—we wish to assure the public that the *World* and Mr. Tilden are, nevertheless, trying to humbug them in the grossest manner. As long as the United States possess no standing army, and confine themselves, as the *World* must acknowledge they still do, to the performance of only a very small number of the duties with which other Governments are usually charged—as long as their courts have jurisdiction of only one small class of crimes, and Congress confines its practical work to a small portion of the legislation of the country—centralization must at best be a very slow process. Mr. Tilden and the *World* will hardly deny that, considering the extent of the country, the character and habits of the population, the enormous mass of interests which are still managed by the towns, counties, and States, and the complete dependence of the General Government on the several States for its armed force, it will take, on a very moderate calculation, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years to establish "imperialism" in the United States. It took about five hundred years to build up the French monarchy; it has taken one hundred and fifty years to provide for Frederick William of Prussia the splendid position he now enjoys; it took about seven hundred years to establish imperialism in ancient Rome, and Venice enjoyed about six hundred years of real republicanism before the State became an oligarchy. In fact, we do not see how any rational man, not to speak of erudite authorities like the *World* and Mr. Tilden, can possibly look for an Emperor in Washington, supposing us to travel in that direction as fast as any nation has ever done, before the year 2000, at the very earliest. We ourselves, after making full allowance for the increased impetus given to events by the railroad and the telegraph, would not set it down earlier than the year 2500, but we don't wish to appear too sanguine, or too fixed in our own opinion, and are accordingly willing to adopt the year 2000 as that in which the purest hopes of humanity on this continent will be blighted—the States governed by Prefects, the Mayors appointed at Washington, and the *World* read over every night before publication by an unhappy, but sometimes amused censor.

It will thus be seen that at the very worst this generation has a very small interest in imperialism or centralization. It is almost certain that things will go on very much as they are during our lifetime. Our liberties may be undergoing destruction, but the process is sure to be slow, and indeed almost imperceptible. Of course we can and ought to do someting to stop it, but even if we did our best we could not do much. The greater part of the work must necessarily fall on our descendants of the next eight or ten generations. We accordingly invite the *World*, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and all others whom it may concern, to dismiss imperialism from their minds for the present, and turn their attention to the government of this City and this State as it now is; to the mode in which the Governor Aldermen, and Common Councilmen are elected; to the kind of men who fill those offices; and to the manner in which they fill them. These are present and pressing subjects of consideration. They are before us now, and have been before us for some time, and deeply concern every human being living in the State of New-York. We also respectfully urge these gentlemen to dismiss from their minds, for the present, the King of Prussia, the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, the Emperor of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khan of Bokhara, and all other foreign Princes and potentates. These are all separated from us by thousands of miles of raging sea and foreign territory. Their doings and sayings only affect us as members of the human family. About our opinion of them, they do not care one cent., and would as soon have the *World* and Mr. Tilden cursing them as singing their praise. William M. Tweed, John T. Hoffman, James Fisk, Jr., and divers others like them, we have, on the contrary, here with us. They are not remote dangers; they are actual calamities. They are not merely likely to rule over us, but now do rule over us. The growth of their imperialism or centralization, or whatever the *World* pleases to call it, has been rapid beyond the example even of Oriental history. No Caliph, or Kahn, or Cæsar has ever risen to power or opulence more rapidly than Tweed I. Ten short years ago, this monarch was pursuing the humble occupation of a chair-maker in an obscure street in this City. He now rules this State as Napoleon ruled France, or the Medici ruled Florence, not by the same machinery, but with much the same results. He names the Governor of the State just as certainly as Napoleon named the Prefect of the Seine. His "civil list" bears a larger proportion to the State revenues than Napoleon's bore to those of France. His immediate personal followers are a more despicable and unclean herd than has ever surrounded the paltriest Asiatic despot. And there he sits to-day, pocketing our money and laughing at us.

Whatever be the tendency that brought about this state of things, the *World* must admit it has been a pretty rapid movement, and we repeat that, in the presence of this state of things, it was outrageous—we use the word deliberately—for a man of Mr. Tilden's standing—whom men of character meet every day in social intercourse, and who professes to be and is a man of honor—to go to Rochester and open the proceedings of the pack of rascals who went through the forms of a political convention in that city last week. We say it was an insult to his friends and neighbors, and to every honest man in the City. He knows he sat there simply as a cover for fraud and robbery of the worst kind. He ought not, after having done it, to be able to drive past Tweed's new house and garden on Fifth avenue without blushing and hanging his head. He knows where the ex-chairmaker got the means of paying for that mansion: and knowing it, how could he dare to sit in a "convention," the sole object of which was to put fresh plunder in the recreant mechanic's pockets, and protract the reign of a pack of cheats over his fellow-citizens.

From the New-York Times, Oct. 4, 1870.

No official in this City dare perform any act of which the great Tweed disapproves. The Controller has issued no report for two years and a half. There was a time when the public had an opportunity of ascertaining something about the expenditure of their money—when, indeed, every disbursement was accounted for. But now all is kept as secret as the grave. In a great City like this, where the taxes are so heavy, and the amount raised per annum so enormous, no proper account of expenditure is ever given to the people. The Controller, if he keeps any books, does so for the satisfaction of the "Ring" only, and the public are not allowed to know anything whatever about them. We all know that there is great extravagance practiced in every department of the City Government, but the details are carefully concealed from us. There never was devised a more dishonest or more audacious cover for wholesale swindling than this. And yet, knowing these facts quite well, a man like Mr. Samuel Tilden is not ashamed to be seen presiding over a packed convention, composed of men of such proclivities that they try to pick their own Chairman's pocket of his watch as he leaves the room. We are asked now to condone all Tweed's offenses, because he managed to throw dust in the eyes of the Republicans last Spring, and to buy off a few "patriotic spirits" like Mr. Nathaniel Sands. When the public remember that Gov. Hoffman has helped to build that $350,000 house in Fifth avenue, and to support the Fiskian orgies, and has further degraded the Judiciary, there ought not to be much doubt left in their minds as to the propriety of straining every nerve to prevent him from having another term of office. He is pretty sure to testify his gratitude to the Tweed gang, if he is allowed the opportunity, in a still more striking manner than he has already done.

From the Times, Sept. 30, 1870.

Even if we were not able to lay before the tax-payers detailed proof of the villany of Tweed's rule, and having laid it before them, were unable to get them to read or understand it; yet, if the common run of tax-payers saw that men of known good character and high position in the community—no matter what their politics—would have nothing to do with him or his gang; would not associate with them, or appear on the same platform with them, or in any manner countenance them—the chance of getting a vote that would crush them would be greatly increased. But, as it is, the press goes on denouncing and exposing them day after day, but when the public sees that in spite of these denunciations and exposures, men whom nobody suspects of dishonesty, and who occupy high social and commercial positions do not hesitate to join Tweed in securing to him the continued control, both of the City and State—it naturally treats charges as mere talk, or partisan abuse, or at all events, as exaggerations, and lets things go on as they are. Everybody who works with the Tweedites, whether in State or Federal politics, makes himself *particeps criminis* in the plunder of the City Treasury, the swindling contracts, the filling of the public offices with thieves and murderers. On Mr. Tilden falls part of the shame of Tweed's Fifth avenue mansion, and of the frauds and swindles by which the price of that delectable abode was raised. We deny *in toto* that the Ring is composed simply of the half a dozen rich rascals, who direct the politics of Tammany Hall. Every man who goes about with them, as their political associate, even if he confines his co-operation simply to declamation about "centralization" or "imperialism," or Cuba, or San Domingo, or the currency, or the debt, and says no word at all of State politics, occupies toward them a position strictly analogous to that which the fence occupies to the thief. He helps them to dispose of their "swag" and destroy the evidences of their guilt, and lends to them disguises in which they can exhibit themselves in public, or get entrance to decent men's houses.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republican organization in this City has at last sloughed off one of the excrescences which was seeking to fatten upon it. For several years William Haw, Jr., has managed by his bad character and bad management to lose a district in which the Republicans ought to have succeeded. For the purpose of harmony the party in the Twenty-first District has submitted to his self-sufficiency, his vanity, his egotism, and his arrogance until submission had become a crime. But although in this year of purification he, too, has been cast off, the party may be temporarily weakened, but it will thereby gain in strength in the respect of all good men and in its own self-respect. We understand that certain figures are now undergoing examination in the Controller's Office, preparatory to presentation to the Grand Jury, which will be likely to produce an instructive trial, or to give Harry Genet a companion in exile.

LOCAL POLITICS.

NOTES.

A Republican meeting will be held this evening at East Side Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, to ratify the nomination of Col. Granville P. Hawes as the candidate for the Assembly in in the Twenty-first District.

At a meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Campaign Association, held last night at No. 22 Amity street, resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the organization to the nominees of the Utica Convention and the Republican County ticket.

CONVENTION OF MINERS—SUGGESTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The Miners National Association reassembled yesterday. The Committee on Co-operation presented a report suggesting that petitions be sent to the National Congress and to the State Legislatures, asking charters for one or more collieries, to be conducted on purely co-operative or industrial partnership principles. President Siney pleaded previous engagements as keeping him from visiting Bethel, Penn., during the recent trouble. The committee made a report, which was adopted, looking to the settlement of all differences between the Miners' National Association and the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill, Penn.

The convention adjourned *sine die.*

COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—The weather here for the past three days has been very cold, with high winds. The first snow of the season fell yesterday. Ice formed half an inch in thickness to-day.

"The Young Widow."

A masterpiece from the exposition of the most eminent sculptors of Italy, held at Florence during this summer, is on exhibition to lovers of art at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John st., up-stairs.—*Advertisement.*

Three Things

Dr. Colton endeavors to do. First—To extract teeth carefully, so as to leave the gums whole. Second—To do it without pain. Third—To send the patient home as well as he came. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies prefer Eureka Machine Twist on account of its superior strength, smoothness, and elasticity.—*Advertisement.*

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

My breath is bad; I feel quite blue—
Use SOZODONT.
My teeth decay; what shall I do?
Use SOZODONT.
You're right, my friend, I will, thank you,
Use SOZODONT.

An Elegant Suite of Parlor Furniture in rosewood and fancy wood, covered in satin damask; also, a complete suite of satin damask curtains and draperies, which have been in use and but little worn; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of T. BROOKS & CO., No. 137 Fulton st., corner Sands st., Brooklyn.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.
Labels, Show Cards, and every description of Fine Color Printing.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Pimples, Blotches, and Black Heads were removed from my face by GILES' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. M. E. HAIGHT, Miller's Home of Health, No. 41 West 36th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects coal-holes, cellar-grates, scuttles, and every window and door in the house. No family can afford to be without it. Office No. 571 Broadway.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Low Prices; Orders of Dancing; Foreign Note Papers. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Labels and Show-cards. Established 1815. No. 104 Fulton st.

Established 1815.
WEDDING AND INVITATION CARDS.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For a Fashionable Hat of Superior Quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BEEBE—WHITE.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., CLARENCE E. BEEBE, M. D., to MARIA LOUISE, daughter of John Morris White, all of this City.

BEADEL—JONES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, "The Cedars," New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Pierre P. Irving, HENRY BEADEL, Jr., of New-York, to SARAH MARGARET, daughter of the late Samuel T. Jones.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CULLEN—BAXTER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., assisted by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Mr. HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., to Miss MARY M. BAXTER, eldest daughter of Archibald Baxter, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

CLARK—PATERSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., THOMAS CLARK, Jr., to MARY LAWSON PATERSON, eldest daughter of Robert L. Paterson.

☞ London and Glasgow papers please copy.

CRANE—WHITNEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at Ivy Nook, New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Dr. JOHN J. CRANE to CAROLINE W. SUYDAM, daughter of the late Stephen Whitney, all of New-York.

DAVIS—STARTUP.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D., DANIEL DAVIS to MARY, daughter of William Startup, Esq., all of Jersey City.

PECK—MORRELL.—On the 29th of October, at Saint Thomas Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, ERNEST H. PECK to BLANCHE, daughter of Thomas Morrell, Esq.

SIMONSON—HARBECK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Mr. Partridge, CHARLES M. SIMONSON to M. LOUISE HARBECK.

SMITH—ELDRIDGE.—In this City, 21st inst., by Rev. W. W. Bowdish, LAURANCE S. SMITH, M. D., of Dartmouth, Mass., to ABBIE ALLEN, daughter of Capt. M. L. Eldridge.

TURNBULL—RYERSON.—At Newton, N. J., Oct. 29, 1874, by Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., LENNOX B. TURNBULL, of Baltimore, to AMELIA OGDEN, eldest daughter of Martin Ryerson, of the former place.

DIED.

ANTHON.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on the 29th inst., JOHN HONE ANTHON, of this City, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the burial services at Cooperstown, on Sunday, Nov. 1.

BELL.—On Friday, Oct. 30, 1874, JANNET P., widow of the late David Bell, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Crommalin, Bloomfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., per Morris and Essex Railroad, at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Bloomfield at 5:15 P. M.

BRAINARD.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, Capt. LEONARD W. BRAINARD, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Sunday, Nov. 1, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

BIERWIRTH.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, Oct. 29, 1874, LEOPOLD VON BIERWIRTH, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Savior, corner Pierrepont st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn.

CHAVE.—On the 28th inst., WILLIAM, eldest son of William G. and Hannah E. Chave, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 416 East 116th st., on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CRAFT.—On Monday, Oct. 26, 1874, MARGARET CRAFT, of Brooklyn, formerly of Glen Cove.

☞ Glen Cove papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874, ROSANNA DAVIS, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family and those of her sons, Samuel S. and John B., and her sons-in-law, R. W. Chapman and H. G. Conklin, and her brother, John B. Ryer, are especially invited to attend her funeral at the Lutheran Church, 21st st., near 6th av., on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock.

DEVINS.—Suddenly, Thursday, 29th, SUSAN MARY GILLESPIE, wife of Wm. H. Devins.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church, Kent st., Greenpoint, Sunday, 2 P. M. Friends of the family invited.

DE PEYSTER.—On Friday, Oct. 30, at the country residence of his father, Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIELD.—On Sixth day, Tenth month, 30th, at Purchase, MARY F., wife of Edmond Field.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Purchase Meeting-house, First day, Eleventh month, 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at White Plains to meet 9:15 train from Grand Central Depot, New-York.

GUSTIN.—At No. 372 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 30, SUSAN T., widow of Thomas P. Guston, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral in the lecture-room of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

HAM.—At his residence in Stuyvesant, N. Y., Oct. 28, in the 50th year of his age, JOSEPH THORNE HAM.

Funeral at his late residence Saturday, Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KUMBEL.—Oct. 30, FRANCES KUMBEL, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Shepherd Knapp, at Washington Heights, on Monday, the 2d of November, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Depot on arrival of 9:55 train from 30th st.

MOORE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, 30th inst., MARTHA JANE MOORE, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brothers, John Moore and the late Thomas C. Moore, are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner Cherry and South streets, Plainfield, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery on Tuesday.

McCRABB.—On the 30th inst., Mrs. MARY McCRABB, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Saturday, the 31st, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

PIERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., on the 28th inst., ISABEL DANA, youngest child of Dr. William and Isabel F. Pierson, of Orange, N. J., aged 2 years and five days.

STAPLETON.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Oct. 29, NATHANIEL STAPLETON, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church.

STOKES.—At Providence, R. I., Friday morning, JULIANA P., wife of Martin C. Stokes.

TALMAGE.—On Friday, Oct. 30, FREDERICK T. TALMAGE, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODS.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, MARY E. WOODS.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 416 West 34th st., on Saturday, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 654 Greenwich st. on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, JOHN MACK.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect.
Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if your bowels are costive.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS
THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.
THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.
THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.
THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.
THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.
THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

In addition to the usual Sunday story, THE TIMES of TO-MORROW will contain several articles prepared expressly for its columns.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

DRAMATIC NEWS from all parts of the world.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES' staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE IN THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, will speak to the people at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. Ushers will furnish free seats.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS
PUBLISHED BY
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NO. 654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. HOLLAND'S NEW NARRATIVE POEM,
THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE.
By DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
Author of "Bitter-Sweet," "Kathrina," &c.
One vol., 12mo., cloth, $1 50.
Full gilt, $2 50.

JULES VERNE'S LATEST WORK,
THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND.
WRECKED IN THE AIR.
1 vol., 8vo., 48 illustrations.
Cloth, 60 Cents. Paper, 30 cents.

FROUDE'S "THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND IN THE XVIIITH CENTURY." Vols. II. and III., completing the work. Per volume, $2 50.

PROSPER MERIMEE'S LETTERS TO AN INCOGNITA, WITH RECOLLECTIONS BY LAMARTINE AND GEORGE SAND. (Bric-a-Brac Series.) Sq. 12mo., $1 50.

MURRAY'S MANUAL OF MYTHOLOGY. Cr. 8vo. Illustrated..........$2 25
TORREY'S THEORY OF FINE ART. Sq. 12mo..$1 50
EPOCHS OF HISTORY. Each 1 vol., 16mo., with outline maps. Cloth..........$1 00
VOLS. I, II, AND III OF THE SERIES.
SEEBOHM'S PROTESTANT REVOLUTION.
COX'S THE CRUSADES.
GARDINER'S THIRTY YEARS' WAR, 1618-48.
CURTIUS' HISTORY OF GREECE. Vol. V.......$2 50
MARSH'S, THE EARTH, &c. 8vo..........$4 50
VAN OOSTERZEE'S CHRISTIAN DOGMATICS. 2 vols..........$6 00
VERNE'S A FLOATING CITY, &c. Illustrated...$3 00
For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of the price by the Publishers.

A TERRIBLE SECRET.

The new novel by MAY AGNES FLEMING author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife" and "A Wonderful Woman," will be published next week. An immense sale predicted.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
A HISTORY OF THE
CHARACTER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SO-CALLED CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

By AARON GOODRICH. 1 vol., 8vo. With numerous Illustrations and an Appendix. Price $3 50.

The writer ascribes a twofold object to his work: I. To place in its true light the character of a man the importance of whose connection with the history of America has been magnified; in whom have been incorporated, at the sacrifice of justice and truth, the thoughts, deeds, and glory, which belong in far greater measure to his contemporaries. II. To enter a protest, however feeble, against the spirit of the age, which would incorporate in modern times all the greatness of past ages, and arrogates to itself the honor of inventing or discovering sciences and arts which had been carried to as great perfection as human intelligence will permit, before the so-called history of the world began.—*Extract from Preface.*

ARTILLERY TACTICS, UNITED STATES ARMY.
Assimilated to the Tactics of Infantry and Cavalry. 1 vol. Bound in leather, with clasp. Price, $2.
JUST PUBLISHED:
INFANTRY TACTICS, Double and Single Rank. Adapted to American Topography, and Improved Fire-Arms, By Brevet Major Gen. Emory Upton, United States Army. Revised edition. 1 vol. Bound in leather, with clasp. Price, $2.
CAVALRY TACTICS, United States Army, assimilated to the Tactics of Infantry and Artillery. 1 vol. Bound in leather, with clasp. Price, $2.

III.
MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES,
AND AT THE PERIOD OF THE RENAISSANCE. By Paul Lacroix. Illustrated with Fourteen Chromo-Lithographic Prints by J. Kellerhoven, Réjamey, and L. Allard, and upward of Four Hundred Engravings on Wood. 1 vol., royal 8vo. Half-bound, $12; half calf and mor., $15; calf, $18; mor., super extra, $25.

This work derives a special interest from the circumstances amid which it is published. Ancient Europe has reached one of those solemn epochs of its history when, divided within itself, and uncertain of the turn which events may take, it finds itself face to face with the problem of its future destiny, demanding an immediate solution. What will that solution be? It is superfluous to say anything about the chromo-lithographs and engravings contained in this volume. They have been selected with the same view that dictated the publication of those appearing in the two previous volumes—a desire to produce a living image of the past.

IV.
THE AMAZON AND MADEIRA RIVERS.
SKETCHES AND DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN EXPLORER. By FRANZ KELLER. With sixty-eight illustrations on wood. 1 vol., folio, cloth, gilt. Price, $7 50.

The following pages embrace, in addition to a summary of the most important hydrographical results of the voyage, my remarks on the inhabitants, the vegetation, the products, and other topics of interest in connection with these countries, not in the dry form originally assumed by them of a diary, but in the more inviting shape of chapters, under which easier access may be had to the whole.

The illustrations, which I regard as indispensably supplementary to the description of scenes so foreign to us, are from sketches taken on the spot, and, for preservation of their minute fidelity, drawn on the blocks by myself; and the name of one of our first wood-engravers will further warrant their accuracy.—*Extract from Preface.*

A TERRIBLE SECRET.

The new novel by MAY AGNES FLEMING, author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife" and "A Wonderful Woman," will be published next week. An immense sale predicted.

A NEW SENSATION IN BOOKS.

TEN OLD MAIDS.
Five of them Wise, and Five of them Foolish.—A new novel, by Julie P. Smith, author of—Widow Goldsmith's Daughter—Chris and Otho—The Widower—The Married Belle—&c. **Price, $1 75.

CHRISTIANITY AND SPIRITUALISM.
The identity of Primitive Christianity and Modern Spiritualism. By Eugene Crowell, M. D.—"Aside from the profound interest of this work, its moral and Christian tone recommend it to all thoughtful minds in and out of the Church." **Price, $2 75.

EBON AND GOLD.
A new novel by C. L. McIlvain. **Price, $1 75.

WEST LAWN.
Mary J. Holmes' splendid new novel. **Price, $1 50.

DICKENS' WORKS—COMPLETE.
"Carleton's New Illustrated Edition."—20 vols.

A TERRIBLE SECRET.
A new novel, by May Agnes Fleming, author of—Guy Earlscourt's Wife—A Wonderful Woman—&c. ☞ *The advance demand for this powerful new novel is so great, that the publication has been delayed until a further edition can be prepared. It will be out shortly.*

OTHER NEW BOOKS.
Josh Billings' Farmer's Alminax for 1875........25 cts.
A Fatal Passion—An exciting new love story.....$1 75
Tested—A novel by author of "Stolen Waters"... 1 75
A Charming Widow—By the author of "Patty,".. 1 75

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison Square, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if your skin is yellow.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have diarrhea.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND PARK Lamps excel all. Park size, $3; Street, $5; Boulevard, $6 50; Reflectors, $1 to $3 each. General depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from May, 1861 to date. Good order. JOHN RAPER, Printing-Office, No. 217 Fulton st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS'
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

I.
HOPPIN'S LIFE OF ADMIRAL FOOTE. Life of Andrew Hull Foote, Rear-Admiral United States Navy. By JAMES MASON HOPPIN, Professor in Yale College. With a Portrait and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

II.
LATIN HYMNS, with English Notes. For use in Schools and Colleges. By F. A. MARCH, L. L. D., Professor of Comparative Philology in Lafayette College. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

III.
BACON'S GENESIS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES. The Genesis of the New England Churches. By LEONARD BACON. With Illustrations. Crown, 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

IV.
SMITH'S FRENCH PRINCIPIA. The French Principia Part I. A First French Course, containing Grammar, Delectus, Exercise-Book, and Vocabularies. On the same plan as Dr. Smith's *Principia Latina.* 12mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

V.
CAMPAIGNING ON THE OXUS AND THE FALL OF KHIVA. By J. A. MACGAHAN. With Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.

VI.
LEWIS' HISTORY OF GERMANY. A History of Germany, from the Earliest Times. Founded on Dr. DAVID MULLER'S "History of the German People." By CHARLTON T. LEWIS. With Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

VII.
NAST'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1875. With 90 Original Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. Price 25 cents. Five sent copies to one address, postage prepaid, on receipt of $1.

VIII.
MILL'S LOGIC. Revised Edition. A System of Logic, Ratiocinative, and Inductive; being a Connected View of the Principles of Evidence and the Methods of Scientific Investigation. By JOHN STUART MILL. Printed from the Eighth London Edition. 8vo, cloth, $3; sheep, $3 50.

IX.
GILMORE'S PRAIRIE AND FOREST. Prairie and Forest: A Description of the Game of North America, with Personal Adventures in their Pursuit. By PARKER GILMORE ("Ubique.") Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

X.
CAIRNES' POLITICAL ECONOMY. Some Leading Principles of Political Economy Newly Expounded. By J. E. CAIRNES, M. A., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

XI.
NIMROD OF THE SEA; or, The American Whaleman. By WILLIAM M. DAVIS. A Book of Thrilling Adventure. With many spirited Illustrations. 12mo cloth, $2.

XII.
CAPTAIN TYSON'S ARCTIC ADVENTURES. Arctic Experiences: Containing Capt. George E. Tyson's Wonderful Drift on the Ice-floe, a History of the Polaris Expedition, the Cruise of the Tigress, and Rescue of the Polaris Survivors. To which is added a General Arctic Chronology. Edited by E. VALE BLAKE. With Map and numerous Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $4.

THE NEW NOVELS
Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

A SACK OF GOLD. By the Author of "Joseph the Jew." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S SQUIRE ARDEN. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

BLACKMORE'S LORNA DOONE. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

MISS CRAIK'S SYLVIA'S CHOICE. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

SALEM. A Tale of the Seventeenth Century. By D. R. CASTLETON. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S FOR LOVE AND LIFE. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

TROLLOPE'S DOCTOR THORNE. Popular Edition. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

PAYN'S THE BEST OF HUSBANDS. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

DE MILLE'S THE LIVING LINK. Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, $1; Cloth, $1 50.

MISS BRADDON'S TAKEN AT THE FLOOD. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

ROBINSON'S SECOND-COUSIN SARAH. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

VICTOR HUGO'S NINETY-THREE. 12mo, cloth, $1 75; 8vo, paper, 25 cents.

THE BLUE RIBBON. By the author of "St. Olave's," "Jeanie's Quiet Life," "Meta's Faith," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

BLACK'S A PRINCESS OF THULE. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE mailed free on receipt of ten cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin square, New-York.

A TERRIBLE SECRET.

The new novel by MAY AGNES FLEMING, author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife" and "A Wonderful Woman," will be published next week. An immense sale predicted.

THE BLOW-PIPE.—A GUIDE TO ITS USE IN the determination of Salts and Minerals. Compiled from various sources. By GEORGE W. PLYMPTON, C. E., A. M., Professor of Physical Science in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
12mo, cloth, $1 50. Ready Monday.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st, and No. 27 Warren st.
** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

POLITICAL.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.
TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A grand mass-meeting will be held THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock, at East Side Hall, corner 3d av. and 86th st., to ratify State and County nominations, and the regular Republican nominee for member of Assembly, GRANVILLE P. HAWES, who will be present and address the meeting.

The following eminent speakers will also be present:
Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Hon. Granville P. Hawes,
Hon. Edgar Ketchum, Hon. Rufus B. Cowing,
Hon. George M. Van Nort, Hon. Jackson S. Schultz,
Col. A. P. Ketchum, Major Willard Bullard,
and others.

WILLIAM F. HARADAN, Chairman,
GEORGE D. CARROLL, Secretary,
Committee of 100.

VIDETTE CLUB, Oct. 29, 1874.

The Vidette Club passed the following:

Resolved, It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have the honor of indorsing the Regular Republican Nominee for member of Assembly, GRANVILLE P. HAWES. We pledge him and all Republican nominees for State and County our hearty and full support.

Resolved, That we attend in a body the Republican Mass-meeting to be held on Saturday night, Oct. 31, at East Side Hall.

GEORGE D. CARROLL, Secretary. WM. STARRITT, President.

DIX AND ROBINSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
Oct. 29, 1874.

George D. Carroll, Secretary:

At a meeting of the above club, held this evening, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we attend in a body the Grand Mass-meeting to be held at East Side Hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, to ratify the Republican nominations, and that of the Regular Republican Nominee for member of Assembly, Twenty-first District, GRANVILLE P. HAWES.

B. W. BRYRA, Secretary. JAMES M. THOMSON, President.

Oct. 29, 1874.

Geo. D. Carroll, Secretary:

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District passed a resolution last evening to attend the Grand Mass-meeting on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, 1874, in honor of GRANVILLE P. HAWES.

HENRY MONARQUE, President.

GEORGE A. REILLY, Secretary.

Oct. 29, 1874.

George D. Carroll, Secretary:

The Isaac H. Bailey Club will attend the Grand Mass-meeting to ratify the regular nominee for Member of Assembly, GRANVILLE P. HAWES.

WM. A. BORST, President.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
Members favorable to the election of
ISAAC H. BAILEY
to Congress, from the Eleventh District, are requested to enroll their names at the Head-quarters, Grand Union Hotel, Park av., corner of 42d st.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Republican Nomination.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Republican Nomination. For Member of Assembly, WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that part of the Eighteenth Ward lying west of 4th av.)

The undersigned recommend to their fellow-citizens of the Eighth Congressional District,

JOHN D. LAWSON

For re-election as their Representative in Congress. A retired merchant, an old New-Yorker, a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, Mr. Lawson has proved himself at Washington a consistent advocate of sound principles on economical and financial questions and an excellent commercial representative.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
W. M. VERMILYE,
JACKSON S. SHULTZ,
CHARLES LANIER,
ELWOOD WALTER,
JOHN H. HALL,
ALFRED OGDEN,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
CHARLES B. MOORE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
S. D. BURCHARD,
JOHN W. QUINCY,
J. H. GAUTIER,
THURLOW WEED,
SIMON DE VISSER,
J. D. JONES,
E. C. BOGERT,
JOHN A. STEWART,
WM. J. HOPPIN,
RICHARD BUTLER,
O. D. MUNN,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
ISAAC H. WALKER,
JOHN P. PAULISON,
JOHN T. DENNY,
H. K. BOGERT,
WM. H. MAXWELL,
DAN'L DRAKE SMITH,
THOS. L. THORNELL,
E. H. PERKINS, JR.,
NATH. DOLE,
THOS. C. ACTON,
GEO. W. SMITH,
J. LANGDON WARD,
J. W. BRITTON,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT,
WM. LAIMBEER,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SAM'L GRISWOLD, M. D.,
ISSAC DAYTON,
GEORGE F. CODINGTON,
E. G. BARTLETT, M. D.,
GEO. F. MERKLEE,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
A. L. BALL, M. D.,
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN,
MATTHEW KANE,
E. D. MORGAN,
W. H. WEBB,
F. D. TAPPEN,
HORACE GRAY,
PARKER HANDY,
WILLIAM DOWD,
MOSES TAYLOR,
J. M. HALSTEAD,
A. R. WETMORE,
THOMAS M. NORTH,
SAMUEL HALL, M. D.,
H. K. THURBER,
ARTHUR J. PEABODY,
E. C. BENEDICT,
F. A. BURRALL,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
CHARLES WATROUS,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,
A. P. MAN,
W. H. H. MOORE,
EDWARD WOOD,
THOMAS DENNY, JR.,
JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
LUTHER R. MARSH,
EZRA WHITE,
WILLIAM ORTON,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
JOHN C. MARTIN,
A. B. HOLMES,
CHARLES IRVING,
T. B. BLEECKER, JR.,
FRANK WILLIAMS,
JOHN H. LYELL,
J. M. GUITEAU,
J. H. WHITE,
GEO. W. CLARKE,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
JAMES W. FARR,
ELLWOOD E. THORNE,
GILBERT J. HUNTER,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
GEO. STARR,
GEO. B. DEANE,
E. STEPHENSON,
C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
JEREMAIH PANGBURN,
S. S. PALMER.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
LINCOLN HALL, Oct. 29, 1874.

WHEREAS, WE, THE ASSEMBLY CONVENTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, appointed by no solicitation on our part, pledged to no man, elected by the largest vote of the largest Assembly district in the City of New-York, having met in accordance with the instructions and at the call of the Republican Committee of the City, and after duly canvassing and considering the best interests of the great Republican Party, we unanimously nominated as our candidate for member of Assembly

WILLIAM HAW, JR.,

believing him to be the strongest and most available candidate, and knowing that in his election the Republican Party could rely upon him as an ardent supporter of all their measures, who after great reluctance and due consideration, having learned the wishes of the organization over which for years he has had the honor to preside, finally consented to become our standard-bearer, and we as such had hand in hand with him in good faith entered the canvass, and already placed the district in a position with chances of success such as we have never seen in any other campaign; and,

Whereas, The State Central Committee, for some reason as yet unknown and unexplained to us, without consultation or advice with this convention, have ignored our action and have attempted to force our candidate from the field, and attempted to substitute therefor a candidate to a great extent unknown to us and to a majority of the voters of this district; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the United States and members of the Republican Party, do deprecate the action of the said State Committee in attempting to dictate and force upon the Republican electors of the Twenty-first Assembly District a candidate for whom they shall cast their suffrages, we having been duly appointed to perform a trust for the Republicans of this district, and fully believing we have performed our duty honestly, fearlessly, and without favor, to the best interests of the Republican Party, be those interests either City, State, or national, that we will not so far forget our duties as American citizens as to allow any power to deprive us of representative rights of franchise.

Resolved, That Mr. William Haw, Jr., is the candidate of this convention, nominated for the third time during this campaign to represent this district in the Assembly, and we do make this our final report.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns it will be to meet at sunrise on Nov. 3, at the polls of our respective election districts, to discharge the remaining duties devolving upon us as citizens and Republicans.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent forthwith to the Republican State Central Committee, and also published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune*.

(Signed,) WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D., Chairman.
JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING,
corner 21st st. and 9th av.,
On THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
to ratify the nomination of
Hon. JOHN A. DIX for Governor,
Hon. SALEM H. WALES for Mayor,
Gen. PATRICK HENRY HAYES for Register,
Hon. SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, O. P. C. BILLINGS, FREDERICK KUHUE, and GEORGE FORESTER
for Aldermen at Large,
Hon. JOHN D. LAWSON
for Representative in Congress,
Hon. CHARLES BLACKIE
for Member of Assembly,
Hon. JOHN J. MORRIS and GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.,
for District Aldermen.

Good Speakers. Music, and Fireworks.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING

of the citizens of the Twenty-first Assembly District will be held at Rabenstein's Park, 126th st. and 2d av., on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, to ratify the nomination of WILLIAM HAW, Jr., for Assembly.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING,
Judge ROBERT H. SHANNON,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
and others will speak.

Dr. WHITMAN V. WHITE, Chairman.
JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

ALL FORMER AND PRESENT STUDENTS OF THE
COOPER UNION
Who favor the election of
Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT
To Congress are requested to meet in Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th st., SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 8 P. M.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS, Fifth Senatorial District, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.
FOR ALDERMEN,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.
NATHANIEL APPLETON,
Chairman Nominating Convention.
A. YEOMANS, J. A. CRYAN, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting will be held at head-quarters, in the church in West 50th st., a few doors east of 8th av., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, to ratify the Republican nominations. Good speakers have been engaged. Our old "Kuklux" friends (the Idlewild Quartet) will sing some choice pieces in full costume. Seats reserved for ladies. All seeking political truth are invited to attend.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

A mass-meeting will be held at Library Hall, Carmansville, under the auspices of the Washington Heights Republican Campaign Club, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, to ratify the State and County nominations. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. William H. Morris, Col. T. B. Thorp, Henry C. Robinson, Esq., Sixt. Carl Kapff, Esq., and other eminent speakers.

MOLYNEUX BELL, President.
JOHN L. TONELLI, Vice President.
JOSEPH GILBERT, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN
Fifth Senatorial District.
(Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,)
JOHN J. MORRIS.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Congress,
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
For Assembly,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
DIX. ROBINSON.
ARCHBOLD FOR ASSEMBLY.
MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT
at No. 291 East 4th st.
EMINENT SPEAKERS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
Nomination for Assembly,
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh Assembly District,
KNOX McAFEE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL Reform, No. 200 East 18th st.—A meeting will be held SATURDAY EVENING, Oct 31, at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH HAIGHT, Jr., President.
THOMAS McDOWELL, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—FOR Member of Assembly, Twentieth Assembly District, JACOB HESS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Extract last annual report: "The Bartlett Lamps meet with general favor. Applications are made by property-holders almost daily for their erection in place of the square lamps. The cost for keeping the Bartlett Lamps in repair is nearly fifty per cent. [illegible]" (Signed) GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN MOVEMENTS.

In the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, the cost of instruction per head is $15 51.

Lincoln University, Chester County, Penn., is to be established as a State Normal School.

The endowment fund of $50,000, which was being secured for the Central University of Iowa, has been fully made up.

Mr. James D. Keene, a San Francisco banker, has purchased for $7,000 a fine collection of minerals, and presented it to the University of California.

The friends of the Pittsburg, Penn., Female College will be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the financial pressure, the attendance is equal to that of last year.

A fine new building has just been erected for the State University, Indiana. Purdue University has recently been opened at Lafayette, and is intended to be a State agricultural school.

President Potter, of Union College, New-York, threatens to suspend the *College Spectator*, and also to suspend its editors, in consequence of an article in that paper reflecting on him.

In what is known as the Dickinson College (Pennsylvania) case, in which nearly all the Faculty were removed by the Trustees without notification or trial, the courts have decided that the removal was illegal.

The progress made by the pupils learning drawing in the public schools of Boston is quite satisfactory, it is said. The cost of instruction is only two mills per pupil per day, or $31,835 52 per annum for the whole.

A portion of the school fund of Indianapolis is derived from fines and forfeitures. In seven years these funds have increased 100 per cent., and fifty per cent. of that increase was during the year ending June 1, 1874.

The building for St. Augustana College, Rock Island., Ill., is progressing. It will accommodate 100 students. The college was founded about thirteen years ago by six Lutheran ministers. It has $60,000 in funds and possesses some real estate.

In Egypt the school attendance is only seventeen per 1,000 of the entire population; or, taking into account males only, a strong prejudice existing in all Mohammedan countries against the education of females, the proportion is thirty-four for 1,000.

Wong Chin Foo, the Chinese refugee, lectured last week on "The Society, Politics, and Religion of China." The Trustees of the University of Modern Languages, Massachusetts, which opens next month, have offered him a professorship in the Asiatic Department, which it is understood he will accept.

Purdue University, Indiana, opened on the 17th inst. with fifty students. The main buildings have been completed, with the exception of the University building proper. Four schools have been established in the institution by the Trustees, namely, Natural Sciences, Engineering, Agriculture, and Military Science.

The three hundred students in the Agricultural College at Des Moines had the privilege of contesting for the honor of representing the school at the inter-collegiate contest to take place soon in Iowa City, where twenty-three colleges will be represented. Miss Kate Tupper, of Des Moines, was the successful competitor for the honor.

At the Cumberland Valley, Penn., State Normal School there are now 148 female students and 234 males; in the Model School, 30 girls and 50 boys; whole number enrolled, 462. By act of the Legislature certain appropriations are made for the support of students intending to become teachers, or who have been disabled in the service of the United States.

In 1867 Mrs. Sakellarios, an American lady, a native of Cambridge, Mass., and the wife of a Baptist missionary at Athens, himself a native Greek, who was educated in this country, opened a free school for Greek boys and girls. Not long ago the Minister of Education received information that led him to give an order that the school of Mrs. Sakellarios be closed. It is supposed that she was charged with teaching sentiments in opposition to the Greek Catholic Church.

Nearly a year has elapsed since the University of Modern Languages was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. The report of the Board of Trustees, lately read before a large meeting at Newburyport City Hall by Mr. E. M. Boynton, showed that accommodations had been secured in this important line of instruction for 100 pupils. He offered to be one of 100 to raise $100,000 for the institution, and he had no doubt that if Newburyport would raise as much $1,000,000 would be invested within ten years.

The Pastors of the various Roman Catholic churches in this City issue the following certificates. Whether they will be of any use when the compulsory law comes into operation is doubtful: "I certify that the recipient of this was present at the 'religious observances' in this church this morning, and in consequence was prevented attending school." By a resolution of the Board of Education, children absent from school (common schools) as above, "shall be credited with their average number of marks for such time as they are absent."

Indiana owns 9,129 school-houses, valued at $10,373,692 58; of which 82 are stone, 1,117 brick, 7,657 frame, and 279 log. It is rather singular that the number of stone buildings is decreasing. In 1871 there were 125. For several years past over 400 new school-houses have been erected each year. The number of teachers employed is 12,655, of whom 7,363 are males and 5,292 females. In 1869 the average compensation paid to male teachers per month was $37 40 and to females $30; now the rate is $41 60 for males and $36 20 for females.

Francis Dwight, School Superintendent of Albany County, found a girl twelve years old pursuing thirteen studies. J. J. Rockafellow says: "After listening some time to the rotary concert exercises of an interesting class, commencing with the old hobby, 'How is the surface of the earth divided?' I interrupted and asked, 'How is the alphabet divided?' 'Into oceans, seas, continents, islands, hills, gulfs, and bays.' Another class that had been kept for weeks skimming over the subject of orthography was asked, 'How is the land divided?' 'Into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.'"

The Ann Arbor (Mich.) Police have undertaken, it appears, to give the students of Michigan University lessons in deportment. Recently they arrested two students who were having a friendly trial of agility and strength on the college grounds. The collegians were very naturally indignant at such interference, and attacked the officers, wounding one with a [illegible]. In the meantime one of the prisoners escaped and the other was, according to the report, taken to the Police station, fined and discharged. The wrath of the students has been aroused by these proceedings and disturbances are feared. It would certainly seem that the University Faculty should be able to control those under its charge without appealing to the municipal authorities.

The provision of a new building for the Harvard Medical School is a subject which excites much attention in Boston just now. At a meeting held in that city recently, at which [illegible] of fifty [illegible] for the building [illegible] five years ago, which resulted in a complete change of the method of instruction in the medical school." The department is at present poor in money, buildings, and appliances for education, and the President asserts that it is constantly losing students.

At the Maine State Agricultural College, located at Orono, there are 121 students, five of whom are ladies. The routine is, breakfast at 6:30, digestion being accelerated by a fifteen-minutes' drill in calisthenics, immediately followed by prayers at 8, and recitations continue from 8:15 to 12 o'clock, which is the hour for dinner. From 1 to 4 o'clock the members of the four classes are engaged in work, the Freshmen being employed in manual labor on the farm, while the Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors occupy these hours in practical use of the knowledge obtained from their text-books, by actual surveys, the accurate laying out of railroads, experiments in the laboratory, mechanical drawing, researches in natural history, and similar occupations. Supper is served at 5:30, and study hours commence at 7 o'clock, after which students are expected to remain in their rooms till breakfast-time, unless absent by permission. This is the routine five days in the week; Saturday is entirely at the disposal of the students, and on pleasant Sundays they are required to attend one service at Orono. According to the present arrangement any young man, with a will to do so, can "work his way" through this college. During the Freshman year nearly half the cost of board and tuition can be paid by work on the farm, each student in this class being credited ten cents an hour for his labor, to apply on the term bills. By another provision the long vacation of ten weeks occurs in Midwinter, which allows an opportunity for teaching school.

The University of Oxford, England, owns, exclusive of copyhold inheritance, 192,447 acres of land, and Cambridge 127,271 acres. These lands, which are scattered all over England and Wales—319,718 acres in all—yield but £318,893 annually, or less than one pound sterling an acre. The total income of Oxford from all sources during the year 1871 was £413,843, of which £50,855 was from trust funds, which were partly or wholly for the benefit of the college. In round numbers, £183,000 came from the lands, £28,000 from houses, £40,000 from rent charges, £37,000 from stocks, and £48,000 from other properties, special endowments, and loans. The rest was derived from tuition fees membership fees, room rent, and other miscellaneous sources. Aside from the ordinary expenses of the university and the colleges, £101,000 were paid to fellows of the colleges during the year, £30,500 to heads of colleges, and £26,000 to scholars, exhibitioners, &c., while professors were paid out of corporate revenues but £6,695. The income of Cambridge in 1871 was £340,563, of which £37,949 was income from restricted trust funds. It was derived mainly from the following sources: Lands, £136,000; houses, £26,000; rent charges, £60,000; stocks, £24,000; other properties and special endowments, £23,000; the remainder being income from students, members, and other miscellaneous sources. The expenditures include £103,000 paid to fellows, £20,500 to heads of colleges, £24,000 to scholars, exhibitioners, &c., and £1,012 to professors.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY.

The old adage which tells us that necessity is the mother of invention has rarely received a better confirmation than in the history and progress of lithographic art. A method of printing on stone, different somewhat from that now in use, was described in the early part of the last century in the Memoirs of the French Academy of Science. But it was never put to any practical use, and it remained for the son of an obscure actor in Munich, about seventy years afterward, to devise the method that has since been developed into an elaborate process of art. Fortunately for posterity, Aloys Senefelder was a poor man. Intended for the practice of the law, he was sent to the University of Ingolstadt, but his father's death occurring soon after, poverty drove him away. Seeking next to follow in his father's former steps, he turned his attention to the stage, but only to experience the most decided failure. Still the thought that he had inherited a little of his father's faculties in some form prevailed, and he took to writing plays. But here a new difficulty intervened. He had not the means to get them printed, nor any patron who would aid him with money. Happily, this did not dishearten him, and he set about devising some plan for overcoming the difficulty. By an apparent accident it was soon found. He had already acquired some knowledge of printing, and after a series of simple experiments, none of which were exactly satisfactory, he one day made a hurried memorandum, on a piece of stone, of some clothes which his mother was about to send to the laundry. It occurred to him soon after to try the effect of applying printer's ink to the letters. He found it would adhere, and that an impression could be taken from it. Following this up, he, in 1796, presented to the Elector a piece of original music printed from stone. The importance of the discovery, which he soon after patented, became instantly recognized. An establishment for the process was organized by the Government, and in 1809 Senefelder was appointed Superintendent. Ten years after he published a curious work upon lithography, which was translated into several languages, and from that time the art has been very largely cultivated and improved, both in Europe and America.

The best stone for the purpose is an argillaceous limestone from the upper oolite; and it is worthy of mention that although suitable specimens have been found in many places—especially in England, Canada, Italy, France, Algeria, and Portugal—the best still comes from Bavaria, and is identical with that first used by Senefelder. Such, at least, was the decision arrived at by a special committee appointed to inquire into the subject at the French Exhibition of 1855, and it is, we believe, generally acquiesced in by the most successful lithographers.

The production of colored lithographs is a very simple development of the art from its first processes. Probably the most successful works of this kind that have appeared in Europe are those by Engelmann, of Paris, where much attention has always been given to this kind of painting, and to the various other processes that have been suggested by it, such as zincography, photo-lithography, &c. But in this country the highest degree of perfection has, without question, been obtained in the works that are being published from time to time by Prang & Co., of Boston. Very many of these are of the highest order; and it must be conceded that the publishers have greatly served the interests of art by offering such works to the public. It is not to be supposed that they are to be placed for a moment in the same category as productions of the brush or pencil, but they tend greatly to encourage a taste for the arts, and are available at moderate cost to embellish any home in a manner that cannot fail to be esteemed. Some of the best of these "chromos" are valued at what may seem to some to be a high price, but, estimated by their merits, the cost is nowhere high; and the list published by Messrs. Prang comprises a large number of most excellent pictures, which can be had for a very little money. It would be a gratifying result of the development of chromo-lithography if the wretched engravings, colored and otherwise, which too often are found adorning [illegible] small houses, were replaced by something never inferior to the most insignificant of these pictures. They not only enliven a room, but they cheer the home and elevate the tastes and educate the minds of its occupants.

Several of the designs are intended for use in schools. To some of these we would give our warm approval, especially to those which illustrate historical and architectural ornaments, and the application of plant forms to purposes of ornamental design. The value of these cannot be overestimated if proper use be made of them. They are extremely well drawn, and the method of using the forms which nature has given us is developed with precision and taste. Studies of the kind cultivated in the public schools will do much to promote a love for art, and are needed to encourage a skill in design in many branches of occupation where at present there is too much deficiency. Other designs are intended, if we understand them rightly, as models to be copied in water-colors or oils. The principal of these are taken from originals by C. Ryan, who is a careful and truthful artist. But it is doubtful whether chromolithography can at present be satisfactorily used for this purpose. The pictures lack texture, and if a pupil were to imitate them exactly one of the best qualities of water-colors would be lost. We refer more especially to the representations of flowers; other subjects, especially some of the progressive studies, are less open to the objection. It is true that of late some leading water-color painters have been using opaque colors, to approximate, if possible, the effect of oils, but the results have never been satisfactory. Wherever such colors can be used to the best advantage, chromo-lithography promises good results. In imitating oil-painting, and in the portrayal of colored designs of any kind, its effects are very beautiful, and if the enterprising firm at Boston, which has done so much to further the progress of the art in America, can produce an equally good imitation of the delicate effects of water-colors, they will have advanced to a point where little more could be desired.

OUR LETTER FROM TILDEN.

From the Cortland Standard (Rep.).

The above heading may startle some of our young Democrats who are not yet familiar with the wiles and craft of Mr. Tilden. When they received a lithograph copy of the "artful dodger's" letter, they really fancied the great politician had written them a personal letter, and were prepared to go through fire and water to serve him for his condescension—not stopping to consider that the letter was a sham and a fraud—a counterfeit to impose upon their credulity and set them to work under false pretenses. Well, their eyes will probably get opened before election. We, too, have our little letter from Tilden. Indeed, we suspect Sammy has been to the State directory and copied nearly every name therefrom to send his letters to. But let us see what our friend S. J. T. has to say to us—and our Democratic friends can compare it with their own, and see how nearly they agree. It begins thus:

"NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have heard from your election district, and am glad to think you will give your time and efforts to organizing it, and polling our full vote on the 3d of November."

Now we don't like to contradict an eminent politician and strategist like Sammy Tilden—but as a public journalist we are compelled to say that we don't believe he has heard from our election district, and we know he is not "glad to think you (we) will give your (our) time and efforts to organizing it, and polling our full vote on the 3d of November." No, no—much we fear that letter has come astray. We are doing something in the organization of our election district, and we do hope to poll a full vote on the 3d of November—and if we succeed, Tilden will hardly know he has been running here. But we must go on, there is more interesting suggestions to follow:

"It is important that you immediately confer with those of our friends in your district who are willing to work, and that all join hands in a united effort for our cause."

Yes, we agree with you, it is "important that you (we) immediately confer with those of our friends who are willing to work." We hope to give a good account of ourselves on election.

"Give your attention to securing the best possible result in your own district. You may rely on a faithful co-operation in every other part of the State."

All right, our ancient plotter, we *will* look to our own district.

"Intelligence has been received from nearly every election district. Everywhere a general desire exists among the people for a change in the administration of the Government."

Now that, we beg leave to say, we believe to be a downright falsehood. There is no desire for a change to sham Democracy and Tammany corruptions. There is no desire to change Dix, the statesman and patriot—Dix, the honest and incorruptible, for Tilden, the sly, mousing politician—the front of the Tammany Ring, and the tool of John Morrissey and "Boss" Kelly and the Tweed gang. No, no, Mr. Tilden, your vanity and self-conceit overleap the mark if you believe the people want to change Dix for you.

"This information comes from many hundreds of persons in all parts of the State, who say they know personally of former Republicans who will now vote our ticket."

There Tilden is again yarning. We know of more persons who last year voted against us, but who will now vote the Republican ticket, than Republicans who will vote the Democratic. It is a little bit of a lie, by which the "dodger" hopes to animate his victims to extra effort.

"The results of the late elections in Ohio, Indiana, and elsewhere confirm the expectations which were derived from these previous statements as to the favorable condition of public opinion in this State."

But then, dear Tilden, don't we all know that the "late" elections in Ohio and Indiana were carried by inflationists and repudiationists, and by the "free whisky" vote!—and as an Ohio paper says, by "general cussedness?" Surely, you don't rejoice in the success of inflation and repudiation? Of course, we except whisky. We know that is a foundation-rock upon which you and your Tammany crowd stand rooted.

"We have only to do our duty to our cause, and our victory in New-York will transcend the brilliant triumphs in other States."

Well, dear friend Tilden, if we know ourself, we shall "do our duty to our cause," and we most earnestly hope our victory will outstrip the splendid triumph of 40,000 majority which we received for our ticket in Iowa.

"I shall be pleased to hear from you either through the State Committee, or directly, in respect to what is doing in your district to contribute to a favorable result in the State. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

Exactly. We take the utmost pride and pleasure in replying to your most kind letter, paragraph by paragraph—not through the State Committee, but to you directly—and we trust you may enjoy the reading. Good-by, Mr. Tilden. Some persons may think it small business for a candidate for Governor of the great State of New-York to be sending lithograph letters broadcast over the State, begging for votes, and feel ashamed that he should descend to the deceit of trying to palm them off as personal letters, written by himself. But then they forget the school of politics in which the crafty man was educated. Again, then, good-by, and remember to look at our district after election. We promise to do as well as we can. In the meantime we will have your lithograph letter framed and hung in our office as a memento of the sly, crafty and treacherous plan of the Tilden campaign.

A MAN DIVORCED FOR CRUELTY.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Thursday relates the following: "A young man in this city, of good habits, steady, and industrious, who had lived for several years with a wife who was most abusive to himself and child, made application at the present term of the Supreme Judicial Court for a bill of divorce. Chief Justice Appleton asked him to make a statement of the case, giving his grounds for grievance, which he did. The story was a sad one of domestic unhappiness, amply sufficient to warrant the application for divorce, but the young man added, as an emphatic closing, 'I don't want to say anything agin the woman, Judge, but I wish you could live with her a little while, you'd think I had told the truth!' The Judge told the young man he might go, and he departed from the presence of the court untrammeled by the bonds of matrimony."

A WOMAN EMBRACES JUDAISM.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, of Oct. 27, says: "Mrs. Antoinette Brunswick, an American lady, who resides in Junction City, Kan., came to Kansas City a few days since, and, yesterday, at the B'nai Jehudah Synagogue, embraced the faith as understood and taught by the members of that society. A large number of members were present. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rabbi Hess, who made a brief address, in which he took occasion to say that his church, being based upon reason, did not countenance proselyting. Those who came to it came sustained by their own convictions. After his remarks the applicant, in response to the Rabbi, announced her desire to accept the faith; to go whithersoever its people went; to take the God as her God, and be one of its people, though the act should result in the separation of those who had been her associates. The member was then cordially welcomed by the Rabbi, and she was endowed with the appellation of Ruth, as the manner of the [illegible] of the Talmud provides. The congregation then saluted the new convert, which closed the ceremonies of the occasion, which was one of interest."

LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

NEW FABRICS.

This year has brought to light a quantity of new fabrics. As dresses are gradually less trimmed with folds and flounces, and no longer contain an absurd width of material, we are returning to heavier goods having more substance and more variety of design. Thus it is with the matelassé, now fashionable; it is very heavy, perhaps too heavy to drape a stout figure elegantly, but it suits to perfection a slender and graceful form. This material can only be used for very long dresses without trimming.

The matelassé comes in all colors and different designs, but is principally the cachemire pattern. Cravattings, as well as gros grain and other heavy materials, will be used for dress wear; there are very rich patterns in furniture damask. It really seems as if the authorities had set their faces against all smooth goods. It is probable, however, that fashionable ladies will only use rough materials in moderation. Still, there is some originality in these dresses, and a lady with a fine figure and appearance, and of good social position, can, without much danger, wear such a dress, on condition that the next day she will appear in a less showy one; for now, more than ever, French elegance inclines to rich simplicity. The *élégante* knows that there exist, in addition to her own style, two other styles—the style of out-of-town persons and that of professional ladies.

Each Winter witnesses a very amusing combat between the enthusiastic innovating partisans of fashion, and the intelligent conservatives. Now a great altercation is in progress with regard to the apron-skirt. Some will wear it, and others will not. The real decision, taken from the sanctum sanctorum of fashion, is that apron-skirts will be worn, and that instead of one they will wear two, or even three, as the apron this Winter will have three trimmings, and three pieces placed one over the other. For the present we shall set the triple apron aside, and establish the difference between the two other kinds. The genuine Princesse dress has an apron of one piece, richly trimmed. And in the other dress the apron is very long in front, and tightly drawn over the sides. Let us hope that, thanks to this distinction, there will be no more discord on the subject. The Princesse dress is noble and stylish in its simplicity, but one must bear in mind that an immense train is necessary to complete it, and it being impossible for ladies accustomed to the convenient and elegant length of ordinary skirts to walk the streets in trains, it is not likely that the Princesse will be used except for visiting and evening purposes, and that dresses just touching the ground will be retained for walking and for morning wear.

We can furnish our readers with two specimens of the genuine Princesse dress made of black Sicilienne cachemire. One has a front piece and apron puffed lengthwise from top to bottom, and nothing more; but it is exceedingly stylish, the apron defining the figure, and being majestically developed at the bottom, and a large train following, trimmed with a flounce about thirteen inches deep, with double headings trimmed at the bottom with five rows of small plaits containing a cord which sustains the bias of the material; the bottom of the flounce is trimmed with small folds about two inches wide. The back is in the Watteau style, and formed of a drapery of Sicilienne cachemire, with three plaits surrounded by smaller ones. This drapery falls from the neck its full width, the two seams narrowing down as far as the waist, then widening to the bottom of the skirt. It is impossible to dispense with this ornament on the train of a Princesse toilet. Having been spoiled by a superabundance of bows, puffs, and ribbons, how shall the eye become accustomed to the long bare line which satisfied the simple tastes of our predecessors? Times change, and so do skirts.

A visiting dress may be thus described: A cuirass of faille, with plaid velvet cuffs, plaited at the side, and five buttons on the outside seams; a fringe is at the bottom of the cuirass; then there is a postillion of plaited faille; a sash of velvet and faille, trimmed with fringe, and an apron sewed to the skirt, fastened to a piece of darker faille, and trimmed with plaid velvet.

The Frondeur hat is of either felt or velvet, trimmed with feathers and ribbons; one side turned up with a large rose, if the hat is velvet; if felt, only ribbon is to be used.

A dinner and evening dress may be made of silk and velvet; the polonaise is of silk, with wide velvet border, steel buttons down the front, and loops; the sleeves are wide at the hand, with puffings at the bottom; one large bow and buckle are on the outside of the sleeve. The skirt has velvet bands down the front, with silk plaited headings and a deep plaited flounce at the bottom of the back of the skirt; above are two rows of puffings.

A visiting dress may combine two shades of gray silk, the bonnet must match, with feathers and a sprig of bright-colored roses.

A walking-dress may be made of Lyons poplin, of a new shade, elaborately trimmed with jet, and bordered with corded fringe of silk and jet.

A simple and stylish morning costume is composed of a tunique and skirt of plum-colored Marborough, trimmed with black galloon, and with a wide flounce at the bottom of the skirt with a plaited heading. The bonnet should be velvet of the same shade as the dress.

From present appearances, evening toilets will be unusually elegant. All-colored beads, gold, silver, and steel spangles, rich embroideries and magnificent materials generally, will be much in favor this season.

For an evening or dinner toilet the following may be suggested: A dress of white foulard, flesh color, or sea green, trimmed with bright rose color. This dress is cut in the Princesse style, with plaited back. The front and sides are taken up and form an apron; along the plaits of the back from the middle of the skirt a sash covers the seams, a shell-shaped drapery falling over it; a drapery on the waist forms a fichu, or bertha; a sash, trimmed Scotch style falls over the skirt; a bunch of flowers is on the left shoulder; a sprig of flowers falls from the waist; the bottom of the skirt is to be finished in front with flowers and drapery; the sleeves should reach to the elbow, they are puffed lengthwise and confined by a band with a small bouquet.

For grand evening reunions, bands of black or colored velvet, adorned with steel or gold spangles, make a showy and rich trimming on satin or velvet. A blue velvet dress, bordered with bands of black velvet, spangled with steel, makes a magnificent toilet. We must not forget to mention as effective a velvet cuirass, lacing behind; the bodice perfectly plain; the sleeves are of black lace over satin; they are puffed, and have strips of narrow velvet, with steel and gold spangles. The cuirasses are very elegant. Laces and black and white tulle are now and then worked with colored beads, distributed either in the form of flowers or following the design of the lace like jet beads.

Following is a sketch of a reception dress: The tunique is composed of matelassé and faille; the collar, bows and folds are of a darker shade or black; the trimmings are feathers and lace; a ruffle runs around the front of the tunique and along the side of the skirt; the front of the skirt is trimmed with lengthwise puffings of a darker shade; the train is trimmed with lace and feathers; the sleeves are tight and trimmed at the bottom with two rows of feathers and a bow between.

A stylish half-mourning toilet is made of black alpaca. The skirt is plaited up the front, with puffings each side of the plaited breadth, the back being trimmed with small flounces forming a train. The polonaise is trimmed with small flounces in the shape of a rounded apron, taken up behind the skirt, which is draped and looped up to fall in a point. The sleeves are puffed, confined in the middle by bands, and finished at the bottom with a ruffle and heading of quilling.

A peculiarly-shaped sleeveless garment has a Watteau fold in the back, trimmed with ruffles and puffings. The same trimming runs in a straight line down the sides of the back. The bonnet is of black lace and tulle, with jet ornaments.

A promenade dress in two shades may be made in two shades of Cheviot. The cuirass should be striped, the sleeves plain, with three bias folds thereupon; the front of the waist and apron must have a darker stripe; buttons are down the front; the dress has a small train of striped or plain material; the under-skirt has a plaited flounce with heading.

A pretty dress or theatre bonnet is a Marie Stuart, with plaited cape, the front covered with dark blue velvet, and lined with light blue gros de Naples, turned up at the edge and forming a light blue binding; the crown is puffed, and of light blue gros de Naples; a wreath of roses encircles the crown, and the strings are fastened behind with a knot à la Colin.

The Tyrolienne bonnet is made of lilac velvet. The crown is high, with the brim turning up on one side, and lined with puffed lilac turquoise silk. At the side is a scarlet camellia with a long spray of leaves; the strings are tied in a bow behind.

The Catalan bonnet is made of brown velvet; its brim is turned up all round and lined with pearl-colored gros de Naples. A feather of lighter brown is used, and bows of pearl-colored ribbon fall from the feather, which is placed high on the crown, with blue steel or jet butterflies climbing up it.

Fans are no longer extremely large, and are consequently more manageable and graceful. The châtelaine is still worn by the side, with smelling-bottle attached by a chain to the same hook as the fan.

BRUIN AT LARGE.

A BEAR ESCAPED FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.

On Saturday about noon the people residing near Avon Station, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, were in a fearful state of alarm. A huge black bear escaped from a freight car, jumped over fences, advanced on the farm-yards in that vicinity, and there was a terrible excitement. The Reading *Times* thus tells the story: The animal was the property of a Mr. Diemer, residing near Wernersville. He was desirous of making a present of it to an old friend of his at Palmyra Station, on the Valley road. The animal was accordingly placed in a large hogshead and was chained in three. Both were then placed in a stock car. The train hands not thinking it possible for the animal to escape, closed but one side of the car, and the train started. They had not proceeded on their journey very far before a passenger train passed them, the engine whistling and the steam hissing in its escape. This, together with the rattling and rumbling of the train, scared Mr. Bear, and he determined to get out of that hogshead. And he did. He tore and twisted, and finally the chain snapped, the few boards that covered the top were forced off, and the bear got out in the car. Just as the train was rolling slowly into Avon, at the rate of eight miles per hour, the engineer looked back and was startled to see the animal jump from the car and scamper toward the fence. He shut off and shouted, "There goes the bear!" and the bear did go. He went with one of those peculiar hop, skip, and jump trots that bears only indulge in, over the fields and fences, and finally he brought up in an apple orchard. By this time another train came along. After putting everything into proper shape, and carefully seeing that the trains were in no danger, several of the crews started out to catch the bear. The farmers had heard of the enemy, and they assembled with pitchforks and guns. The women folks drove in their geese and ducks, and doors were barred against the bear. The railroaders approached, and the bear growled and snapped. Although tame, he was worked up to a high pitch of excitement, and it was dangerous to be near him. The railroaders skirmished and tried to outflank the bear, but it was no use. He growled and showed his tusks the same as any other bear, wild or tame. A rope was procured, and an engineer undertook to lasso him, but the bear growled louder than before, and the knight of the throttle got out of the way, and said he wanted "no more bear in his life." One of the brakemen, in his efforts to secure the animal, was severely bitten in the arm. At last, by a united effort, the bear was driven into a cow-stall of a barn. Then the farmer wanted to know where he should keep his cows. The bear in the stable was an elephant on his hands, and he was in a terrible predicament. It was some time before the excitement died out, and the owner of the bear was telegraphed for, who came and took charge of it. The railroaders again got on their trains and went on as usual, and now the talk of the road is all about the bear fight.

MEETING OF MOSBY'S MEN.

A large number of resident Baltimoreans who, during the late war, were in the command of Col. Mosby, met in that city Monday night. John Gray called the meeting to order, and said the object was to secure a permanent organization, inasmuch as there were over seventy of Mosby's entire command of 350 men residing in Baltimore. Nothing of the kind had been done since the war, and it would be pleasant to meet and renew old associations. Lieut. D. S. Briscoe was called to the chair in the absence of Lieut. J. G. Wiltsher, and by acclamation the following permanent officers were elected: President, Capt. W. E. Frankland; Vice President, J. Monroe Heskell; Recording Secretary, John Gray; Corresponding Secretary, John H. Foster, and Treasurer, D. G. Mohler. The meeting, says the *Sun*, was in the main informal, and some of the conversations were very interesting. One gentleman recognized in the merchant with whom he had been doing much business of late the man who fought side by side with him under the name of "Long Jim." It transpired in the conversations that one of the most popular Methodist preachers now in Baltimore was among the most daring of Mosby's men, and that he on one occasion, when ammunition had failed and a federal Colonel was on the point of escaping, threw his empty pistol and knocked the Colonel from his horse, securing a recapture. It was resolved to have annual meetings of resident members, and such others as could attend. A committee was appointed to find all the resident members of the command in Baltimore, and inform them of the action at this meeting. Letters were received from Col. J. S. Mosby and Major A. E. Richards, and read, after which the meeting adjourned. Col. Mosby wrote:

WARRENTON, Va., Oct. 19, 1874.

John Gray, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor to hand, &c. I would take great pleasure in being at the meeting if my business engagements permitted. Although I can not be with you in the flesh, I will still be with you in spirit.

Very truly,

JOHN S. MOSBY.

JAPAN'S PRESENTS FROM AMERICA.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 22.

Several months have elapsed since Gen. Myers, of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and Col. Lyford, of the Ordnance Department, were detailed by the Government for a special mission to Japan as the custodians of presents from America to the Tenno. The presents were composed, for the most part, of rifles and cannons of American manufacture, and samples of accoutrements used in every branch of the army, and the object of our Government was to reciprocate a similar courtesy extended by Japan several years ago, when valuable and interesting curiosities were sent to Washington by the highest officials of that country. The action of the Japanese Government was the direct means of stimulating a trade between the two countries in articles of use and ornament of Japanese manufacture, and it was presumed that the response of America would bring some of her manufacturing products to the favorable notice of the people of Japan and create a new trade. The Tenno received the accredited representatives of America with distinguished consideration, and returned grateful acknowledgments for the presents through the appropriate diplomatic channels. The two officers were allotted the apartments in the Summer palace of the Tenno occupied by the Grand Duke Alexis, and could not possibly have desired more hospitable treatment than they received from first to last. The ministers of the Tenno, by his special order, gave the officers a banquet of regal magnificence, at which all the dignitaries, save the Tenno, were present. The provisions of monarchical etiquette, which comprehend a vast amount of respect to rank, did not permit the presence of the Tenno at this banquet. But at a later date, upon the occasion of a banquet given by the United States Minister, the Tenno attended and took an active interest in the exercises. Several of the Krupp guns and a few of the other arms, among the American presents, were satisfactorily tested in the presence of the Emperor at the ground of the Summer palace. The mission of the officers was a success in every respect. Col. Lyford arrived here yesterday by the steamer Japan, and will shortly proceed to Washington. Gen. Myers is making a tour through Japan in company with Alvinza Hayward, of this city, and is not expected here for several weeks.

A WOMAN'S DREAMS.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, of Oct. 29, publishes the following: "A young woman in this city, Mrs. Margaret (Horan) Ryan, dreamed, about two months ago, that a little brother of hers living in Clonfanlough, Kings County, Ireland, had just been runaway with by a horse which he was riding, and that his leg had been badly crushed. A letter was subsequently received from Clonfanlough, which confirmed the young woman's dream in every particular—time included—the scene being precisely as she had described it as shown in her dream. On Sunday night last, Oct. 25, Mrs. Ryan had another and very vivid dream, in which she seemed to sit by the bedside of her little brother above mentioned, who was dying; taking by the hand those present in the room and bidding them farewell he seemed to pass away. The sleeper distinctly saw the boy's aunt enter the room, and heard her ask anxiously of those about the bed: 'And is he dead?' and heard her then utter a piercing shriek, and saw her fall on being told that all was over. With that the sleeper herself uttered a loud shriek, which awakened her. She found herself out of bed and standing on the floor in the middle of the room, and holding on to a chair. The truth or error of this dream remains yet to be ascertained. We shall report the result whatever it proves to be. Mrs. Ryan is firmly convinced that it is true."

A LIQUOR-SELLER'S DEFENSE.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "A man tried in Tuolumne County, California, lately for selling wine to the Indians, sought to escape punishment on the ground that the liquid which he sold as wine was really a mixture of water, vinegar, and sugar. He failed to prove his averment; but he called attention to the fact that on a previous occasion he had been tried for selling whisky, which proved, on examination, to be water, vinegar, and cayenne pepper. So it seems to be a crime to sell the genuine article, and no crime to sell a fraudulent imitation. A man proves that he has been guilty of a greater offense to escape punishment for a smaller one."

THE COURTS.

AN ARMY OF CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF.

TRIALS IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THE LARGEST MONTH'S BUSINESS ON RECORD—RECORDER HACKETT'S ADDRESS.

The October Term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday after sitting twenty days. As will be seen by the appended statistics from the books of the Clerk of the Court, the amount of business transacted during the term—short as it was—in the Court of General Sessions and Grand Jury Room is larger than has ever been done in one term in any criminal court in the United States. The grand and petit juries were composed of gentlemen of unusual intelligence and business capacity, and the rapidity and correctness displayed by them in the discharge of their important duties elicited a flattering acknowledgment from the court. So speedily were prison cases disposed of during the month, that the calendar of each day had to be made from the cases inquired into by the Grand Jury on the previous day, and the unprecedented spectacle in criminal matters of seeing the court await the presentation of indictments every morning, before being able to proceed to business, was of daily occurrence. Recorder Hackett presided during the term, District Attorney Rollins prosecuted with his accustomed vigor, District Attorney Russell attended in the Grand Jury room, and the papers were prepared for presentation to the Grand Jury by Chief Clerk Clark. The record of the term just closed is a flattering tribute to the efficiency of District Attorney Phelps and his assistants, and a significant contrast to the exhibit of the office under former administrations.

When the Grand Jury came into court yesterday they handed in their last bundle of indictments, accompanied by the following communication:

The Grand Jury desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which they have been aided in the discharge of their duty by the District Attorney and his assistants in office. The prompt preparation of papers, the attention to every request of the jury, and the courtesy shown to us throughout the term merits our approbation and acknowledgment.

W. H. PHILIPS, Secretary. S. W. COMSTOCK, Foreman.

Recorder Hackett having announced that the District Attorney had no further business to send before the Grand Jury, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: Before dismissing you from further service in your capacity as Grand Jurors, it seems to me to be a duty that I should advert to the character and amount of labor that you have performed during the present October Term of this Court of General Sessions.

The following data I read from the minutes of the Clerk of the court, which not only records the nature and amount of work performed by you, but also includes the business of the term transacted by the court, which could not have been completed except by reason of your most earnest and intelligent consideration of the complaints which were submitted to you by the District Attorney for your action:

During the term 318 indictments were found by your honorable body; 155 prisoners were sent to State Prison for periods ranging from one year to life; 52 were sent to the Penitentiary for terms extending from three months to ten years; 5 were committed to the House of Refuge, 6 to the Catholic Protectory, 17 were acquitted, and 89 discharged for lack of evidence. I believe myself justified, both from my reading and personal experience, in making this statement, that no Grand Jury or criminal court in this or any other State in the Union, has ever transacted so much important business in so brief a period; and it becomes my agreeable duty to convey to each and all of you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, the high appreciation which this Court entertains of your services. Gentlemen you are now discharged from further attendance.

The Recorder also thanked the Petit Jury for their attentive and business-like dispatch on dismissing them for the term.

PRISONERS DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the following cases were disposed of by Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Rollins: Peter Smith, who pleaded guilty to forgery, two years in State Prison. Robert Gray alias James Thompson, convicted of panel thieving, five years in State Prison. Michael Kelly, a youth, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Catholic Protectory. Isaac Welch pleaded guilty to petit larceny; three months in the Penitentiary. William McGill pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and Edward McCarthy pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person. The prisoners were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Hermann Wiermann pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person; one year in the Penitentiary. Patrick J. Kenney and James Collins, jointly indicted with Wiermann, were acquitted. Edward Phillips pleaded guilty to petit larceny; three months in the Penitentiary. Joseph McCafferty and Louis Kennedy pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and Geo. H. Moore, colored, to an attempt at larceny from the person. McCafferty was sent to State Prison for two years, and the other prisoners for two years and six months. Martin Welch, a lad, who stole $250 from his parents, was sent to the Catholic Protectory. Benjamin Craig, who pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses, was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. Patrick Sweeney pleaded guilty to assaulting his wife, and the Court suspended judgment. Jennie Davis alias "Boston Jennie" was convicted of stealing $70 from George Peter Derol, on the 9th inst., and was sent to State Prison for three years. Patrick Tighe, was charged with stealing a watch and chain and $8 in money from Marcus Bacharach, car conductor on the Avenue C line. The jury could not agree to a verdict and were discharged.

THE HEIR TO A QUARTER OF A MILLION SENT TO STATE PRISON.

George H. Mix, who was indicted for stealing $1,100 worth of real lace from the store of H. B. Claflin & Co., and pleaded guilty, was brought up for sentence in the General Sessions yesterday. The circumstances in this case have already been published in THE TIMES, but being of an extraordinary nature, will bear repetition. Mix is of most respectable connections, and the son of a wealthy banker in Hartford, Conn., who at his death bequeathed the prisoner an estate said to be worth $250,000. The Trustees of the estate allowed Mix $1,500 a year to live on, but this sum proved entirely inadequate to gratify his tastes. Some time ago he was arrested in the Gilsey House for swindling, but through the intercession of his family was saved from State Prison. A short time ago Mix again visited this City, and on the strength of forged letters of recommendation from a number of prominent citizens, obtained a situation as salesman in the lace department at Claflin's. On the 9th inst. he disappeared, and it was ascertained that $1,100 worth of lace had been stolen. The prisoner was arrested, and informed the detectives where he had secreted the stolen property. In his trunk were found a number of forged letters of recommendation to bankers in San Francisco and other places. On being brought to the bar, Mix wept bitterly, and piteously pleaded for mercy. Recorder Hackett said that the prisoner had brought disgrace on his family and connections by his conduct, and deserved no sympathy. The sentence of the court was that he be confined in State Prison at hard labor for five years.

A LARGE VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the case of Daniel Fallon against the City, to recover $17,506 as rent of Nilsson Hall, in Fifteenth street, used as an armory, the facts of which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, a verdict was rendered yesterday in favor of the plaintiff. The defense to the suit was a want of authority on the part of the Board of Supervisors to make the contract for the leasing of the premises; also, alleged corrupt collusion between some parties in the interest of the Supervisors and the plaintiff in the case. The defense failed to prove the alleged collusion, and, at the close of the testimony in the case, on motion of Mr. Frederick Smythe, counsel for plaintiff, Judge Van Brunt directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount, with interest—in all, $18,867 25.

THE "TRIBUNE" LIBEL SUIT—A VERDICT AGAINST THE PAPER.

The suit of Aaron Genong against the *Tribune* Association to recover $10,000 damages for an alleged libel, was continued yesterday before Judge Donohue and a jury in the Supreme Court Circuit. In addition to testimony of the plaintiff on his own behalf, corroborated by his two drivers, that no adulteration or dilution of milk had taken place on either of his two wagons, it was proved on his behalf by Dr. Home, his Pastor, and several others who had taken milk from him for years that his milk was always exceptionally good; that he was a man of good reputation, and accepted by those who knew him as accustomed to fair dealing in his business; that the correction made of the article charged to be libelous, exonerated him only individually, leaving his business still subject to the original reproach; that at an interview had with the representative of the *Tribune*, the latter admitted there had been a mistake, and having brought them to the place at which he claimed to have seen the water taken from the hydrant and put in the milk-cans, failed to point out any hydrant at that point, or any accessible source from which water could have been drawn, and promised to have a correction made exonerating the plaintiff's employes as well as plaintiff individually. On the part of the defendant testimony was produced contradicting to some extent the incidents of that interview as given by the plaintiff and his witnesses, and in support of the theory that while the representatives of defendant might be unable to exactly identify the place or the men, it was hardly possible they could have been mistaken in the identity of the wagon which they followed. It was further testified to on behalf of defendant that special instructions as to accuracy had been given to those making the reports in this matter; that the intention was to be exact and fair, and, if they had been satisfied of error in the article [illegible]

The most important part of the [illegible] charge of Judge Donohue, as to what are the privileges and liabilities of the press under the circumstances. The general purport and intention of a publication which gave rise to this suit, be held to be legitimate and proper: that, in the absence of malice, a mere error, where reasonable information was furnished to the managers of the paper of the truth of what the article contained, would not subject them to a verdict for exemplary damages. That in the present case, even if the jury found the statement to have been erroneous, the plaintiff had failed to prove any actual, substantial damage which he had sustained thereby, either in person or property, and, therefore, such damages, if any, as the jury might conclude to award him should be reasonably small. After some deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $50.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The estimates for 1875 were again considered yesterday by the members of the Board of Apportionment, in executive session, but they failed to come to any agreement upon the amounts to be allowed to each department. The board held a public meeting at 4 P. M., and the fact was announced that the estimates were still under consideration. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the issue of assessment bonds to the amount of $50,000, after which the board adjourned until noon to-day.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THOMPSON STREET.

John D. Essinger, alias J. D. Meyer, was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Smith, of Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with highway robbery. Annie Williams, of No. 57 Thompson street, swore that on Thursday night she was passing through Thompson street, when the prisoner hit her a blow in the right eye, which knocked her down, and while down he robbed her of a silver chain. Essinger admitted the assault, but denied the robbery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GENIUS OF CONVERSATION, an unpublished political essay by the late LORD LYTTON, (Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,) appears in LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for November.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 11, 1874, for 3,000 barrels Flour. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POTATOES, COD-FISH, TEA, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1874, for Potatoes, Cod-fish, Tea, White Lead, Oil, Sheeting, &c. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

BY W. R. MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL. The TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY will sell at auction, at No. 4 Maiden lane, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 5, 6, and 7, each day at 10 o'clock A. M., their ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., consisting in part of:

Tea Sets, Salvers, Waiters, Ice-pitchers, Tea, Coffee, and Water Urns, Dinner and Breakfast Castors, Fruit-Stands, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces, Epergnes, Pickle-Stands, Berry, Jelly, and Butter Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, Water Sets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., together with a full line of fine Plated Table Cutlery.

The above are all of the latest and most desirable styles—every article warranted triple-plate, and will positively be sold without limit. The attention of the trade, hotel and restaurant proprietors is called to this sale. Per order of

TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY,
JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOONEY & COMPANY, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupts, consisting of cloths, clothing, and clothiers' goods, &c. &c.—Dated, New-York, October 30, 1874. J. T. LEAVITT, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of the NEW BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell at public auction, through Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the following-described property which has come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: One iron safe, office railing, cylinder and other desks, letter press, office chairs, oil-cloth, carpets, rugs, window shades, and other office furniture.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
o31-law3wS No. 732 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of article I., title I., of chapter IV. of part second of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof, under the following terms and conditions, and therefore do make, file, and publish this certificate, and declare:

That the name, or firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is "ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in coffee, tea, sugar, and other merchandise, for their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of the City, County, and State of New-York; EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey; and the names of the special partners are EDWIN D. MORGAN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey.

That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said EDWIN D. MORGAN has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said SOLON HUMPHREYS has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That this partnership is to commence on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1874, and is to continue until the 1st day of October, 1876, and that the City of New-York is to be the principal place of business of the said partnership.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
E. D. MORGAN,
SOLON HUMPHREYS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of said City and County, being sworn, saith that he is one of the general partners in the firm of ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS, mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that the sums of fifty thousand dollars each in the said certificate specified to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by the said EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, the special partners therein named, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.

W. F. ROWLAND.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1874.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
oc3-6wS. Notary Public, New-York County.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN NIX and ELI CAMPBELL, under the firm name of JOHN NIX & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN NIX will continue the business at the same place, Nos. [illegible] and 31 West Washington Market, who also collect and pay all outstanding accounts.

Dated New-York City, Oct. 31, 1874.

JOHN NIX,
ELI CAMPBELL.

The undersigned, ELI CAMPBELL & SON, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general produce commission business at [illegible] Country row, West Washington Market.

Dated New-York City, Oct. 31, 1874.

[illegible]
GEORGE CAMPBELL.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union.......79¼	400 Union Pacific..s3. 33¾
500 do.......b3. 79¾	1300 do........ 33¾
100 Erie Railway....b. c. 28⅞	700 do........ 33⅞
100 do.....s3. 28¾	100 do......s3. 33⅞
100 do.......... 28¾	400 Ohio & Miss...... 27⅝
200 Pacific Mail........ 45⅛	100 do........s3. 27½
500 do......b3. 45⅛	200 do........ 27⅝
800 do........ 45⅛	200 do........ 27¾
500 N. Y. C. & H.......100⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...... 9⅝
500 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 29¼	100 do.......b3. 9¾
100 do.....s3. 29⅛	100 do........ 9⅝
100 do....... 29½	20 do........ 9½
1500 Lake Shore...s3. 79⅝	200 do........ 9½
100 do....... 79⅝	200 do........ 9¾
700 do.......b3. 79⅞	100 do........c. 9¾
800 do........c. 79¾	100 do.......b3. 9¾
100 At. & Pac. Pref..... 11⅞	100 do........ 9¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg......b. c. 117⅞	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......sml. 117¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......b. c. 113¾	10,000 do......12. 117¾
5,000 do.c. b., 12. 113½	30,000 do......b. c. 117¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12. 116⅛	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12. 117¾
500 do.....sml. 115	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup......12. 112¾
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n......116⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, Reg......111⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......12. 117½	50,000 U. S. 6s, C. b. c. 117⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. b. c. 55	400 Erie Railway. b. c. 28⅞
1,000 Chi. & A. 1st...111	600 do........ 28¾
2,000 N. J. C. Con....105	300 do........ 28⅝
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, n. 108	100 do.......b3. 28⅝
3,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds... 81	100 do......s10. 28½
4,000 do.......b. c. 80¾	100 do......s5. 28½
1,000 M. & St. P., H. & D. Div....... 71	300 do......s3. 28½
2,000 D., L. & W. C. 108½	50 do........ 28⅝
16,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 92½	100 do........ 28¾
4,000 do........ 92¾	400 do........ 28½
2,000 Erie 3d........ 99	100 do........ 28½
2,000 U. Pac. 1st..... 87⅝	200 do.......b3. 28½
3,000 U. Pac. S. F..... 73¾	300 do........ 28⅜
4,000 M. So. 2d. b. c. 102½	300 Panama..b. c. s60. 113⅝
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 75½	100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 101
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 68	100 do.......s3. 101
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, East. Div....... 80	100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 33⅞
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....... 70	200 do........c. 33⅞
14,000 C. S. 1st, with Int. Cer.... 58	800 do......s3. 33⅞
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.......b. c. 107	200 do......b10. 34
53 Manhattan Bk....150	200 do......b3. 34
100 W. Un. Tel. b. c. s3. 79¼	400 do........ 33⅞
1000 do......b3. 79⅜	300 C. & N. W....b. c. 36⅛
50 do........ 79¼	50 N. J. Central....104¾
1200 do........ 79½	100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 96⅜
100 do........ 79⅝	200 do........ 96⅞
700 do......b4. 78⅞	30 P., F. W. & C. G. b. c. 91⅞
100 do......b3. 79⅜	500 T., W. & W....b. c. 29⅜
100 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 45⅛	400 do........ 29½
100 do........ 45¼	2200 do........ 29⅜
100 do........c. 45⅛	200 do......s3. 29⅜
300 do........ 45⅛	200 do......s3. 29½
14 American Ex....... 62¼	500 do......s3. 29⅜
30 Adams Ex.......115½	800 do........ 29⅜
5 do........115¼	200 do......b3. 29½
20 U. S. Ex.......b. c. 65	5 N. Y., N. H. & H....134
2500 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 79⅞	10 do........134½
1400 do........ 79⅝	50 Jol. & Chi....b. c. 96
300 do........ 79¾	24 D., L. & W...b. c. 107⅞
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 32⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 27¾
	100 do......b3. 27⅞
	100 do........ 27¾
	100 H. & St. Jos...b. c. 24½
	100 do........ 24⅛
	100 do........ 24⅛
	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 11½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 West. Pac. bds. 84	400 Erie Railway....... 28¼
100 Fourth Nat. Bk.... 98	200 do......b3. 28¼
1000 Lake Shore....... 79¾	1800 do........ 28⅛
2100 do........ 79⅝	500 do........ 28⅛
100 do......b3. 79⅞	2700 do......s3. 28
1000 West. Un....... 79¼	1200 do........ 28
800 do......s3. 79⅛	50 do........ 27⅞
900 do........ 79¼	1700 do........ 28
2000 do........ 79⅛	300 do........ 27¾
2100 do......s3. 79	700 do........ 27⅞
1000 do........ 79	1900 do......b3. 28
100 do......s10. 79	500 do......b3. 28
1000 do........ 79	100 North-west....s3. 36¼
2500 do........ 79⅛	200 Tol. & Wab....... 29⅜
200 A. & P. Tel....... 15¾	600 do........ 29¼
200 Pac. Mail......b3. 45⅛	100 do......s10. 29¼
100 do........ 45	100 do........ 29¼
100 do......s10. 45	1600 do........ 29
1400 do......s3. 45	800 do........ 29⅛
200 do......s30. 45	600 do........c. 29¼
2100 do........ 45	100 do........ 29¼
100 do......s10. 45	300 St. Paul....... 32⅜
1100 Union Pacific....... 33⅞	200 do........ 32¼
600 do........ 33¾	900 do........ 32⅛
200 do......s3. 33¾	300 Ohio & Miss....... 27¾
600 do......s15. 33¾	100 do........ 27⅝
300 Rock Island....... 96¾	100 Han. & St. Jos....... 24½
100 do........c. 96¾	
100 do........ 96⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 117⅞	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bs. 95	100 At. & P. Tel....b. c. 16
1,000 Mo. State 6s, '75.......101⅛	2400 Erie Railway. b. c. 28
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 54	200 do......b3. 28
10,000 Erie 4th M....... 95½	100 do......b3. 28⅛
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 87⅝	500 do........ 28
6,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 85½	15 N. J. Central. b. c. 104½
1,000 G. & M. C. bs....... 98	700 L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3. 79¾
5,000 C. & N. W. Con., C. G. bds....... 80½	300 do......s3. 79⅝
100 Adams Ex. b. c. 115½	700 do........ 79⅝
100 do........115½	800 Un. Pac. R. b. c. b3. 33⅞
50 do........115½	400 do......s3. 33¾
100 do........115¼	200 do......s30. 33¾
300 W. Un. Tel. b. c. b3. 79¼	1200 do........ 33¾
800 do........ 79⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 32⅝
1000 do........ 79	200 do......s3. 32¾
300 do......b3. 79¼	100 T., W. & Wb. c. b3. 29¼
200 do......b3. 79⅛	100 do........ 29⅛
1000 do......b3. 79½	300 do........ 29¼
500 do........ 79	400 do......s3. 29⅛
700 do......b3. 79	100 P., Ft. & C., G'd....... 91⅞
200 do......s3. 78⅞	300 Chi. & A. b. c. s60. 98
200 C. & N. W....b. c. 36¼	200 do......s3. 98
400 Pac. Mail....b. c. 45	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 27¾
100 do......s3. 45	100 do........ 27⅝
100 do........ 45⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 24⅝
300 do........ 45	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 9¾
	100 At. & P. Pf....b. c. 11⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 72	100 St. Paul....... 32⅜
13,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 80½	500 Erie Railway....... 27⅞
500 Pacific Mail....s3. 45⅛	200 do........ 28
300 do........ 45⅛	400 do........ 28⅛
300 do........ 45¼	600 do........ 28⅛
200 West. Union....... 79⅛	1900 do......b3. 28¼
100 do......b3. 79	100 do........ 28¼
200 do........ 79	100 Rock Island....b3. 96¾
1100 do......s3. 79	100 do......s20. 96⅝
1500 do........ 79	100 do........ 96⅞
100 do......b3. 79¼	500 do........ 97
200 do........ 79⅛	100 do......b3. 97⅛
1700 do......b8. 79¼	100 do........ 97⅛
1000 do........ 79¼	200 do......b3. 97¼
200 do......b3. 79⅜	100 do........ 97⅛
100 do......s3. 79¼	200 do........ 97⅛
200 At. & Pac. Tel....... 16	2100 Lake Shore....s3. 79⅝
400 N. Y. C. & H....b3. 101⅛	300 do........ 79¾
14 do........ 101	600 do........ 79⅞
100 do........ 101¼	1100 do........ 80
300 do........ 101¼	800 Union Pacific....b3. 33⅞
40 do........ 101⅛	200 do........ 34
100 do......b3. 101½	1250 do........ 34
200 do........ 101⅝	400 do........ 34⅛
300 do........ 101⅜	100 Ohio & Miss....... 27¾
100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 29⅛	200 do........ 27⅞
600 do........ 29¼	100 do......b3. 28

FRIDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The dullness in financial circles to-day was even more marked than yesterday, and the course of the various markets developed but little of interest to the public. At one time there were rumors of an up-town failure, and depression followed on the Stock Exchange, but just before the close of business the reported failure was denied, and a steadier feeling prevailed. The London advices report a loss of £40,000 by the Bank of England to-day. There was very little change in American securities, and altogether the foreign advices were without any influence on our markets. The foreign exchanges were stronger, the decline of yesterday having induced a more liberal demand for sterling. The leading bankers advanced their rates to $4 84½ and $4 88, and there was considerable business early in the day at $4 83½@$4 84 for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and 4 87½ for demand. At the close, the market was quiet and firm at $4 84@$4 84¼, and $4 87½@$4 87¾. Commercial bills were sold at $4 81½@$4 83. The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,090,354, and the amount marketed $1,230,218. The gold market was devoid of life and animation. All the business was at 110⅛, the same price as was recorded yesterday. Borrowers paid 1-64 of one ₱ cent. ₱ diem for the use of cash Gold, but the predominant rates were 2@4 per cent. ₱ annum. At the close loans were flat.

There was no change in Money and Stock Exchange, borrowers were accommodated on call at 2@3 ₱ cent. The discount market was easy at 5½@7½ ₱ cent. for prime business paper of short and long dates. Time loans in Currency are quoted at 3@4 ₱ cent. for thirty days, 4½@5 ₱ cent. for sixty days, and 5@6½ ₱ cent. for ninety days. Gold loans on time have been made at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. for use for thirty, sixty, and ninety days.

At the Stock Exchange the market opened steady, the entire list, with the exceptions of Western Union, Wabash, and C., C. & I. C., which were ⅛ ₱ cent. higher, and Erie correspondingly lower, having been unchanged. Before the first call there were no noteworthy changes, but at the call prices moved up a fraction, New-York Central selling at 100¾@100⅞, Erie at 28¾@28⅞, Lake Shore at 79⅝@79⅞, North-west Common at 36¼, Rock Island at 96⅜@96⅞, St. Paul Common at 32⅝, Ohio and Mississippi, 27¼@27¾, Wabash at 29¼@29⅝, Union Pacific at 33¾@33⅞, Pacific Mail at 45⅛@45¼, and Western Union at 79¼@79⅝. Toward midday a change in favor of lower prices took place, and shortly thereafter Erie fell off to 27¾, Wabash to 29, Union Pacific to 33¾, Western Union to 79, Pacific Mail to 45, Lake Shore to 79⅝, North-west Common to 36¼, St. Paul Common to 32⅛, Ohio and Mississippi to 27⅝. After recovering to 79¼, Western Union receded to 78⅞, the general market having been dull and wavering between weakness and firmness, the latter finally being in the ascendant. In the closing dealings there was an advance of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. from the lowest point of the day. New-York Central reached 101¾, an advance of ⅞ ₱ cent. Western Union recovered to 79⅜, and Erie to 28¼. Rock Island rose to 97⅜, an improvement of ⅝ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. Wabash advanced to 29⅜, Lake Shore to 80, North-West Common to 36½, St. Paul Common to 32⅜, Ohio and Mississippi to 28, Union Pacific to 34⅛, and Pacific Mail to 45⅛. Sales of Hannibal and St. Joseph Common were made at 24⅛@24⅝, and C., C. and I. C. at 9½@9¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 15¾@16. It was reported that Mr. John Duff had sold his stock in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and resigned as President of the corporation. Mr. L. P. Morton has also resigned as Trustee in the Atlantic and Pacific Company. Investment shares were dull and steady; the transactions were smaller than for several days past. Railroad Mortgages were less active than yesterday, the sum total of transactions being $113,000. Prices were steady, with the exception of Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds, coupon, which declined ½ ₱ cent., to 80½. Central Pacifics were firm at 92½@92¾, and Western Pacifics at 84. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 87⅝, Land Grants at 85½, and Sinking Funds at 73¾; other Bonds were without important change. The dealings in State Bonds were confined to Missouri and Tennessee issues. The former sold at 101⅛ for Sixes of 1875, and 95 for Long Bonds. Tennessee New advanced to 75, and New Series declined from 55 to 54. A good demand prevailed for Government Bonds, and the tone of the Market was firm. The largest transactions were at the morning calls, Coupon '67s having been the principle issue dealt in, at 117¾ as the ruling quotation. The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $346,000 for November interest on the public debt, and $5,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $347,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s, coup., '81	112⅞	112¾
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	114	114
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83@$4 84	84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅞	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	96⅝	97⅜
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45⅛
St. Paul Common	32⅛	32⅜
St. Paul Preferred	50¼	50¼
Western Union	79⅜	79⅜
Union Pacific	33¾	34
Lake Shore	79⅝	80
Toledo and Wabash	29⅛	29⅜
North-western Common	36⅜	36½
North-western Preferred	52½	51¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅝	107⅞
New-Jersey Central	104⅝	104½
Panama	114¼	113⅝
Erie	28⅞	28¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	9½	9¾
Harlem	129½	129½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅜	100⅞	1,654
Erie	28⅞	27¾	22,000
Lake Shore	80	79⅝	18,100
Wabash	29⅝	29	11,500
North-western	36⅜	36¼	800
Rock Island	97⅜	96¾	2,300
Fort Wayne	91⅞	91⅞	130
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅜	32⅛	1,000
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅞	107⅞	24
New-Jersey Central	104⅝	104½	65
Chicago & Alton	98	98	500
Union Pacific	34⅛	33¾	11,750
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¾	9½	1,020
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24⅝	24⅛	600
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27½	2,200
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	134½	134	15
Panama	113⅝	113⅝	100
Western Union	79⅝	78⅞	27,750
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	16	15¾	500
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45	8,800
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	11⅞	11½	400
Joliet & Chicago	96	96	50
Adams Express	115½	115¼	275
American M. U. Express	62¼	62¼	14
United States Express	65	65	20
Total			111,537

The latest quotations of prices for Government bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	110⅛	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117⅛	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117¼	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅝	112
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅝	112⅞
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	92¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83½	84½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$19,745,000
Gold balances	1,055,513
Currency balances	1,176,299

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$59,644,395
Currency balances	3,361,956
Gold exchanges	5,978,289
Gold balances	964,564

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83....... 30	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76..108
California 7s.......112	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 22½
Connecticut 6s.......104	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 22
Georgia 7s, G. B....... 72½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J....... 42
Indiana 5s.......101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Ap. & Oct....... 42
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.......101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J....... 30
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.......101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct....... 30
Ill. War Loan.......101¼	N. C. F'ding Act, '66. 16
Kentucky 6s.......101	N. C. F'ding Act, '68. 16
Louisiana 6s....... 41	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 13
La. 6s, new bds....... 21	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 10
La. 6s, levee bds....... 27½	N. C. sp. tax, class 1. 5
La. 8s, levee bds....... 23	N. C. sp. tax, class 2. 5
Mich. 6s, '78-'79.......103	N. C. sp. tax, class 3. 5
Mich. 6s, '83.......103	Ohio 6s, '75.......100
Mich. 7s, '90.......103	Ohio 6s, '81.......103½
Mo. 6s, due in '74.......101	Rhode Island 6s.......103
Mo. 6s, due in '75.......101	South Carolina 6s....... 20
Fund. bds. due in 1894 93	S. C. 6s, J. & J....... 15
L. bds. due '81-91 inc. 94½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 15
Asylum or U. due '92. 93	S. C. 6s, Fund. A. '66. 16
H. & St. J., due '75.. 98	S. C. Non-f'dable bs.. 6
H. & St. J., due '76.. 96	Tennessee 6s, old....... 69
H. & St. J., due '86.. 92½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.... 53
H. & St. J., due '87.. 93½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 68
N. Y. R. B. Loan.......108¼	Virginia 6s, old....... 34
N. Y. C. B. Loan.......108½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.. 34
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...110	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.. 34
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110	Va 6s, Consol bds....... 52¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110	Va. 6s, C. bds., 2ds... 41
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87...112	Va. 6s, deferred bs.... 9¼
N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87...112	
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83...112	
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91...115	
N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75...108	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...101	Det., Mon. & T. bs.. 98½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.... 22	Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 97½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st. 49	Buff. & S. L. 7s.......100
Chic. & Alt. 1st.......110½	L. Shore Div. bds.... 97
Chic. & Alt. In....... 98½	L. Shore C. C. 1st....100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st....104	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..102¾
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 89½	Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. 109
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. 107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 98¼
Am. D. & I. bds....... 97⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 98
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.. 106	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 PD 90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. 109¾
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D. 80	N. Y. Cen. 1st R....109¾
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.. 83	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.. 109¾
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D. 72½	Harlem 1st 7s, reg...109½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 71	North Mo. 1st....... 80¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F....100	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 94⅛
Galena & Chic. Ext..102	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 92
Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 91½	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.. 75½
Del., L. & W. 1st.......100½	Cen. Pac. G. bs....... 92⅝
Del., L. & W. 2d.......106	Cen. Pac. St. Aid bs.. 101
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C. 108	West. Pac. bonds....... 83½
Morris & E. 1st.......109	Union Pac. 1st bs....... 87⅝
Morris & E. 2d.......102½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 85½
Morris & E. bds. 1900. 90	Union Pac. In. p. d.. 89
Morris & E. con....... 94½	Union Pac. S. F....... 73¼
Morris & E. 7s of '71. 97⅝	P., F. W. & C. 1st....109
Erie 1st Extended....104½	P., F. W. & C. 2d....104
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......100	Clev. & P. C. S. F....101
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 99	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.......102
Long Dock bonds....100¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 91¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 88	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.... 68
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 78	Col., C. & I. C. 2d.... 40
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75..100	Alton & T. H. 1st....106
D. & Sioux C. 1st.... 99	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 88
D. & S. C. Second D. 97	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 74
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 40	Bell. & S. Ills 1st 8s. 91
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 45	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 80
Ind., B. & W. 2d.... 20	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 71½
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d....102½	T., P. & W., Con. S.. 70
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 105½	Tol. & W., 1st St. L. D. 70
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 102	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 75
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.... 97	T. & W. Con. Conv. 56
Clev., P. & A. o. bs..100	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 98¾
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 97	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 70

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America.......148	Merchants'.......119
American Exchange.111¼	Merchants' Excha'ge 106½
Central National.......100	Nassau.......107
Chemical.......1500	New-York.......124
City.......300	Ninth National.......100
Commerce.......117	North American.... 94
Corn Exchange.......120	North River.... 85
First National.......200	Pacific.......162
Fourth National....... 97½	People's.......140
Fulton.......145	Republic.......104¾
German American.. 85	Shoe & Leather.......156
Hanover.......100	St. Nicholas.......106
Irving.......130	State of New-York..112
Manhattan.......149⅞	Union.......134
Mechanics'.......136	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	128⅛	129
Pennsylvania	54⅝	54¾
Reading	53¾	53⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14⅛	14¼
Northern Central	31	31½
Lehigh Navigation	47⅜	47½
Lehigh Gold Loan	98	99¼

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, bankers, announce that they are prepared to buy and sell Government bonds, gold coupons, and American and foreign coin; also to buy and sell on commission all marketable securities, and to make mercantile collections, as well as registered interest, coupons and dividends. The house pays particular attention to approved accounts from all financial institutions and individuals, and every branch of their business is under the personal supervison of the firm, which means that all transactions are conducted with promptness and integrity.

The entire proceedings in the case of Schmieder and others against Henry Clews & Co., including the order issued by Judge Lawrence, have been dismissed, with costs against Schmieder. Messrs. Clews & Co. can now be found at their banking-house as usual. This justification of Mr. Clews must be pleasing to himself as well as to his numerous friends.

The securities of the United States Mortgage Company have been placed on the Free List of the Stock Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 94 Broadway,
purchases, sells, and exchanges all issues of UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, SIXES OF 1881, and the new FIVE PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN at current market rates, free of commission.

$50 TO $200 INVESTED in stock privileges often realize 300 per cent. profit without risk. Explanatory statements mailed. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce to-day have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	4	Oil-cake, pks.	2,362
Beeswax, pks.	8	Beef, pks.	315
Beans, bbls.	472	Pork, pks.	309
Copper, bbls.	100	Cut-meats, pks.	362
Copper, cakes	500	Lard, tcs.	13
Flour, bbls.	11,710	Lard, pks.	560
Meal, bbls.	1,299	Butter, pks.	4,264
Meal, bags	238	Cheese, pks.	8,353
Wheat, bushels	148,655	Pea-nuts, bags	125
Corn, bushels	72,433	Rice, pks.	201
Oats, bushels	39,661	Resin, bbls.	768
Malt, bushels	2,100	Stearine, pks.	60
Peas, bushels	300	Spelter, pcs.	1,090
Grass-seed, bags	268	Syrup, bbls.	110
Cotton, bales	5,768	Sugar, bbls.	274
Dried Fruit, pks.	111	Starch, pks.	486
Eggs, bbls.	1,038	Turp., Crude, bbls.	37
Flax-seed, bags	195	Tallow, pks.	41
Grease, pks.	12	Tea, pks.	2
Hops, bales	190	Tobacco, hhds.	300
Hides, No.	150	Tobacco, pks.	1,579
Hides, bdls.	453	Wool, bales	72
Leather, sides	10,483	Whiskey, bbls.	290

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Belgic, for London—400 bales Hemp, 500 bags Oil-cake, 16,632 bushels Corn, 9 bales Skins, 35 bales Hops, 558 bxs. Cheese, 20 hhds. Bark.

By the bark Thor, for Dublin—29,323 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer India, for Glasgow—38,916 bushels Wheat, 790 bags Oil-cake, 300 tcs. Beef, 4,890 bbls. Flour, 116 cases Sewing-machines.

By the ship Magdalene, for Bremen—7,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Scindia, for London—10,100 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark Guilio D., for Newry—29,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Trade has been dull in all kinds. Prices have not varied essentially; Pots quoted at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been quite a respectable trade reported in seasonable stock, at generally full prices, largely in response to orders from the South and South-west, for further supplies of goods suited to those sections. And those orders have been all the more readily met, because of the promptness with which payments have been made by the buyers on account of the earlier purchases. The demand on Western and home trade account has been moderately active. There has been a comparatively lively competition noted in the auction rooms for seasonable styles of stock, which have held their own well as to values.

BRICKS—The market has shown steadiness as to values, on a moderate inquiry for supplies, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $4 75@$5 50; Up River, $4 75@$6; Haverstraw, $6@$8 25; Croton Front at $21 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—A moderate inquiry prevails for supplies, mostly for Adamantine, within the previous range.

COAL—There has been a restricted business noted in the leading kinds at about former rates. Foreign stock particularly dull.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite firm, though not active. The J. Sergeant has arrived here with 7,000 bags, samples of which were on the market to-day. And the Norwegian brig Catharina has also arrived from Hampton Roads with 4,000 bags, which were reported as having been sold previous to arrival. A resale of 4,000 bags by the Freundschaft, (an old arrival,) has been reported on private terms. From Baltimore, a sale has been reported of 2,200 bags to arrive by the Amazon, on private terms. And from New-Orleans, 4,200 bags to arrive by the Mississippi, at 18½c., gold, ₱ ℔., usual terms. There has been a moderate inquiry noted for other descriptions, within the previous range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@21½c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, (nominal,) 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ ℔. The jobbing trade has been on a moderate scale at unaltered figures.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather easier in price for early delivery, though the official figures have not been reduced. The demand has been quite moderate, in good part on export account. The offerings have been more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,579 bales, (of which 1,973 bales were placed on last evening,) including 1,250 bales to shippers, 621 bales to spinners, 608 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15¾c. ₱ ℔. The business for forward delivery has been quite active, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ ℔., under more urgent offerings, large arrivals at the ports, and unsatisfactory reports from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,200 bales, of which 7,600 bales were on last evening, and 19,100 bales to-day, with 4,700 more bales at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with October offerings closing at 14 9-16c.; November, 14 9-16c.; December, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; January, 14 31-32c.; February, 15 9-32c.; March, 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; April, 15 27-32c.; May, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; and June, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c. ₱ ℔., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,786 bales, including 1,853 bales from Norfolk, 2,503 from Charleston, 753 bales from Wilmington, 46 bales from Baltimore, and 631 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 29,048 bales, and for the week 148,035 bales, against 132,486 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 652,805 bales, against 478,410 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 44,432 bales; to the Continent, 10,003 bales; stock in New-York, 77,974 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 381,315 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—Have been in good demand, especially fine to choice stock, on a firmer basis as to values. We quote within the range of from 23c.@30c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 25c.@28c. for fair to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour, with prices quoted generally a shade lower, stock having been offered more eagerly. The export call has been limited for the English market, and moderate for the West Indies and South America, the latter mainly for City Mill product. The sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$3 85, chiefly at $3 40@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 55, chiefly at $3 90@$4 05 for poor, and $4 35@$4 55 for good to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 85@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 80, mostly at $5 35@$5 70; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 70@$5 10, mainly at $4 85@$5; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $4 90@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat $5 10@$7 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat stock, $5 25@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$8; St. Louis Extras, $5 40@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 6,400 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations, largely of City Mill product....Southern Flour has been in very limited request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$5 35 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 35@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate supply and demand within the range of $4@$5 30 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at, however, rather easier figures, ranging from $4 20@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5, for Brandywine. Offerings increasing. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,050 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine, at $5 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at $1 55@$2 ₱ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal has been lightly dealt in within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in quite moderate request within the range of $3 30@$3 80 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—The market shows more firmness for the leading kinds, which have been in very good demand, for distributing purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 bxs. new crop Layer Raisins at $2 95@$3; 8,000 bxs. new loose Muscatel do. at $3 65@$3 70, with up to $3 75 now asked; 4,000 bxs. new Valencia do. at 9¾c.@10c.; 400 bbls. new crop Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c., closing at 6¼c.; 350 cases Figs, 50 bags Tarragona and 50 bags Ivica Almonds, 300 bags Brazil Nuts, 30 casks Turkey Prunes, and 500 half cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been generally quite tame since our last. The export demand has been on a limited scale, while the inquiry from millers has been confined to urgent wants. Holders of Spring have been more urgent in their offerings of stock, and prices have been quoted at 1c.@1½c. a bushel lower, closing heavily. The dealings in Spring have been very moderate, and mostly in New No. 2 and low grade stock. Winter Wheat, of prime to choice quality, has been in light supply and held above the views of purchasers, checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 05 for New No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 04½@$1 05 for stock afloat; $1 03@$1 04½ for New No. 2 North-west Spring, about fair ordinary to choice, mostly at $1 04 for very good average stock, afloat; $1 01@$1 02½ for New No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars and afloat, mainly at $1 02 for prime, afloat; $1 04 for New No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1, in part, for New No. 3 Spring; $1 07@$1 15 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 08@$1 20 for poor to extra choice No. 1 Spring, mostly car stock; $1@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 13@$1 20 for poor to strictly prime Red Western; $1 20@$1 25 for fair to very choice new Amber Western; $1 28@$1 36 for poor to extra White Western; and $1 25 for White Canada, in bond, (about 4,000 bushels,) for export....A very brisk movement has been reported in Corn, mainly speculative, and the price of sound stock has been advanced fully 3c. a bushel, closing very firmly. The regular home trade and export inquiry has been comparatively moderate. The business has been almost wholly in old Mixed Western, as usual of late, largely in stock in store, and to arrive next week. Sales have been reported since our last of 358,000 bushels at 89c.@91½c. for sound old Mixed Western, afloat and to arrive next week closing at 91½c. for prime samples; 89½c.@90½c. for old do., in store, chiefly at 90c. for prime, closing with 90c. reported as bid; 92c.@93c. for very choice old Mixed and Yellow Western; 77c.@81c. for new Mixed Western, car lots....Rye very dull on the basis of 90c. for Prime Canada....Barley has been in good demand and stronger in price, with Canada West reported sold at $1 40 to the extent of 33,000 bushels. Further cable orders are reported as having been placed in Europe for 4,000 quarters French at equal to $1 50, and 10,000 quarters German at $1 55 for account of New-York buyers....Malt has been very quiet within the previous range....Canada Peas dull and last sales of Canada, in bond, at $1 07 ₱ bushel....Buckwheat has been in less demand within the range of 77c.@80c., chiefly at 78c. for State, ₱ bushel. Several car-loads sold at the latter rate....Oats have improved slightly in price, on lighter offerings of prime, with a good demand noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels at 58c.@60¼c., for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 60c.@60¼c. for prime samples; 58½c.@62c. for poor to very choice White Western, chiefly at 60c.@61c. for fair to very good....Feed in light request, and quoted at from $21@$32 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw about as last quoted....From a private letter, dated London, Oct. 16, and addressed to a prominent house here, the following is an extract relative to the Wheat supply and prospects: "Of cereals, at present, Wheat seems to be the most steady, but what it will come to remains to be seen. Good No. 2 Spring was yesterday sold at 39s. ₱ quarter per steamer to London, outturn within 1 ₱ cent. Choice Winter Wheat would find buyers at 44s. ₱ quarter by steamer. White Wheat—The demand for this sort of Grain has been much reduced since harvest and the advent of so much New-Zealand and White Baltic Wheats, which we quote 45s. ₱ quarter ₱ steamer to London or, sail for orders as about its value, and at which buyers could in all probability be found. We have a rather sudden and unexpected competitor in the field now, viz., Odessa, from whence good Wheat was offered and sold yesterday, by steamer due in a week, at 40s. ₱ 492 ℔s., less 2½ ₱ cent. discount, three months' interest at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and sea damage for seller's account. There are 197,000 quarters on the way from the same quarter, of which 27,000 quarters are for London, and the bulk of shipments by steamers. All this will go for mixing purposes, for which American Wheat is also being bought. St. Petersburg sellers have come down of late in their prices, and have been meeting the market, we ourselves having placed upward of 15,000 quarters."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market has been generally quiet and weak as to values, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 12c. Sales have been reported of only 500 rolls Domestic Bagging at 12c.

HEMP—Prices have favored buyers, under more urgent offerings of stock and a very limited inquiry. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal, 5¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales, 200 bales Jute Butts, at 2⅞c., currency.

HIDES—There has been a moderate call noted for supplies, in good part for common stock, at about previous prices. Sales, 1,960 Central American, and 134 Puerto Cabello, on private terms.

HOPS—Show rather more steadiness, under more favorable London cable advices, on, however, a very moderate movement. American, crop 1874, quoted 38c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestics have been 2,515 bales, and since Sept. 1, 19,550 bales, against 6,031 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1,014 bales, and since Sept. 1, 6,073 bales.

LEATHER—The business has been moderately active. The dealings in Sole have been fair, mainly in Hemlock tannages, in good part on export account, the home inquiry from manufacturers and the trade having been moderate. Poor damaged stock has been in very little favor with buyers, and, under accumulating supplies, has been depressed in price. The more desirable qualities of Union Crop have been attracting more attention on the basis of our quotations. Upper Leather has been in moderate request and held rather more confidently, the finer grades of stock, in the rough, meeting with the readiest sale, in job lots. Morocco and Harness stock has been in light demand within the previous range. The week's receipts of Leather have been 59,471 sides and 2,097 bales do.; exports 8,000 sides. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c., ₱ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@29c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c., ₱ ℔.

METALS—A much livelier inquiry prevails for Ingot Copper, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 3,000,000 ℔s. Lake, in lots, at 22¼c., cash; 22½c. for November and December options, and 23c. for next year's. Copper products have been quoted firm, though not active, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 25c. ₱ ℔. The offerings of Scotch Pig-iron from first hands have been limited, even for forward delivery, and holders have been firm in their views, but trade has been slow. Some 400 tons arrived to-day, but had been previously disposed of. Eglinton quoted at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness at $41@$42. American Pig Iron has been in slack request and depressed in price, influenced by the comparatively liberal production and increasing stocks. Sales 250 tons No. 1 on private terms. Wrought Scrap-iron has been in light demand within the previous range. American Rails have been rather more sought after on the basis of current quotations. Most other kinds of Iron have been selling slowly at about late figures. We quote: American Pig, $28@$30; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $48 50@$50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ₱ ton: Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c., gold....Pig-lead has been in moderate request and quoted about steady within our range, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $6 25@$6 35, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c. Sales reported of 50 tons Pig on private terms. ....A fair jobbing inquiry prevails for Spelter on the basis of 6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery. ....American Steel has been inactive at unchanged rates....Regulus Antimony has been in demand on the basis of 12c., gold, ₱ ℔....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔....Pig-tin has been quite dull, and quoted weak in price. Straits quoted at 21c.@21¼c., gold; English at 21c., gold; Refined English, 21¼c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been lightly dealt in at about previous figures; sales, 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne and 250 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 87½; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 25....Zinc has been quiet, but steady, on the basis of 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been fair, but in view of the limited supplies available, and the very firm claims of holders as to values on anything that is desirable as to quality, business has been on a restricted scale. A few invoices of recent arrival—already mentioned by us—added a little to the stocks in first hands, but the aggregate of the supplies is very small, embracing only about 1,650 hhds. Porto Rico and 600 hhds. English Island. The inquiry runs mainly on the low-priced grades for trade and Canadian account. From refiners very little call is noted, but there is scarcely any suitable stock remaining unsold, and quotations are somewhat unsettled, wholly nominal on Cuban products, of which the market has been bare until an arrival to-day from Havana added a few invoices to the stock in first hands. Sales have been made of 238 hhds. Arecibo at 46c., said to have been taken for Baltimore for refining purposes. An invoice of 110 hhds. Barbados of recent receipt, have been sold previous to arrival. And 123 puncheons and 77 bbls. St. Pierre, just in, have not yet marketed. With the supply of old crop New-Orleans pretty well closed out of first hands here, there is only a light jobbing business noted in this description within our range. Another arrival of 171 bbls. new crop is being brought on the market, only as the first receipts were about closed out in a jobbing way. The general jobbing trade has been quite moderate. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (nominally,) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do., (nominally,) at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 60c.@73c.; do., new crop, 80c.@85c. Sugar Syrup has been quite quiet within the range of 45c.@75c. Molasses Syrup has been in fair demand, partly for export, within the range of 40c.@50c., chiefly at from 43c.@50c., ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been firm but quiet, within the range of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—There has been more inquiry noted for Resin, at somewhat steadier prices; sales embrace 200 bbls. very common at $2 25; 1,647 bbls. Strained at $2 40@$2 45, the latter price in yard; 250 bbls. do., small pks., at $2 50; 200 bbls. No. 1 at $4, and 50 bbls. Pale at $6 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar inactive; quoted at $2 60@$2 75; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₱ bbl. ....Spirits Turpentine has been slow of sale, with merchantable quoted weak at 35½c.@36c. per gallon; 50 bbls. New-York pks., sold at 37½c.

OILS—A light business has been reported in Crude Whale and Sperm on a steady basis as to values. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been in limited request within the previous range. Linseed has been quite moderately sought after, mostly in a jobbing way, and quoted weak in price. Lard and Red Oils quiet at quoted rates. Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oils held above the views of purchasers, checking business. Most other kinds dull. We quote Crude Whale, 58c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 63@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 15, for good to strictly prime, and 90c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified, do., 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil from first hands at $1 15@$1 20, in casks and bbls. Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks and bbls. Menhaden, 41c.@43c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@45c., with small lots quoted higher; Yellow do., 57c.@60c.; White do., 62c.@65c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 12½; Cocoanut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very moderately sought, on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk....Refined has been quoted lower, leading to rather more activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 10⅞c.@11c....At Philadelphia, Refined dull and weak at 10¾c.@10⅞c. for early delivery. ....Refined, in cases, in moderate request, and quoted at 17c. for regular shipping brands....Naphtha in some demand, with City quoted at 9¾c., and Western at 9c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower on a restricted business, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $20 20@$20 25, closing weak at $20 20, cash; 200 bbls. do. in job lots, part at $20 50, with other kinds quoted nominal. For forward delivery no business was reported, and sales were quoted as unsettled....Dressed Hogs in good request within the range of 7⅞c.@8¼c. for City ₱ ℔....A rather better demand has been noted for Cut-meats at steadier rates; sales, 10 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11¼c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@11¼c.; 1,800 Smoked Hams at 13c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 650 Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.@10c.; 55,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies at 10c.@10½c. And for forward delivery, 50 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, first half of December, at 6⅞c....Bacon has been in quite moderate demand and rather less firm in price. Sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c.; quoted at the close at 10c.@10¼c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Short Clear, Winter delivery, on private terms, quoted at 9¼c., with Long and Short Clear, together, December and January options, quoted at 9¼c....Lard has been held with confidence, in view of the limited offerings for prompt delivery, with a fairly active inquiry noted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 600 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c., part new; 100 tcs. new do., to arrive within 10 days, at 13⅝c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 13½c.@13⅝c.; 250 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, 14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales were reported of 250 tcs., November option, at 12½c.; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11 15-16c., with this rate bid at the close; and 500 tcs. seller six months, at 11 15-16c....Beef has been very slow of sale at easier and irregular prices. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $10@$11 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams inactive at $20@$23 for Summer and Winter cured Western, the latter for very choice ....Butter has been in rather slack demand, with prices favoring buyers on more liberal offerings. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 31c.@38c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been in moderate request, with values quoted about steady. We quote State Factory at 12½c.@16¼c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy; State Dairy 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c., ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, at about former prices. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $6 75@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6@$6 37½, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds at unaltered rates. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 35c.@40c.; St. Martin, 35c.@40c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive and nominal at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been in quite moderate request at easier rates; 500 bags reported sold on the basis of 9¼c.; quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. for Prime Timothy, and Flax dull at old figures. Linseed firm at the advance, but dull since the very extensive movement mentioned in our last, which embraced 7,3 9 bags Calcutta, from store, and 16,306 bags Bombay, ex Benvenue; 11,000 bags Calcutta, to arrive by the Dulif Sing; 12,285 bags Bombay, to arrive by the Uncle Felix, and 20,550 bags do., to arrive by the Montana.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c.; currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., ½ at 6¼c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been moving slowly at the recently reduced prices, refiners evincing very little disposition to operate, and the trade call having been unimportant. Sales have been made to-day of only 30 hhds. and 22,785 bags, including 14 hhds. choice Grocery Demerara at 10¼c.@10½c.; 16 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 5,400 bags Pernambuco at 8c., and 17,385 bags Iloilo at 7¾c. And, last evening, 446 hhds. and 438 bxs. Refining Cuba at about quoted rates. We quote (nominally) fair Refining, 8⅜c.; good do., 8⅝c.; prime do., 8¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9½c. No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugars at 5½c.@6¾c.; Melado, 7⅞c.@8⅜c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue inactive, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅞c.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm, but less active, with sales reported of equal to 120,000 ℔s. good to choice at 8¾c.@9c....Stearine quoted higher on light offerings and a good demand, with best City quoted at 16½c., and Western at 15¾c.@16c. Sales 150 tcs. Western, to arrive, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been inactive within the previous range. Sales, 600 half-chests Japan and 800 bxs. Ping Sueys on private terms.

TOBACCO—Business in the leading kinds has been quite animated, with values well maintained on all descriptions of stock. Kentucky Leaf has been in most request. A fair demand has been noted for Seed Leaf and for Spanish product. Manufactured has been selling to a fair extent at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@25c.; 800 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 8c.@55c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 8c.@50c.; 80 cases 1870 Connecticut (by auction) at 6⅝c.@12c., and 300 bales Havana, in lots, at 75c.@$1 10 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been more active and rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at 99c.; 50 bbls. at 99¼c., which was the closing quotation, and 50 bbls. Alcohol at equal to 98c. ₱ proof gallon.

WOOL—There has been a fair movement in the more desirable grades of stock on a somewhat steadier basis as to values. Holders have been reserved in their offerings of fine to choice qualities of Domestic, which have been comparatively scarce with little prospect of material additions from any source other than the supplies now marketing of Fall Clip. The inquiry from manufacturers has been somewhat broken, while that from the trade has been moderate. Foreign Wool has been in generally meagre supply and held rather above the views of purchasers, checking operations. The continued and prospective ease in the loan and discount market at this centre favors the interests of holders, serving to enable the latter to maintain a firm front as to prices, on the reduced stocks yet to be disposed of. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 139,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 52½c.@60c., the latter rate for Picklock; 54,000 ℔s. Unwashed at 39c.@42½c.; 5,000 ℔s. Washed at 54c.@57c.; 658 pks. and 17,500 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 33c.@52½c.; 56,000 ℔s. Scoured at 49c.@$1 05; 61,000 ℔s. Combing and Delaine at 60c.@65c.; 24,500 ℔s. Black and Black Pulled at 45c.@49c.; 11,000 ℔s. Nevada at 34½c.@36c.; 4,000 ℔s. Colorado at 25c.; 4,000 ℔s. Georgia on private terms; 245 bales and 26,500 ℔s. California Spring at 28c.@34c.; 120 bales and 18,500 ℔s. California Fall at 25c.@28c.; 176,000 ℔s. Texas at 19c.@36c.; 23,500 ℔s. Mexican, part at 20c.; 321 bags Mestiza, part at 34c.; 55 bales Donskoi at about 35c.; 273 bales Smyrna, chiefly at 18c. for unwashed, and 30c. for washed; 160 bales and 28,500 ℔s. Australian at 50c.@52½c.; 120 bales Cape, part at 35c.; 6,000 ℔s. Utah at 34½c., and 8,000 ℔s. Noils, part at 30c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been rather quiet to-day. Berth room has been offered less freely, and rates have been quoted somewhat firmer, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for accommodation, mostly for Grain, Cotton, Flour, and Resin. The chartering movement has been moderate, with rates showing steadiness, the inquiry having been mostly for Petroleum, Grain, Cotton, and Lumber tonnage, and chiefly for vessels suited to the Petroleum trade....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ ℔.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 325 tons Oil-cake at 15s. ₱ ton, and by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton, mainly at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Wheat in bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s., and 1,700 pks. Provisions at 25s.@30s....For London, by sail, 1,200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔s., and by steam, 4,000 bushels Corn, (to complete cargo) at 5½d. ₱ bushel; and 4,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 679 tons (to arrive from Antwerp,) with Yellow Pine Lumber, from Doboz, reported at 100s. The Norwegian bark, 240 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, gets 22s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Morgan Pill, a Dutch brig, 375 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. ₱ bushel, and 50 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, a German ship, 852 tons, hence, with about 5,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Algiers, an Italian brig, 241 tons, hence, with about 7,200 cases Petroleum, at 17c., and £7 10s. gratuity....For Civita Vecchia and orders, an Italian bark, 492 tons, hence, with about 18,000 cases Petroleum at 16½c., and £10 gratuity....For Cadiz, a Spanish bark, 420 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum (in cases), Staves, &c., on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 455 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Constantinople, a German bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 16,500 cases Petroleum at 22c....For Gibraltar, by sail, 500 cases Petroleum, at 12½c....For Rio Janeiro, by steam, equal to 100 tons merchandise, at 25c. ₱ cubic foot....For a port north of Hatteras, an American brig, 193 tons, with sugar, reported from St. Jago de Cuba, at 32c. ₱ quintal....For Key West and Pensacola, an American schooner, 145 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl....For New York, a British bark, 510 tons, with coal, from Sydney, at $1.75 ₱ ton; and another, 385 tons, with sugar, reported from Guantanamo, at 32c. ₱ quintal.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

There was a slow, uneven condition of trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon, and again on this forenoon, when business had not improved. The herds on sale yesterday and to-day were not cleared off when the market closed at noon. Prices 7c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 4 to 9½ cwt., or 54 to 57 ℔s. net. Milch Cows were not quoted, and sales in both Veals and Calves were so few as not to create a market. Trade in Sheep and Lambs was fair; Sheep sold from 4c.@6c. ₱ ℔.; Lambs, from 7c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs sold from $6 31¼@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed from 7⅞c.@8⅛c. ₱ ℔., trade being fair.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. Clarke 124 West Virginia Steers, from poor to common, from 8c.@9½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5 to 5½ cwt., strong; for B. F. Baily, 34 West Virginia Steers; on sale for S. C. Douglas, 24 West Virginia Steers. B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Bros. 295 Virginia Steers, of very uneven quality, from 8c.@10c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4 to 8½ cwt.; held on sale for Fox & Willar, 74 Virginia Steers. Williams & Westheimer sold for selves 16 poor Virginia Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight for 5c.; 108 Virginia Steers, from poor to common, from 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 7 cwt. There were a few pairs of Oxen included in this sale. Carey & McPherson sold for J. Dideman 307 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 9 cwt.; for S. Brown, 34 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 9½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for Greaves & Schockney, 134 mixed Kentucky Steers and Oxen, from 7½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt.; for J. Dickerson, 87 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; for J. Christie, 32 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights 7¾ cwt., strong; for Dideman & Brown, 17 Kentucky Steers on sale. C. Khan sold 195 Kentucky Sheep, weight 18,310 ℔s., at $4 30 ₱ cwt.; J. N. Pidcock sold 235 Sheep, weight 16,240 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 220 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,050 ℔s., at 4¼c. ₱ ℔.; 876 Ohio Sheep, weight 54,510 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 217 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,330 ℔s., at 4⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 480 Illinois Sheep, weight 40,500 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; held 1 car of Sheep on sale; sold 433 Ohio Sheep, weight 39,570 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔. Total for week ending Oct. 29, 1874, 4,941 Sheep and Lambs, average price of Sheep $4 88 ₱ head; average price of Lambs, $4 10; 47 Calves at $7 50 ₱ head; 20 Calves at $10 ₱ head. T. H. Reid sold 159 Indiana Hogs, weight 185 ℔s. ₱ head, at $6 31¼ ₱ cwt.; 90 Ohio Hogs, weight 180 ℔s. ₱ head, at $6 37½ ₱ cwt.; 88 Ohio Hogs, weight 210 ℔s. ₱ head, at $6 45 ₱ cwt.; 100 Ohio Hogs, weight 130 ℔s. ₱ head, at $6 50 ₱ cwt.

At Forty-Eighth Street Market—Hume & Elliott sold 204 Sheep, weight 16,700 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,800 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 115 Sheep, weight 13,580 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,515 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 62 Lambs, weight 3,550 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 18 Sheep, weight 1,170 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,580 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 222 Lambs, weight 16,130 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 28 Lambs, weight 820 ℔s., at 7⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 333 Lambs, weight 22,110 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Lambs, weight 250 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 151 Sheep, weight 11,590 ℔s., at 4¼c. ₱ ℔.; 93 Sheep, weight 9,130 ℔s., at 5⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,090 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 30 Sheep, weight 3,320 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Sheep, weight 120 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 93 Lambs, weight 5,710 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 255 Lambs, weight 18,910 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,189 head of Horned Cattle, 3,982 Sheep and Lambs, 3,070 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards, for yesterday and to-day: 7,230 Hogs, 847 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,649 Sheep and Lambs, 22 Cows, 88 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 136 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 10,914 head, or 641 cars, against 704 cars for the same time last week. There were no sales to-day. All stock remaining unsold is held over for next week. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 22,400 head, against a like number for last week. There is no Canada stock in the yards. About 30 loads of Western stock remain unsold and are held over till next week. The market closed heavy; Canada Lambs, $5 75@$6 25; Canada Sheep, $4@$5; Western Sheep, $3 75@$4 87½. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 27,900 head, against 29,400 head for the same time last week. The market was active, and prices were a shade higher; Yorkers, $5 75@$6; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Cattle—The market opened firm, with a de. and for last week's prices, but the quality being inferior, the market became weaker. Good Cattle ⅛c. ₱ ℔ lower, and common ¼c. The receipts are 80 car loads less than those of last week. The market for Sheep and Lambs is dull, and favors buyers. Prices for common sheep are ¼c. off. Good Lambs rule stronger. Common to fair Sheep, 3¾c.@4¼c.; fair to good, 4¼c.@5c.; extra, 5¼c.@5¾c. Lambs, common to fair, 5c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; extra, 7¼c.@7½c., the latter for a few selected.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled: No. 1 Spring, 87½c.@88½c.; No. 2 do., 82⅞c. cash, 83c. November, 84¼c. December; No. 3 do., 78¼c.@78½c.; Rejected, 74c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 70¾c.@71c. cash or October; 68⅞c. November; 66½c. all the year; new No. 2 Mixed, 60c., December. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 47¾c.@47½c. cash; 45½c., November; Rejected, 40¾c.@41½c. Rye is in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 82c.@83½c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 21@$1 22, cash; $1 09½, November; No. 3 do., 95c.@98c. Pork steady; new, $18 25@$18 50, cash; $17 60, February. Lard steady at $11 35, all the year; 12½c., cash. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominal; 96c. bid; 97c. asked. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Kingston, 8c. On the open board this afternoon, Wheat closed dull at 82⅝c., November; 82⅞c., December. Corn unsettled at 70⅝c., cash; 68½c., November. Oats dull. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye, 89,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—Lake and Rail Imports—Flour, 9,450 bbls.; Wheat, 205,244 bushels; Corn, 41,600 bushels; Oats, 44,700 bushels; Barley, 21,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 87,085 bushels; Corn, 58,960 bushels; Oats, 51,939 bushels; Barley, 9,970 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 113,600 bushels; Corn, 25,199 bushels; Oats, 19,600 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights firmer; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c.; carriers asking ½c. higher. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; prices nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; do. No. 2, 98c.@99c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12. Corn advancing; Sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 81c.; 3,000 bushels High Mixed at 81c. Oats dull; Sales of Western at 54c. Barley quiet; Sales of Western at $1 20; Canada held at $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt irregular; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 14c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 13@$1 14; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 11; Rejected, $1 08; Red Maryland, $1 15@$1 23; Amber do., $1 25@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 20. Corn dull; White Southern, 90c.@95c.; Yellow do., 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@82c.; White do., 80c.@88c. Oats dull; Southern, 58c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 55c.@57c.; White do., 59c.@60c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork nominal. Bulk Meats firm; none offering; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon—Shoulders strong and active at 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides nominally 12¾c.@13c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Coffee strong; no stock in first hands. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull at $1@$1 01. Western Butter very dull; Choice Tub, 30c.@32c.; Fair to Good, 25c.@27c.; Common, 22c.@24c., Choice Rolls, 30c.@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Clover-seed dull at 9c.@9¼c.; Timothy, $2 60; Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 12½@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6; high grades, $6 50@$7. Wheat—Prime in moderate demand; others dull; Red, $1 17@$18; Amber, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 28@$1 33. Rye steady at $1 07@$1 08. Corn in improved demand and advanced; Yellow, 87c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@86c. Oats firm; White, 58c.@61c.; Mixed, 55c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 11c.; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.@8⅜c.; in bulk, 5c.@5½c. Whisky quiet at $1 01. Butter easy; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 37c.@40c.; Western prime, 28c.@30c.; choice Western Rolls, 30c.@33c. Cheese dull; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; prime Western, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs easy; Pennsylvania, ew-Jersey, and Delaware, 27c.; Western, 26c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 10; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Extra do., $1 30. Corn dull; sales of two cars at 88c. Barley firm; sales of 25,000 bushels Canada at $1 39@$1 40. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $36 ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7c., Corn and Rye 6½c., Barley 6c. to New-York; Barley 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—25,700 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 42,100 bushels Barley, 7,500 bushels Peas, 613,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—34,400 bushels Wheat, 45,500 bushels Barley, 290,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17½; No. 3 do., $1 11½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Extra do., $1 17; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17. Corn a shade better; High Mixed, 75c.; New, 68c.; do., November, 67c.; December, 65c.; January, 66c.; Low Mixed, 72½c.; New, 65c.@66½c.; No Grade, 71c.; New, 58½c. Oats dull and lower; Michigan, 48¾c. Freights unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 35. Receipts—24,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 17¾c; No. 1 White, $1 13½@$1 14; Amber Michigan, 95¼c. Corn dull at 81c.@82c., delivered. Oats dull and lower at 50½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Flour steady at $3@$6 25. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 50c.; new Shelled, 58c.@60c.; old, 68c.@70c., in elevator. Oats steady at 43c.@50c., in elevator. Rye steady at 82c.@83c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Oct. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,139 bales; gross, 2,140 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,744 bales; to the Continent, 560 bales; coastwise, 570 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 20,229 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,328 bales; gross, 12,331 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,744 bales; to the Continent, 560 bales; coastwise, 5,266 bales; sales, 8,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Cotton active and firm; offerings light; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 7,947 bales; gross, 8,497 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 1,050 bales; stock, 81,937 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 31,883 bales; gross, 36,719 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 11,262 bales; to France, 1,580 bales; to the Continent, 2,746 bales; coastwise, 5,675 bales; sales, 30,350 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 4,861 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,514 bales; to the Continent, 981 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 53,502 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24,877 bales; gross, 25,007 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,982 bales; to France, 1,620 bales; to the Continent, 981 bales; coastwise, 3,942 bales; sales, 12,200 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,656 bales; gross, 1,656 bales; exports, coastwise, 190 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 40,082 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,830; gross, 12,048 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,707 bales; coastwise, 2,940 bales; sales, 10,907 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 6,879 bales; gross, 6,879 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,854 bales; sales, 1,586 bales; stock, 74,387 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,433 bales; gross, 34,583 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,887 bales; coastwise, 10,935 bales; sales, 12,323 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@93 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103. Erie Railway Shares, 26½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £40,000. Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 17½c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 70,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 588,000 bales, including 149,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 32,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. The stock afloat is 295,000 bales, including 116,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December and January, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November and December, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 9,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7¾d.; nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 8d.@10s. ₱ cental for average California White. Corn, 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Peas, 43s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, 72s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Tallow, 48s. ₱ cwt. Evening.—Linseed Oil, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Justice Davis, and Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

Darragh vs. McKim; order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Jeffras vs. The McKillop & Sprague Manufacturing Company; The Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Campbell; orders affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

New-York Attrition and Manufacturing Company vs. Van Wyck et al.; order reversed in so far as it directs a reference. The injunction order retained on condition of plaintiff's filing security in $2,000 within ten days after service of a copy of the order. No fee entered thereon, but in default thereof, order reversed in toto, with $10 costs and disbursements; neither party to have costs if such security is filed; order to be settled by Presiding Justice Davis. Opinion by Presiding Justice Davis.

Risley vs. Phœnix Bank of New-York; order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Murphy et al. vs. Keyes, impleaded, &c.; affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Diets vs. Diets; order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Security Bank of New-York vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth; order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order directed setting aside the judgment and allowing the defendant, within ten days after notice of the order on payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion, and the disbursements made on the entry of judgment. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Catlin vs. Catlin; order affirmed, with $10 costs with disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Panama Railroad Company vs. Robinson; affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis, and Judges Daniels and Barrett.

In the matter of Anderson, &c.; order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and prayer of petition denied, with $10 costs of opposing motion in court below. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the matter, &c., Department of Public Parks, &c.; order affirmed, with $10 and costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis, and Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

The People ex rel. Tull vs. Kenny; order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Clews et al. vs. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company; order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Bairston et al. vs. Hansen, impleaded; order reversed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

De Llamosas vs. Llamosas; order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Roberts vs. Hill; order affirmed for gross laches in making the motion, with $10 costs besides disbursements.

By Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

Bray vs. Poillon; order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

White vs. Livingston; order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements.

Holloway vs. Stevens; motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Judges Davis and Daniels.

Wheeler vs. Brady; order affirmed, with $10 costs of each motion besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis, Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

Spratt vs. Huntington; Same vs. Same; order reversed in each of the above cases and the order that plaintiff appear and make affidavit reversed without cost to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gowdey vs. Poullaine; order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Trimm et al. vs. Marsh; order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Thompson vs. Fargo, Treasurer; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

The People vs. Mallory et al.; judgment affirmed. (order heretofore entered.) Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Clews et al. vs. Raphael; order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Davis, Judges Brady and Daniels.

Fielman et al. vs. Brunner et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Heinneman et al. vs. Heard et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Clements vs. Yturia; order modified by reducing and fixing the amount of bail to $30,000, without costs of the appeal to either party.

Williams, assignee, vs. Allen et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 23, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Phillips vs. Wicks; Smith vs. Mesick; memorandums for counsel.

Montgomery vs. The Market Fire Insurance Company; an allowance of $200 granted to the claimant; memorandum.

Holloway vs. Stephens; motion for leave to serve reply is granted on the terms stated in opinion.

In the matter of the opening of One Hundredth street, &c.; order granted appointing commissioners.

By Judge Barrett.

Orcutt vs. Lamb; motion to change venue denied, with $10 costs.

Orcutt vs. Lamb; Stone vs. Dodge; motions denied. Smith vs. N. Y., Housatonic, and N. R. R. Co.; Receiver appointed. I will hear counsel as to the amount of the bond which the Receiver shall be required to give.

Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Daggatt; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Dewey vs. Colligan; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Abrahams vs. Grenell, (No. 1); Same vs. Same, (No. 2); motions denied, with $10 costs.

Noonan vs. Dumphy; motion denied without costs; memorandum.

Benjamin vs. Remsen; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Wemple vs. Church of the P.; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

The People of the State, &c., vs. Appel; The People of the State, &c., vs. Freligh; motions granted.

Gurley et al. vs. Maltby et al.; motion denied without prejudice.

Knight vs. Watson; motion for reference granted.

Preston vs. Goetz et al.; judgment of foreclosure and sale.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Rogers et al.; demurrer overruled as frivolous, with leave to defendants to answer in five days upon payment of plaintiff's costs and costs of motion.

Schmeder vs. Schmeder; order granted that the defendant show cause why he should not be punished for non-payment of alimony, &c.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 46.—*Pollard vs. Bailey.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama.—The facts agreed between the parties show that Bailey, assignee in bankruptcy of Fowler & Sommerville, produced bills of the Central Bank of Alabama for $16,909, and demanded their value of Pollard, as the owner of 200 shares in the bank, under a clause of the charter making stockholders liable in proportion to their stock; that the capital stock of the bank, subscribed by individuals, was $900,000 of the $1,000,000 named in the charter, and the issues of the bank unpaid were $700,000, and that the affairs of the bank were before a court of chancery. Upon these facts judgment was given for the assignee; and it is here maintained that the liability of the stockholder is only in proportion that his shares of stock bear to the whole capital of the bank, and for no more; that this liability is a liability to the creditors of the bank collectively, and to be ascertained by a liquidation of its affairs after the deficiency in the assets of the bank have been ascertained, and the proportionate share of the stockholder has been determined. When the judgment was rendered, as appeared by the pleadings in the case, a court of chancery had control of the affairs of the bank, and the debt recovered was involved in that bill.

United States vs. Boëcken et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This is a suit on a distiller's bond to recover certain taxes alleged to be due the Government. The sureties only were served with process. The Government proved that taxes were due on the business of a distillery located on the corner of Hudson and Third streets, in the town of Canton, Md. But it appeared that the business had never been carried on there, but about four squares distant. Thereupon the court charged the jury that there could be no recovery. The Government claims that it makes no difference as to the locality, that if the distiller had commenced business where recited in the bond, he could not move the business without notice to the Government; and that if he, after filing his bond, began business somewhere else than where named therein, it would be treated as having been removed, all the same as if it had really been begun there and afterward removed. This is the question at issue on the writ of error.

No. 44.—*Boley vs. Hall et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Montana.—This is an action of replevin brought to recover possession of seventy-one head of cattle, or $300, their alleged value, and the main question at issue is whether the property of married women in the Territory is exempt from the debts and liabilities of the husband. A question prior to this, however, in the present case is whether the property was, in fact, the property of the wife.

No. 45.—*Atchison et al. vs. Peterson et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Montana.—The plaintiffs claim to have acquired by prior appropriation the exclusive right to use so much of the waters of Ten Mile Creek as would fill certain ditches constructed by them, and known as Helena and Yaw Yaw Ditches, which extend from the creek to Last Chance and Dry Gulches in the mines; and that since their operations commenced the defendants have tapped the creek and are using the waters in such a way as to obstruct its flow through the ditches. The court below found that the plaintiffs were entitled to the waters claimed, but that the defendants had not so injured the flow of the creek as to entitle the plaintiffs to a judgment for damages. It is here claimed that the sand and slum set afloat by the defendants so deteriorated the water that it was comparatively useless for mining purposes.

No. 47.—*Lyman vs. Pollard.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mrs. Pollard sued to recover, under an agreement to that effect, one-fifth of the net income of the St. Cloud Hotel, located at the corner of Ninth and F streets in Washington, the rent of the hotel to be regarded as an item of the expense, and for damages for a breach of the contract. She recovered, and the case is here for review, on exceptions to the rulings of the court on the trial—one of which was the exclusion of evidence tending to show that while the hotel was jointly carried on by the parties to the suit, the defendant here, who was in active charge, was of unsound mind. It will be remembered that she was afterward sent to an insane asylum, and shortly after the commencement of her ac-

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

MARITAL AND MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

Amelia Klake vs. Joseph Ross.—This suit is brought to recover $9,700 borrowed, as plaintiff alleges, from her by defendant. It appeared in the course of the trial that plaintiff and defendant were at one time husband and wife, and that portions of this money were loaned during that time. This marriage was subsequently set aside on the ground that plaintiff had not completed a suit for divorce against a former husband at the time of the marriage with defendant. Defendant denies having ever borrowed but $2,700, and this he claims to have paid back, including in such payment $500 costs, which he got against her in his suit to invalidate their marriage. At the adjournment of the court yesterday, the Judge ordered a sealed verdict.

ITALY.

POLITICS—THE LATEST BRIGANDS' FEAT.

THE NATION'S SYSTEM OF POLITICS—A PRELATE CAPTURED BY BANDITTI—THE STORY OF MGR. THEODOLI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Oct. 12, 1874.

I do not know whether the people of the country are thinking more of the quantity and quality of the new wine which will be drunk before Christmas or of the sort of men of which the new Chamber of Deputies will be composed which will hold its first meeting at the end of November. There is a good deal of running up and down the peninsula of the members of the King's Cabinet; but whether they are bringing anything to pass worthy of much praise is not at the moment quite clear. In a week from this Signor Visconti-Venosta is to make a speech in his electoral borough, and as much reckoning is made upon its importance as from habit is given to the utterances on the hustings of an English Minister of State. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs has a kind of ability well suited to the duties of his important post, and we always listen to or read his words with the respectful attention due to one who does not lose his balance in telling the story of results hoped for or accomplished in his department. It is interesting to notice the effort made to copy from the model of the English administration all that can be adapted to the wants of this young State. It is expected that before long a batch of new Senators will be made, to fill up the void left by the deaths of the past two years. The name of Torlonia is mentioned as one possibly to be added to the list. If this honor should be offered to or accepted by the rich Roman, it would be a loss to the party of the Vatican and a gain to that of Italy.

A PRELATE AMONG BANDITS.

The Vatican has been reminded the past week of the kind of education it has given to the population formerly under its control. About fifty miles to the south of Rome is the town of Frosinone, and not far from there is the Convent of the Certosa, in a portion of which Mgr. Theodoli, one of the Chancellors of the Papal palace, is at this season in the habit of passing some weeks of *villeggiatura*. One day last week, as the prelate was taking his accustomed walk after dinner, near the convent, in company with two of the brothers of that religious house, five armed men, who had been lying in wait in a neighboring wood, suddenly presented themselves, and with the exclamation, "Ah, at last, after three months' watch we have found our opportunity"—ordered the prelate to accompany them to their mountain retreat. Resistance was, of course, useless, and Mgr. Theodoli resigned himself to his fate, and his two companions, the monks, hurried back in terror to the convent. The same night a messenger came down from the mountain bearing a note, written by the prelate's own hand, saying that he was in the power of the brigands, and that a sum of fifty thousand francs was set upon his life. It was added that no alarm must be given until the sum was raised, as his head would be the possible forfeit of any surprise. The monks of the well-conditioned abbey raked and scraped together between three and four thousand francs, which amount was forwarded post-haste to the bandits. But the reply sent back was that not a sous less than the price set would be accepted as redemption-money for a priest of such degree; so from this time forth we know what value is set by brigands upon a Lord Prelate of the Papal household. Within thirty-six hours the whole sum demanded was forwarded, a part of which was raised by a brother of Mgr. Theodoli, and the rest, it is said, was furnished by the Pope. A condition imposed by the brigands was that the money should be either in gold or in bank-notes of small denomination. It seems that in some similar cases before this, when the payment has been made in bills of large amount, certain secret marks have been put upon them which have afterward helped to put the detectives on the track of the scoundrels. While the money was waited for, it seems the Monsignore was allowed to sit under the shelter of a tree for protection against a storm of rain which poured down during the night. It is even added that his servant, who had found his way to the place under the guidance of the brigand messenger, was allowed to sit by his master, and hold an umbrella over his head. So you see we have not entirely outgrown, in Italy, the times of wild poetry and half savage romance, such as furnished to Anne Radcliff or Horace Walpole the materials for the fictions which make such a strong appeal to the imagination of youth. The money in hand, the brigands showed the prelate the way down the mountain, wished him a safe arrival among his friends, and pressed his hand at parting. Mgr. Theodoli is, in stature, nearly the smallest member of the circle of courtiers of the Vatican, and the brigands might have carried him off in their arms, or hid him in a capacious hunting-pouch. Besides the ransom money, the bandits added to their spoils the priest's gold watch and cross, and the buckles of the same metal which give richness and dignity to the shoes of a servant of the church of the first class. Of course this capture and the considerable sum it cost have made a sensation and much talk. As soon as the fact came to the knowledge of the authorities an unusual force was put in motion, and it was not long before fifteen or more arrests were made in the region of Frosinone and Sora, the centre of an extensive district which has an historic reputation as a breeding-field of brigands. It is stated that two of this gang of five aggressors are among those arrested, and there is hope that a hand may be put upon the rest. Within fifty miles of Rome there have been a great many similar cases, first and last, and no one going to pass some weeks in a villa in a retired region can keep his mind free from the consciousness of exposure to disagreeable or disgusting risks of this kind.

THE SEEDS OF CRIME.

This case of the prelate and similar experiences are not without their moral, and the opportunity should not be lost for its application. Brigandage in Italy, as in other Roman Catholic or Latin countries, is in great part the fruit of a bad system, which the Church has not done its duty to reform. Providence punishes society with the instruments which society, in its defective conditions, creates. Here we have the Roman patricians taking little or no part in setting on foot enterprises to promote industry and give employment to the people, or add to the means of moral and intellectual instruction. The Borghesi, and nearly all the rest of them, devoted to the fortunes of the Church, retire to their estates and leave society, or the State, to go to ruin, for anything they will do to save it. They have in the past favored the tinsel displays of the Church, and been willing to bear their part of the cost of the sterile pageants and gew-gaw ceremonies of a worship which has not produced a great crop of the nourishing fruit of Christianity. It is probable that each of these brigands, who were ready to send the ears or the head of the Monsignore to his friends, had not the money been forwarded, wore on his breast the image of the Madonna, or a little sack or reliquary containing some saintly talisman. There can be no doubt that with increased industry and augmented compensation, with less of superstitious illusion and more of solid moral instruction; with the establishment of the savings bank, and the abolition of the public lottery, this evil of brigandage or *malandrinaggio*, which has so long afflicted the country, would before long be got rid of. It is already proved that it is impossible to be made an end of by the use of the public force, unaided by the moral means of an improved social condition. The question constantly returns, "Why does this evil exist most in countries such as Spain, Italy, and Mexico, in which the Church, through its priests, has had almost unlimited control of Society?" It is an inquiry which the obstinate opponents of the reformed system must answer. For the rest, the new Government of Italy, it must be said to its credit, is doing much, if not all it can to establish on a more stable base the public security, which in some parts has been, and still is, far from what could be desired, and which causes the good name of the country to suffer.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 30, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold by public auction, the four-story and basement brick house and lot, 25.1¾ by 80.11 by 25.2 by 80.8½, No. 28 Waverly place, south side, 50.3½ feet west of Greene street, to Benjamin Seeley, for $19,000. Also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, one-eighth interest in and to the plot of land 172.9 by 71 by 103 by 200, situate on the north-west corner of Eleventh avenue and Fortieth street. Also one-eighth interest in and to the plot of land 33 by — by 67.1 by 98.9 by 61 by 98.9, on the south side of Fortieth street, 250 feet west of Eleventh avenue. David Allerton, plaintiff in the legal action, bought the property for $1,000 over and above one-eighth part of incumbrances of $51,000. Total, $7,375.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone house, and lot 20.5 by 100, on the south-east corner of Sixty-first street and Lexington avenue. A. G. Cutter purchased the property for $26,000.

William Kennelly adjourned the Sheriff's sale of the house and lot on the south side of Forty-second street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue, to Friday, Nov. 6.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auction sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of a plot 40 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Sixty-third street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, south-west corner of Forty-third street, 146 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story and basement brick house and lot, 25.1¾x80.11x25.2x80.8½, No. 28 Waverley place, s. s., 50.3½ ft. w. of Greene st.	$19,000
1 plot of land, 172.9x71x103x200, on n. w. corner of 11th av. and 40th st.; 1 plot of land, 33x00x67.1x98.9x61x98.9, on s. s. of 40th st., 250 ft. w. of 11th av., ⅛ interest	7,375

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20.5x100, on s. e. corner of 61st st. and Lexington av.	$26,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

Delancey st., s. e. corner Goerck st., 100x100, Sarah; wife Henry J. Bachran, to George Herdtfielder, Jr.	$50,000
Grand st., No. 135, s. s., 25x80, foreclosure, W. Sinclair, Referee, to Catharine A. Ferris	10,000
3d st., n. s., 355 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96; J. Quenser, heir of L. Quenser, deceased, to Charles Quenser, all title, quit claim	3,500
9th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x930.11; Ernest Ohl and Martin Furchtenicht to Frederick and Barbara Stengel	31,400
16th st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; G. Herdtfelder to Sarah, wife H. J. Bachran	15,000
39th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x98.9; J. B. Guest to Elsie A. Heelas, widow	12,600
42d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; Anna M. Schreyer to Maria Dunseith, all liens	1,000
45th st., No. 58, s. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; J. M. Filman to Fanny E., wife of F. M. Weld	23,000
45th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.4; Margaret, wife of W. McCrary, to J. Fullagar	23,000
48th st., s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.4; Lucien D. Bulkley to Lewis J. Mufford	19,600
62d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.7x100.5; John Cullen to Celia, wife of Elkan Blumenthal	15,000
73d st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th av., 22.7x102.2; Jane Bewin to C. Bernstein	34,000
124th st., s. s., 125.11 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.5x100.2; Mary, wife of H. S. Day, to J. Lloyd	4,300
127th st., s. s., 247.6 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 18.9x99.11; John J. Burchell to Joseph L. Greely	12,100
Proposed Railroad av., East, e. s., 302.6 ft. n. of 138th st., 100x222.5; James C. Carlisle, Referee, to Randolph W. Townsend, foreclosure	7,000
St. Nicholas av., e. s., 608.9 ft. s. of 145th st., runs s. 10.9 ft.; thence e. 136 ft. to centre line of old road, thence n. e. following course to w. s. of proposed new av.; thence n. 25 ft. to point 475 ft. s. of 145th st.; thence w. 100 ft., thence s. 100 ft., thence w. 100 ft. to St. Nicholas av., point of beginning; W. G., C. H., J., and Abby M. Ward, heirs of W. G. Ward, deceased, to James F. Ruggles, correction deed	nom.

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

East Houston st., No. 279; F. and Barbara Stengel to E. Ohl and M. A. Furchtenicht	$6,000
3d av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 64th st., 20x80; G. Herdtfelder to Sarah, wife of H. J. Bachran	16,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Houston st., n. e. s., 277.1 ft. n. w. of Avenue A, runs n. e. 70.10 ft. to 1st st., thence s. e. 25 ft., thence s. w. 67.8 ft. to Houston st., thence n. w. 25.2 ft., 20 years from Jan. 1, 1870; Winthrop Chandler and Rutherford Stuyvesant, Executors of Helen J. W. Chandler, to Franz Hacsauff, per year	$500
31st st. near Broadway, including by irregular interior plot, 5 years, per year	3,000
2d av., No. 72, n. e. corner of 4th st., 4 10-12 years, per year	1,800
3d av., No. 765, store, 3½ years, per year	1,050
5th av., s. e. corner Clinton place, 27x100, 3½ years; Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor to Cornelia Burrows, per year	1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL, owner.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situate in the Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, in first-class neighborhood; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

NO. 113 EAST 10TH ST.—FOR SALE CHEAP, four-story high-stoop brick house; brown-stone trimmings. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH renewals, the south-west corner Broadway and Houston st.; lot 50x100. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMmon Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSS against JAMES ROSE, David McAdam, Louise Thurman, late Louise Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full end and term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming title through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.

PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the late Robert Jeffrey, deceased, Smithville, South Long Island, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm containing thirty-seven acres, on which is a comfortable house, with a good spring of water near; also, a barn, an orchard of fifty bearing trees of well selected fruit; locust, chestnut, and oak timber; plenty for fencing; a stream of water with two trout ponds and plenty of room for more. Seldom a better opportunity offered.

JEREMIAH B. JACKSON, Executor

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, thirty feet front, fully furnished, with garden lot adjoining; location on 34th st.; also, if desired, a stable on 33d st.; moderate rent to a responsible party. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-size four-story high-stoop frescoed and elegantly-furnished desirable brown-stone dwelling to lease reasonably for the Winter or for eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, fully furnished, in South Brooklyn; immediate possession; rent low to good tenant. Address G. A. K., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A MODERATE SIZED FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO let, No. 350 West 51st st., frescoed and in perfect order; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, or to D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLing, No. 465 Tompkins av.; partly furnished; rent low. JAMES A. FISHER, No. 1,417 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building; eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO RENT.—A PARTICULARLY FINE OFFICE AT A reasonable rent; carpet for sale. Inquire of Superintendent, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1874.

THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND Chicago Railroad Company will pay, on and after Monday, Nov. 2, at their office, No. 20 Nassau st., the coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company maturing on that day, and will also pay the coupons on the Consolidated Bonds of the same company maturing Nov. 2, 1874.

J. M. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

The November Coupons will be paid at maturity, as follows:

On the Flint and Holly Lease Bonds, at Mechanics' National Bank, New-York.

On Flint and Pere Marquette Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, at Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York.

H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 26, 1874.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., FROM the bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Metropolitan Bank.

J. D. COX, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Two per Cent. quarterly dividends of this company (the first of which will be due on the 15th day of January next) will be paid at this office, in the Grand Central Depot.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 FROM SECOND MORTgage bonds of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid in gold on and after Nov. 2 at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. THOMPSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry H. Thompson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o24-law3wSa*

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS P. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 112 5th av., Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
R. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 58 PARK AV.,

For young gentlemen of all ages, fitting for college or for business. Four pupils received into the family.

REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK, NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Application for admission may be made at the Law Library, University building, Washington square, daily at 4:30 P. M.

W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes. REOPENED SEPT. 23. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU is now forming Evening and Afternoon Classes of CONVERSATION IN FRENCH. Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at No. 46 Greenwich av.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st. Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MME. LESPINASSE'S Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

THE MISSES DOREMUS HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV., OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. E. MOREHOUSE.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS L. R. JOHNSTON, NO. 271 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.........................SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.......................SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC......................SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC.........................SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*CUBA.....WED., Oct. 28 | *ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 4
CALABRIA...SAT., Oct. 31 | BATAVIA.......SAT., Nov. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.....................Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT.............................Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.............................Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.......Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | France.......Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Helvetia....Nov. 4, 1 P. M. | Erin..........Nov. 11, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND........Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.....................Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE...........................Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES.............................Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN................Dec. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.............Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. EIDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship ODER, Capt. KR. OTENDORF, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.....................................60 gold.
Steerage...24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF NEVADA..................Wednesday, Nov. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29 | OHIO..................Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH......Nov. 26
ILLINOIS.............Nov. 12 | INDIANA..............Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Nov. 10 | Colina, Oct. 29
Nederland, Dec. 4 | Switzerland, Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Nov. 10 | Switzerland, Oct. 29
Vaderland, Dec. 4 | Colina, Nov. 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..............................Saturday, Oct. 31
PEMBROKE.................................Wednesday, Nov. 4

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.................................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin...............................$55 currency.
Steerage.....................................$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 81 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Oct. 31.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs, Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron Screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

Steam-ship ANDES.......................................Nov. 13.
Steam-ship ALPS..Nov. 27.

For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.

ETNA..Nov. 4.
CLARIBEL...Nov. 19.

The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA.......................................Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Thursday, Nov. 5
CITY OF HAVANA......................Thursday, Nov. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA.......................................Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO.......................Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 7, calling at all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local time tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. [illegible] 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For [illegible] note below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, [illegible] Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to [illegible] and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, [illegible] Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coaches to [illegible]

7:00 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. [illegible] ing coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, [illegible]

7:00 P. M. except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport [illegible] A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at [illegible] and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 Nassau st.

United States Government Bonds, Coupon and Registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also Gold Coupons and American and foreign Gold and Silver Coin. Mercantile collections made and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

ANDREW STUART & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL, (Payable in London.)

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES, (SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1894, For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16, 1874.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to consider and take action upon certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. W. HOUGH, President.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which mature Aug. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after Oct. 26, inst., at No. 81 Nassau st., New-York.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS Bought and sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ATTENTION!—TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTgage on this City, a large amount of money, in sums to suit. Will buy first and second mortgages. A. WARREN PLATT, No. 115 Broadway.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th....2:30 P. M. | Saturday, 24th....7:30 A. M.
Monday, 26th......3:00 P. M. | Monday, 26th......7:[illegible]
Wedneday, 28th...10:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 27th.....7:[illegible]
Friday, 30th.......7:30 A. M. | Thursday, 29th....[illegible]
Saturday, 31st.....1:00 P. M. | Friday, 30th.......[illegible]

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 9:15, [illegible] A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare to Danbury reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare [illegible] Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHROMOS WANTED IN LOTS OF [illegible] [illegible] No. 155 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,

57th st., west of 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Minister.
Sunday morning, Festival of All Souls,
Service in Commemoration of the Departed.
"The Whole Family in Heaven and Earth. Behold! All Souls are Mine."
Evening—Election Lecture: "Ethics and Politics."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison avenue and 42d st.
Hours of Divine service on Sunday:
10:30 A. M., sermon by Right Rev. J. Johns, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia.
3:30 P. M., sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, L L. D.
7:30 P. M., sermon by Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Minnesota.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st.—Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will officiate. All are cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, Nov. 1: Bible-class, Dr. Thomson's, 5 o'clock P. M.; meeting for young men at 6 o'clock P. M.; service of song at 7:30 o'clock. Evening—Address to young men at 8 o'clock by Mr. Henry Moorhouse of Manchester, England. Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

ANNIVERSARY OF CONSECRATION OF Calvary Free Chapel, Rev. Wm. D. Walker, Pastor, East 22d st., near 3d av.—Services and addresses on this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Holly, of Hayti; Rev. Mr. Hinman, of Nebraska, a native Indian, and others. On Sunday, at 10:30, sermon by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, and at 7:30 P. M. by the Lord Bishop of Kingston.

ALLEN ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. William D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M., and Mr. Thomas N. Douterey, of Boston, a reformed rum-seller and rum-drinker, will deliver his popular lecture "Murdered," or "Rum Did It," at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. A kind and hearty welcome all.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., corner of 14th st.—10:30, scientific sermon on "Women," Rev. Helen Marion Walton; 2:30, "Inspirational Seance," Rev. Sophronia Abbie Kilbourn; 7:15, "The New Government," Rev. E. R. Swackhamer, minister in charge, and other speakers, women and men.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Also, lecture on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting on Sunday evening at 6:30.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., WILL PREACH AT THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching, Nov. 1, by the Pastor, Rev. A. E. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

ALL-SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, Nov. 1, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,

East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at usual hours. Strangers always welcome.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:

I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 7:30 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 7:30 o'clock.
VIII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7:30 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., 7:30 o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 9:30 A. M.; No. 184 Bowery, 2:30 P. M.; No. 135 Greenwich st., 3:30 P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56TH st., near Broadway.—The first of a series of evening sermons to young people will be preached Sunday by Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Tabernacle, San Francisco. Service to commence at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30. Service by the Pastor, Rev. Jos. D. Wilson.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Nov. 1, Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The holy communion will be administered at the morning service, and Rev. George Leeds, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., near 6th av.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur preaches Sunday. Subjects—Morning, "A United Heart Essential in Religion." Evening, "Paul at Antioch—The Name Christian." Seats down stairs furnished by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (Protestant Episcopal,) 5th av., above 45th st.—Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer 4 P. M. Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Atwell, of Burlington, Vt., in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av., corner 89th st.—"All Saints Day" being the first anniversary of the opening of this Church, Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., will preach in the morning. Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Daily prayers at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine service, (with Holy Communion,) at 10:30 A. M. Rev. T. N. Dudley, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach in the evening at 7:30. All cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Fred Evans will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lord's supper after the evening sermon. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

CHURCH IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D. Strangers welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, Nov. 1, Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Dutch Church, 7th av. corner 54th st.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The concluding sermon to working men in the evening. Ever welcome to this house of God are strangers and the poor.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—TWO MEETINGS to-morrow evening. One in South Harlem M. E. Church and the other in Twenty-fourth street M. E. Church. See full notices.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORNER 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger of Boston, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th av.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor. Subject of morning sermon—"Nothing but Leaves;" evening—sermon to young men.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor, and 7:30 P. M. by Chaplain McCabe. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Chaplain McCabe will deliver his popular lecture on "Bright Days in Libby Prison" in this church on Monday evening, Nov. 2.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, Nov. 1, Feast of All Saints. Morning prayer. Holy Communion with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's service, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A small private family can accommodate a party of two or three persons with board, elegant parlor, and one or two large bed-rooms. For particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., below 45th st.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening, services commencing at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. A. G. Wylie, of Philadelphia, will preach on Sabbath evening, Nov. 1, 1874. Services to commence at 7:45 o'clock.

GEORGE DAWSON, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGland, will preach in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 46th st. and 5th av., (Dr. Armitage's,) Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, New-York.—Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.; general prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7:30; day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Open to visitors daily, (Saturday excepted.) All friends interested in Sunday-school work are cordially invited to visit the Mission Sunday-school. Rev. Mr. Cameron, of this City, will be present at the Mission and speak after the close of the school exercises, Sunday, Nov. 1.

W. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Serving Christ Not a Losing Business." In the evening Rev. R. A. Patterson, the Evangelist, will preach at 7:30 o'clock, commencing a course of revival meetings. Prayer-meetings will be held every morning next week at 8 o'clock in the lecture-room, and preaching in the evening. All invited.

HARLEM PEOPLE SHOULD READ THE notice of meeting to be held in South Harlem M. E. Church to-morrow night. See elsewhere.

IS IT TRUE?—IS THERE A SPECIAL HERALD sent out to proclaim the second advent of Christ and prepare His way before Him? Bishop Snow will answer this question on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Robert Scott, of Camlachie, Ontario, will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, LECtures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

LYRIC HALL—6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "All Saints."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MR. HENRY MOORHOUSE, OF MANCHESter, England, will deliver an address on "The Tabernacle," with illustrations, in the lecture-room of the Y. M. C. A., 23d st. corner 4th av., on Monday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 4:30 o'clock.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MR. HENRY MOORHOUSE, OF MANCHESter, England, will speak to young men, at Association Hall, Sunday evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIMARY Class this day, at 3:30, in Young Men's Christian Association Building; the Superintendent's Class next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, in the Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting Chapel; the Normal Class next Friday, at 7:30, in chapel of Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church; all teachers invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; and at 3 at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"The Christian and Politics." Evening service, 7:30. Subject—"The Outward Service of Religion."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—Morning—"The Worst Kind of Treasure." Evening—"Looking for Grapes."

PROF. WM. H. THOMSON, M. D., WILL REsume the Bible Conversations at Association Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 5 o'clock. Young men are invited.

RE-DEDICATION OF SULLIVAN STREET A. M. E. Bethel Church, Rev. H. J. Young, D. D., and week's meeting of praise, prayer, and work, commencing Sunday, Nov. 1, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock.

Dedicatory services conducted by Bishop Joseph A. Shorter.
Dedicatory sermon by Bishop J. P. Campbell, D. D.
3 o'clock.—Sermon by Bishop A. W. Wayman.
7:30 o'clock.—Sermon by Chaplain W. H. Hunter, A. M.
Monday Evening.—Sermon by Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D.
Tuesday Evening.—Sermon by Rev. Theodore Gould, and other Divines.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, Laight st., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Communion after the morning sermon. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2 o'clock. No pew rents. The house is made comfortable and inviting, and is free to all.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach in the morning on "The Love of Christ," and evening will commence a course of sermons on "The Judgment Day." Seats free. All invited.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH IN the Church of Disciples, 28th st., near Broadway, morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. Morning subject, "Salvation as a Fact, a Life a Hope"; evening, "The Follies and Foibles of Modern Christianity." All invited.

REV. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sixth anniversary of young people's prayer-meeting immediately after the evening sermon.

REV. MR. GANSE WILL PREACH; 11 A. M., "What we Know About Heaven;" 4 P. M., "Bible Penitents, True and False, Pharoah." Madison av. and 57th st.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M., and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,

Near 2d av.
Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach on Sunday.
Morning subject, 10:30.
"Sin and Salvation—what are these?"
Evening subject, 7:30:
"The Fatal Feast; or, From Life to Death."
The second in the series of discourses on
"The Dramatic Scenes of the Bible."
All seats free.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.,
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M. Anniversary of the St. John's Christian Union at 7:30 P. M.
Bible-school at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services: Celebration, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, will preach in the morning on "The Difference Between the Spiritual Life and the Moral Life," and in the evening on "Three Modern Devices of Satan Against the Church," (repeated by request.)

SOUTH HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, (CORNER 2d av. and 119th st.)—A public meeting in the interests of Church extension and City Missions will be held in this Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Speakers: Rev. J. F. McClelland, of St. Luke's Church; Rev. W. W. Bowdish, Lemuel Skidmore, Esq., and C. C. North, Esq. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY AND MACdougal sts., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, Rev. Alfred A. Watson, D. D., of North Carolina, will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. Giles B. Cooke, of Petersburg, Va., at 7:30 P. M., on "His Mission to the Colored People." Strangers welcomed and seated.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Nov. 1: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30; afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock. Prayers every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts, midway between 8th and 9th avs., G. J. Geer, D. D., Rector.—Right Rev. Dr. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30; Rev. J. D. McCullough, of South Carolina, will preach.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder F. H. Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the nature of man and his final destiny at the second coming of Christ, now due.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broadway and 99th st.—Sunday evening, Nov. 1, at 7:30 o'clock, address by the Rev. J. W. Bonham, Evangelist, on "The Great Awakening in the Church of England, or the London Pre-Lent Mission."

ST. JOHN'S, TRINITY PARISH.—SERVICE 10:30 A. M.; Right Rev. Dr. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, will preach. Children's service, 3:30 P. M.; evening service, 7:30 P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, Pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Sundays, services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days, services at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAS. BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning subject:
"HINDRANCES TO PRAYER."
Evening subject:
"GOD WORKING IN MAN TO MAKE MAN WORK."

Young men and strangers are cordially invited.

THE LORD BISHOP OF KINGSTON, RT. Rev. Reginald Courtney, D. D., will preach in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington av., corner 35th st., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Bishop of Louisiana, Rt. Rev. Dr. Wilson, will preach in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Strangers will be seated by the Sexton.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th av.)—Public meeting to-morrow (Sunday) evening in behalf of Church extension and City Missions. Addresses by Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., Wm. A. Owen, Esq., and Rev. Thos. Lodge. The public is cordially invited to attend.

TRINITY CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 1, (All Saints' Day,) Right Rev. Dr. Lyman, Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, will preach. In the afternoon (3:30 o'clock) the preacher will be Rev. H. W. Beers, D. D.

"THE LIGHT STILL BURNS AND THE Watchman's Voice is not Silent."—Welcome, Brother Christian, Friend, and Stranger, to Old Allen Street Presbyterian Church. Free seats; preaching morning and evening. Rev. Geo. Q. Phelps, Pastor.

THE PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 73d st., will be open every Sabbath for divine service. The pastor, Dr. Alexander, will preach Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., and Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place. Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Rev. E. R. Atwell, of Vermont, will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. A. C. Coxe in the evening. Seats all free.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching to-morrow, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Jhon Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach Sunday forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock, and evening, at 7:45 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE DOZEN second-hand black walnut dining chairs; must be well made, and in good condition. Address, giving particulars and price, R. M., Box No. 109 Times Office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY and do good at same time, in a superb panorama of high moral character; will be sold cheap on account of death of owner. Apply to THOMAS LANE, No. 267 Ca-

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a most respectable young girl who has several years' references from family, and only reason for leaving is the family is going to Europe; is a good seamstress, and can dress hair plainly; is a very desirable servant. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children; is a good plain sewer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 18th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young English person as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of growing children, or do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 427 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work: will be found a willing and obliging servant, a good cook, excellent washer, and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST WOMAN AS good plain cook, bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is of an obliging disposition; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 32d st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, in a good family in City or country, as general servant; neat and capable; is a good plain cook and laundress; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking and baking; makes a variety of desserts and side-dishes; can furnish good recommendations. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS A THOROUGHLY good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY SWEDISH young women, for City or country; have good references; is good washer and ironer. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; City or country; at low wages; is neat and tidy; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, BRIGHT GIRL who can do house-work in a small family nicely; is active, industrious, and obliging; has the very best of references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work in a small American family, with best of City reference. Call at No. 324 Broome st., corner of Chrystie st., grocery store.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN NURSE and a kind of housekeeper in a family for the last nine years, and is now left on account of a death in the family; the family will see any one for her; she will go to the country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE, (SCOTCH PRESBYterian,) having good reference. Call or address Mrs. MacLaren, No. 331 East 11th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN, select servants; Protestant, German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, colored, Swedish; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS work; is a perfect cutter of boy's clothing; perfect on Wheeler and Wilson machine. Address J. G., Hoboken Post Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; two years' reference. Call at No. 685 1st av., between 36th and 37th sts., in store.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who can bring the very best recommendations; he is at liberty to refer to Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman st., by whom he was employed last Summer in the country.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG experience with horses, harness, carriages, and everything connected with his charge; has long reference, and will be highly recommended. Address W. S., No. 32 East 41st st.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN want of a first-class coachman, understanding the City or country. None need address, except a first-class family, M. W. S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED SINgle man as coachman and groom; is a good driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call or address B. B., No. 15 East 28th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-five years, who thoroughly understands farm work; also, care of horses and stock generally, and handy with carpenter's tools; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SICK NURSE; IS excellent, and has splendid recommendations; understands the Swedish movement. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—FOR THE WINter by a man and wife; man to take care of horse, milk, and make himself generally useful; wife is a competent cook, washer, and ironer, and makes good bread and butter. Apply to Leo Clark, No. 113 West 46th st.

WAITER, OYSTERMAN, &c.—IN A PUBLIC house, by a young man, aged twenty-one years, who can tend oyster or liquor bar, wait, in fact do everything about a restaurant or hotel; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER who speaks little or no English; has excellent references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED not to purchase any of the three following promissory notes, made by us in favor of William H. Jones or order, as they will not be paid at maturity. The notes are as follows: One note for $13,333⅓, with six per cent. interest, given Sept. 1, 1874, due in six months. One note for same amount, same interest, same date, due in ten months. One note for same amount, same date, with eight per cent. interest, due in sixteen months.

HAINES, STRANATHAN & STURGEON.
ZANESVILLE, Oct. 28, 1874.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED TO TAKE charge of two children, (girls) ten and twelve years of age; she must be a Protestant, able to speak good German, be a thorough seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; one about thirty years of age preferred. Apply to or address for one week No. 711 5th av., between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTTER AND CHEESE maker to build a creamery on my farm, to accommodate 400 to 600 cows, and to be ready by 1st of May, 1875. Inquire of subscriber, P. C. HARRINGTON, Cincinnatus, Cortlandt County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO OPEN OYSTERS. Apply at No. 31 York st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY BOHANNAN, plaintiff, against SYLVANUS TOWNSEND CANNON, Catharine White, John Hannay, Daniel Kelly, Bridget Hannay, Thomas Hannay, John H. White, and Catharine Hanney, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 1, 1874.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the fifth day of October, 1874.

o10-1aw6wS* JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.— ABRAHAM LOTT against JOHN McGOWAN, Philip J. McGowan and his wife, Diederich Van Thunen, Theophilus Olend, Frank E. Craig, John D. Craig, Herman F. Doscher.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Brooklyn, June 25, 1872.

A. & J. E. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
s26-1aw6wS*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West 22d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases, that is of all diseases not originating in [illegible] chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.

References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, OR WITH breakfast only, a small parlor, with bedroom adjoining, on second floor, in a very pleasant and nicely-furnished house, occupied by an English family of two, where every comfort, quiet, and neatness will be found, at a very moderate price, to persons of undoubted respectability; also a single bedroom; French and German spoken. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

Nos. 20, 22 and 24 East 35th St.,
has two elegant parlor suites to let with private table, exclusive bath and dressing-room, suitable for large families; also, parlor and hall bedroom on second floor, without private table; houses English basement.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, a handsome, large room, with hall room connecting, separately or together; southern exposure; every convenience; also rooms for single gentlemen; house and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR ELEVATED Railway.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; privilege of bath and parlor; home comforts; references exchanged. Address PLEASANT HOME, Station E.

14TH ST., NO. 239 WEST.

Second story front suite, handsomely furnished, with board; also fourth floor front, for family or single gentlemen; house, table, &c., strictly first class; references.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, well furnished, with southern exposure, to rent en suite or separately; also, double and single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—ELEgant suite, four rooms, parlor, dining, bed, and dressing-rooms handsomely furnished, second story, front, for gentleman and wife, with or without private table. No. 206 5th av.

MRS. WILLIAMS,

No. 260 4th av., is offering a very desirable parlor suite, newly painted and carpeted, in corner house, with private table; also, a suite from Nov. 20 to Jan. 1, and one from now till Dec. 1.

AT MISS SETON'S,

No. 70 5th av., large fourth story room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, front basement, with first-class board.

NO. 29 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Furnished rooms with modern improvements, to let, for gentlemen only; reference.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST. Desirable handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; also table board.

NO. 254 WEST 21ST ST.—TO LET—FURNISHED with board, second story rooms. Also, rooms on third floor; hot and cold water, and gas; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, one and a half blocks from Broadway.—Rooms en suite or separate on second and third floors, with board and attendance; proper reference required.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av., handsomely furnished third-story front room; southern exposure; also single room, with first-class board. References.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.— Front and back rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra size; location unexceptionable.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WOULD rent bath-room floor, nicely furnished, with or without board; reference exchanged. Apply or address No. 107 West 41st st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE, LARGE FURnished room and hall bedroom in a private family of three grown persons. Address S. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—The second floor, en suite, handsomely furnished, with good board to a permanent party, from Nov. 1; reference exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.— Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME THIRD FLOOR—THREE rooms, all conveniences, to let with board in a strictly private family in West 42d st. Address J. G. SANDS, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board and good table, on the west side, near steam station and 23d st.; references and living prices required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—(BETWEEN BROADway and 4th av.)—Rooms, en suite, on second floor. Also, one large and one single room, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNEXceptionable board, large, handsomely furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, to families or single gentlemen; reference.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR; ONE ROOM fourth floor; superior board; No. 22 East 49th st.; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND- floor front suite, with strictly first-class board; also large alcove room; references. Call at No. 146 East 17th st.

NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.— Large and elegantly-furnished rooms en suite, on first and second floors, with first-class board; private table, if desired; best references given.

THIRD DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE second floor and room on third floor; excellent table; very moderate prices; best references. No. 6 West 43d st.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., REAR GRAND HOtel—English-basement house; reception and adjoining room, suitable for physician; also, small upper room; references.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 109 WEST.—TO rent, with board in private family, neatly furnished rooms, en suite, or singly; references exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 164.

Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with bath-room, &c., connecting; breakfast if desired.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also, rooms on third and fourth floors.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished, sunny room, third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.— A second floor, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURnished room on second floor, bath-room attached, in a private family, with or without board; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with board.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A private family will let, with board, one or two very large, pleasant rooms; terms reasonable.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR IN A PRIvate family. Call at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. R. S. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has vacant an entire third floor and one suite on second, southern exposure, to rent, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen or families.

TO LET—FURNISHED, PARLOR FLOOR, IN A PRIvate family, at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE OF fine rooms on second floor, with private table; highest reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of rooms, with private table or without board.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if necessary. No. 23 East 24th st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.

Four doors west of Broadway. An elegant suite of apartments to let, with private table. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor to let with board; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE AND SMALL rooms; No. 50 West 46th st.; family private.

AT NO. 29 WEST 15TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with board.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor to be rented, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

AFTER NOV. 25, FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by gentleman and wife; second story front room and adjoining bedroom, on 5th av., below 14th st., or within a block of 5th av., between 14th and 28th sts.; terms about $45. Address S. T., Post Office Box No. 1,295.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE a nice room or rooms, with board, with the comforts of a home. Apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT—ST. MARYS, GA., OPPOsite Fernandina, Fla.; will open Nov. 1.—Invalids and others wishing to escape the Northern Winter, will there find all the comforts and conveniences of a northern home; terms, November, December, and January, $10 to $12; February, March, and April, $12 to $15 per week. For particulars inquire of T. A. SPENCER, No. 396 6th av., New-York, or address

J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, $2.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND POPULAR MATINEE. Admission, with seat, $2.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........Leonora
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........Azucena
Signor CARPI..........Maurico
Signor DEL PUENTE..........Count Di Luna
Signor SCOLARA..........Ferrando
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.
. See special announcement. *.*
MONDAY, Nov. 2, last night of AIDA—Signora Potentini, Miss Cary, Signori Carpi, Fiorini, Scolara, Lotti.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, fifth appearance of Mlle. ALBANI, in conjunction with Mlle. Heilbron and Miss Annie Louise Cary. MIGNON, (first time this season.)
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, Brooklyn Academy, AIDA.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, Verdi's MESSA DI REQUIEM.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. over at 10:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
TO-DAY, at 1:30,
Positively last Matinée
of
MOORCROFT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8,
Positively last time
of
MOORCROFT!
MONDAY and TUESDAY
EVENINGS, Nov. 2 and 3
For these occasions only,
THE
SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL,
With all the new effects.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, an extraordinary revival, after long and careful preparation, of Cowley's brilliant and famous comedy, entitled
THE
BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
Newly arranged expressly for this Theatre, and to be given with entirely new dresses and scenery; and a reproduction of the old courtly dance, called THE SARABAND, which will be danced by the principal characters.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
TO-DAY, AT 1:30, ONLY NEILSON MATINEE.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE..........Miss NEILSON
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCT. 31,
MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET..........Miss NEILSON

LYCEUM THEATRE. NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
AND HER ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING
At the box-office at 8 o'clock.
Family circle, 50 cents; second gallery, reserved, 75 cents; dress circle, reserved, $1; orchestra stalls and balcony fauteuils, $1 50; sofas, $2; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
In inaugurating this new form of entertainment in America the management asks attention to the fact that it combines the sparkle of French wit and music, with the elegance of opera comique and the inoffensiveness of the choicest English burlettas.
Notice is also invited not merely to the
INDIVIDUAL TALENT,
lyric, and histrionic of the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company, but to the
RARE ENSEMBLE,
the result of upward of FIFTEEN HUNDRED brilliant recitals in England, and to the
RICH STAGE ATTIRE,
in which every work in the répertoire will be clothed.
The opening opera will be
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
DROGAN..........Miss EMILY SOLDENE

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND
PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5, at 2:30.
FIRST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL
Admission tickets, 75c. Reserved seats, 25c. extra.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Admission, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, "Harold in Italy." Op. 16..........Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new..........Edward Grieg
Mr. F. Boscovitz and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica..........Beethoven
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Symphony Concerts will commence on MONDAY MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.
Subscription tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GRAND OLIO. 100 ARTISTS.
Model Varieties of the World. 100 Artists every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
The wonderful Carlo Family of American gymnasts
Five nights only. | Living Fountain.
Genevieve De Brabant.
Gus Williams, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Carlotta Banks, McAndrews, Lang, Talbot, Leavitt, Grey—in song, dance, farce and opera. No rise in prices. Carriages 10:45.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
Prof. O'Reardon's Tumbleronicon.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
MIDNIGHT STORM.
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
LAUGHABLE SKETCHES.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
HEARTY, ROARING PEALS OF LAUGHTER,
at the FEMALE BATHERS.
Great applause greets KALIEDAGYNAI, the CAN-CAN,
and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES
AT
COOPER UNION,
Recommence MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M.
The hall of the Academy has been refitted, the ventilation improved, and a large addition from Paris made to the cabinets during the past year.
The lectures will be profusely illustrated with models, specimens, drawings, and the screen microscope and stereopticon.
The hall can be darkened at each lecture for the use of the screen.
MONDAYS—
LECTURES TO LADIES
on physiology, (commencing third year.) Dr. Ebell.
TUESDAYS—Natural History of Animals. Dr. Ebell.
WEDNESDAYS—Art History by Prof. William Henry Goodyear.
THURSDAYS—Geology and Physical Geography.
SATURDAY MATINEES at 11 A. M.—Natural History of Travel, with profuse illustrations of European scenes.
Each course seven lectures..........$3
Combined five courses..........12
Tickets for sale at hall of the Academy, No. 18 Cooper Union.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS— Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, **DRESS BLANKETS,** Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; **CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS,** and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

A LIGHT CLARENCE, BY WOOD BROS...$600
1 drag phaeton, by Wood Bros..........300
1 four-wheel dog cart, with top, by Wood Bros..........200
1 full spring top buggy by Stivers..........200
1 glass quarter coach..........150
FREDERICK R. WOOD,
Nos. 219 and 221 West 19th st.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING BOARD FOR A team of horses in a gentleman's private stable can apply at No. 233 East 20th st.; private; best accommodations.

COUPE ROCKAWAY.

$250.
Stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK, to let; six stalls, ample carriage room, coachman's rooms, &c. No. 223 East 20th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of each month.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest 6 per cent. commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,112,312 84; surplus, $237,217 36. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the great demand for seats to witness the present performance, the Box Office will be open
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
REOPENING OF
REOPENING OF
BARNUM'S GREAT
BARNUM'S GREAT
ROMAN HIPPODROME
ROMAN HIPPODROME
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.
To be succeeded by full and complete exhibitions,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The vast structure, heated by steam, with a dome of glass and iron, forming an arena of luxurious comfort, far exceeding in extent and gorgeousness any amphitheatre of modern times.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES
Will be introduced at each exhibition.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN SCENES,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN SCENES,
With hundreds of men, women, and children upon the
GRAND COURSE.
MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S WONDERS!
MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S WONDERS!
The most costly and complete
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
ever exhibited upon either continent.
Box office open daily from 9 to 4.
Seats secured six days in advance.
GRAND PUBLIC PROCESSION TO-DAY.
(Day being pleasant.)
Leave Hippodrome (this SATURDAY) at 10 A. M., and proceed as follows: 4th av. to 23d st., to 3d av., to Bowery, to Canal st., to Broadway, to 14th st., around Union square to 5th av., to 42d st., to Madison av., to Hippodrome.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.
ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8,
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT,
BY THE STRAKOSCH COMPANY,
Gounod's FAUST.
Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Del Puente, Signor Fiorini, chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor..........S. BEHRENS
Family circle, 50 cents; admission to parquet, balcony, and dress circle, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701, and 114 Broadway; also at box-office, Grand Opera-house, throughout Sunday.

A CARD.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.
MAX MARETZEK, the renowned conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. MARETZEK will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.
THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS CONNECTION cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements, either in this country or in Europe.
THIS SELECT and popular music school, the first in the country, offers superior advantages in all branches of music, from the first beginning to the finished artist.
NEW PUPILS received daily.
SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
ANTOINE REIFF, Jr., Vice President of the New-York Philharmonic Society, and GEO. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, are also associated in the Musical Directory of the Conservatory, and will give their personal attention to pupils.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2.
GRAND MAGICAL SEANCE
BY
Mr. EDGAR S. ALLIEN, (Amateur.)
ILLUSIONS, DELUSIONS, TRANSFORMATIONS, &c.
Commences at 8 precisely.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner 29th st.
Grand Family Matinée TO-DAY at 2 P. M.
Evening performance at 8.
☞ Street-cars may be ordered at 10. Seats secured.
Moral—"Go Early."

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2.
LAST TIME
LUCILLE WESTERN.
OLIVER TWIST.
EVENING AT 8.
Double Bill—Two Pieces.
CROSS OF GOLD,
and SIN PHANTOM.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Hall, and at the residence of
GEO. H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM R. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS,
my30-1aw6mSa* EUGENE THORN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS B. SLADE,
my23-1aw6mS Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée, will be presented
A Magnificent Revival
OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES' DELIGHTFUL PLAY:
THE HUNCHBACK.
Cast of characters as follows:
Julia, (her first appearance in the part,)..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Helen, (her first appearance in the part, and her first appearance this season,)..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Master Walter..........Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Sir Thomas Clifford, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Modus, (his first appearance this season)..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Lord Tinsel, (his first appearance here,)..........Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Fathom, (by courtesy of Jarrett & Palmer,)..........Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
Master Wilford..........Mr. H. SALTON
Master Heartwell..........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Gaylove..........Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
Stephen..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Holdwell..........Mr. E. SINCLAIR
Servant..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
The scenery, costumes, furniture, and appointments
ALL NEW.
Arrangements of acts and scenes as follows:
Act I.—The Tavern on Ludgate Hill.
Act. II.—The garden of Master Walter's country house.
Act III.—Scene I.—The garden of Master Heartwell's house near London.
Scene II.—A street.
Act IV.—Library in Master Heartwell's house.
Acts V. and VI.—Grand saloon in the Earl of Rochdale's house.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CAN BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL, 5TH AV. AND 46TH ST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL
TO THE STAGE.
THIS, SATURDAY, OCT. 31,
Two grand performances:
At the Matinée (1:30 o'clock) will be offered for the LAST TIME, and in all its grandeur, including Locke's music by an OPERATIC CHORUS OF 100,
MACBETH.
LADY MACBETH......MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
MACBETH..........MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
(his last appearance.)
Evening at 8 o'clock,
GUY MANNERING.
MEG MERRILIES......MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
All of Sir Henry Bishop's delicious music by the GRAND CHORUS.
☞ GUY MANNERING will be repeated next week.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Nov. 9.
☞ Sale of seats for the LAST NIGHT of MISS CUSHMAN'S engagement begins MONDAY.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.
TWICE TO-DAY { Matinée at 2 o'clock.
Evening at 8 o'clock.
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his highly successful entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
conceded on all sides to be the most original, brilliant, and mirthful production ever presented to the public.

MACCABE'S "BEGONE DULL CARE"
ENTERTAINMENT.
The entire press is unanimous as to the marvelous rapidity and wonder with which each change of character is effected. Never has such a versatility of voice, features, and embodiment been exhibited in any entertainment of modern times. Steinway Hall to-day at 2 and 8.

MACCABE.—A HUMOROUS SENSATION. MACCABE in his sparkling Monologue
BEGONE DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid change of costumes, original songs, and appropriate music.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 and 50 cents extra. Reserved seats at Steinway Hall daily from 9 till 5; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, No. 33 Union square, and principal hotels.

NO. 294 BROADWAY.
INTERESTING NOVELTY.
Just arrived from Europe; never yet seen in America,
THE GREAT GLASS
PHOTOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITON,
containing in sixty-two elegant apparatus, more than 1,500 of the finest views from all parts of the World, taken upon glass by celebrated artists.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays from 5 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; five tickets, $2.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
EVERY NIGHT
JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. SELLERS,
by
MARK TWAIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr..........Lessee and Manager
Fiftieth representation of the DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST. Betty Remnelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boisset Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF BILLY EDWARDS. ARTHUR CHAMBERS, HOMER LANE, and Mr. McMAHON.
BRIAN O'LYNN,
GUN-MAKER OF MOSCOW,
BOTTLE IMP.
MONDAY—Hon. W. F. CODY (BUFFALO BILL) will appear.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1874.
TWO GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES,
A HACK RACE FOR GENTLEMEN RIDERS,
A SELLING RACE, and
A HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
OCT. 31, 1874.
Special trains will leave Grand Central Depot on above day, at 11:30 A. M., and 12 M. Cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. C. M. BISSELL, Supt.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS ORGANIST AND DIrector of music in an Episcopal Church in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, competent in every respect, and a thorough churchman; best of references. Address, stating salary, W., care Carl Heuser, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & Co., No. 15 East 14th st.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GORDON PIANOS, and Prince Organs; rent, $3 and upward; small installments taken; rosewood Æolian Piano, $75.
GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 213 and 215 2d av.—MONDAY and THURSDAY; SATURDAY AFTERNOON class for ladies and children. Opens MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1874. All the modern waltzes taught in one quarter.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

INTEREST IN THE TRIAL IN WASHINGTON UNABATED.

CONTINUATION OF MICHAEL HAYES' TESTIMONY—INTERESTING OPERATIONS OF THE SECRET SERVICE—THE EFFORT TO CONNECT MR. ALEXANDER WITH THE BURGLARY—THE KIND OF MEN SOME DETECTIVES ARE MADE FROM.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The trial of Messrs. Harrington, Williams, and Whitely was resumed this morning in the Supreme Court of the District, Judge Humphreys presiding. The interest in the case does not appear in the least diminished, as a large crowd throngs the court-room every day long before the opening of the court. The Judge decided that the conversation of Lawyer Somerville cannot be admitted at the present time. After the trial has proceeded so as to develop his connection with the case it may possibly be admitted.

Michael Hayes resumed his testimony, as follows: On Thursday night, May 8, between 9 and 10 o'clock, witness received instructions from Nettleship to go and see Somerville about getting Benton released from jail in Washington. The day before Nettleship asked witness to come on himself and make an affidavit that he induced Benton to come here and blow the safe open, by an arrangement made with Columbus Alexander. Witness declined to come. Nettleship told witness the affidavit would not mean anything, only it would get Benton released. Somerville took witness into his office, and produced from a drawer an affidavit, and after reading it, asked witness to sign it, but he declined. At the request of Cunz, witness called at Cunz's office on the morning following, and Cunz gave witness four $50 bills, saying: "Nettleship told me to give this to you." Witness took William J. Dailey with him, and went to Somerville's office about one o'clock. Somerville produced the affidavit again, saying: "I have altered this to suit your objections. Will you sign it now?" Witness did so, and swore to it; after leaving Somerville's office met Dailey, De Lorme, and Butts, the two latter connected with the secret service; on the Sunday following witness went to Toronto by direction of Nettleship; made this arrangement with Nettleship at the meeting before seeing Somerville; was to receive $8 per day; Cunz was to pay witness' wife $100 per month out of this sum, and witness was to have the balance forwarded to him. Went to Canada. Was to direct any letters which he might send to New-York to J. B. Shaw, No. 168 Forsyth street. Saw Cunz before he went, and had the arrangement about paying the money to his wife completed. Went to Toronto Sunday evening, May 10, arriving May 11, and stopped at the Commercial Hotel, under the name of William Hine. Wrote back to New-York, and in reply received three telegrams and a letter, the purport of which was that the writer would be in Toronto on the Friday following, and witness was to look out for him; on Friday, May 22, Nettleship arrived in Toronto and took quarters at the Rossin House, under the name of J. O. King; witness met him by arrangement at 7 o'clock P. M., at his room, No. 163. The register of the Rossin House was produced in the court, and King's name was shown standing opposite that of room No. 163. Nettleship asked witness what he had heard from Washington, and then showed witness a newspaper containing an account of a visit of Dorsey and Downs before the Investigating Committee, and told witness Madge was giving the committee all the information he could pick up outside. Nettleship wanted witness to make another affidavit, swearing that Carter got witness to come on here and fix up the case, and that Butts helped. This Nettleship said would place Carter where Benton was, and Benton would be released. Nettleship told witness to write on a paper "securities are good, invest," signed Mr. Johnson, and addressed W. W. Applegate, No. 50 School street, Boston, Mass. Witness was directed to send this by telegraph to the address indicated. Met Nettleship at the depot in a hack as he was going to leave, and told him he declined to send the dispatch "securities were not good." Nettleship said, "Why, Mike what's the matter?" Witness replied, "Well, I am not going to make any more affidavits; I have made one too many, now." Nettleship asked witness to get on the cars and ride up the road for a few miles, so they could talk. When they were on the cars Nettleship said: "It will look bad for me to be taking the back track. If you want money, I can guarantee to you $500 by the 1st of July." Witness still declined, and Nettleship said: "I can make it a thousand, if you want. I am satisfied the Colonel will pay that amount." Witness got off the train at a small station, and returned, while Nettleship went on toward Hamilton. Witness then wrote to Downs in Washington that he was willing to come to Washington to testify before the committee. On the 23d of May, the same day, witness saw Newcomb come in on the cars at Toronto, and met him at the Rossin House, where Newcomb showed witness a letter in the handwriting of Whitely, from Boston.

The letter was produced in court and read. It directed Newcomb to go to Toronto and see witness, and try to get him to return to Washington and testify. If he would not go, then to take his deposition.

Witness was only allowed to see that portion relating to the deposition, as the letter was folded up and held by Newcomb, and witness only learned the entire contents of the letter by reading it since in the printed report of the committee. Newcomb did not say a word about witness going to Washington. Newcomb was registered under the name of Bowman; witness went with Newcomb next day to the telegraph office, when a telegram was received by Newcomb, who told witness it was a dispatch for him to return immediately; Newcomb sent a dispatch to New-York on the day previous, the contents of which witness did not know; the dispatch was produced and read; it was directed to Whitely, and related that he had seen Hayes, and he said he had made an affidavit before Somerville which covered all the points, and Hayes would not come back unless he was secure from arrest, and added that Newcomb, the sender, would wait in Toronto for an answer. Witness said the dispatch which Newcomb received in presence of a witness was a reply to the above, and directed Newcomb to return immediately. On the 5th of June following witness received a letter saying, "The committee are not working briskly. Think you will hear from the Colonel." On the 8th of June witness received an envelope containing $60, but no writing. On the 9th received a telegram in relation to money. Wrote to Downs at Baltimore. Witness then returned to New-York, and sent his wife to the Bleecker street office, where she received $50. Met Richard Bauer, Deputy Sheriff Nash and others. Met Albert Cunz afterward, according to agreement, at an office on Houston street, near the Bleecker street office. Witness saw Cunz at 4 o'clock, on the street, but went to a saloon near by and met Bauer, who asked witness if he was going to Newark. (Ruled out.) Next day witness met Cunz, who asked him why he did not go to Newark and see Nettleship, as Nettleship's child was very sick, and he could not come to see witness. Witness agreed to go at once. Tried to get a man to go with him. This was on the 13th of June. Arriving at Nettleship's house, he saw crape on the door, and was about retiring, when some one asked him what he wanted. Witness sent in word to Nettleship that "Hines would like to see him." Nettleship came out and asked witness what he came home for. Witness said, "Why, you don't suppose I am going to live on chin, do you?" and he replied, "Why, I sent you $60 last week; and he then said: "The Colonel wants to know if you want your money in advance." Witness said, "No, but he had nothing to live on." Nettleship then gave witness $50, and told him to go away a short distance, say to Albany, and stay, as the committee would adjourn in a few days, and then all would be right. Witness did not go to Albany, but started for Washington, and stopped on the way to see Downs, at Baltimore, and they came on to Washington, where witness testified, and was afterward arrested and committed to jail on a warrant sworn out by Harrington. While in jail, about the 6th of July, Harrington called on witness and said: "This is a hard case; haven't you got some friend you can send for?" Witness replied that he had no one. Harrington suggested to witness to have nothing to do with Baltimore folk; that he would be kept in jail only a few days, and that the case had been given to lawyer Riddle's care, and then suggested witness be connected as an accessory. Witness said he would prefer to be indicted as a burglar. Harrington told witness that he would show a way out of this. Witness said: "You will find me a different man from what I have been represented to you." Harrington replied, "I have nothing to do with your quarrels with Whitely or Nettleship, but will show you a way out of this. Riddle will call and see you to-morrow."

This ended the direct examination of Hayes.

John Curtis, being called and sworn, said he was connected with the Cunard steamers at Jersey City. Deputy Marshal Bailey called upon him for a passage ticket for a friend of his, named John Russ, on the steamer to Liverpool; witness was compelled to send to the central office for a ticket; sent for it by telegraph.

H. C. Graham was sworn. Is book-keeper for the Cunard Steamer Company. Received a ticket from the Central Office for a man named Russ. It was a second-class ticket, costing $8, and was handed to a Mr. Ferry.

These two witnesses were introduced at this point to enable them to return to New-York to-night in season for the sailing of the steamer to-morrow.

A recess was taken.

After recess Hayes was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge: Is doing nothing at present but attending court; had been a detective officer for three years; in 1871 and 1872 was operating in the Southern States; in 1871 was at work on the Kuklux cases; in 1872 was operating in a bribery case in Memphis, Tenn.; James H Downes operated with witness; in this Kuklux business he tried to find out their secrets and to get into their lodges by duplicity, but not by false oaths or false swearing; after coming from the South was still employed under the direction of Nettleship; was a part of the time in the Sheriff's office; in 1869 was keeping a restaurant; about ten years ago kept a sailors' boarding-house and continued it until after the war.

Q.—Were you ever arrested? A.—Yes, sir; Harrington had me arrested the 15th of June, for burglary.

Q.—You have told us about that. Were you ever arrested besides that time? A.—Yes, sir; I was arrested in 1870 on a charge of homicide, said to have been committed about fifteen years before; was tried and acquitted in 1873; never was a fugitive from justice, and never lost my vote in New-York; was absent a few months at a time in different [illegible] charged with stealing flour.

Q.—Were you charged with this larceny in connection with one Ferry? A.—No, Sir; he was in prison at the time.

Q.—He was in and you were out? A.—Yes, Sir, and I am still out. [Laughter.]

The Judge admonished parties in court not to indulge in levity, as this, although a phase of human life, was a very serious matter, and it was altogether too solemn to be treated with laughter. They might laugh if they chose, but he would admonish them not to do it. They might laugh when they got home, and then think, too, if they could.

The witness was interrogated in regard to several alleged arrests, all of which he denied or explained. Was never arrested on the charge of black-mailing. Was sent on here in this safe business by Whitely, but did not follow all the instructions which were given him. Could not conscientiously say that he did everything he could to carry out the plan, for he did not. Was ordered by Nettleship to stay on the street the night of the burglary, but did not do it. Witness took a man along with him to shadow him, because he knew the character of those he was dealing with, and had no confidence in them. He knew he was treading on dangerous ground. Did not come here the last time to act as State's evidence. Supposed he was relieved of complicity by the Grand Jury. Was bailed out of jail by his brother, in the sum of $4,000. Got his pay as a witness before the Grand Jury until he was discharged. Got his mileage for coming on here. Witness did not put an innocent man in the State Prison. Told Dorsey, Carter, and Downs that Whitely and Nettleship put an innocent man in the Trenton Penitentiary. Never told them that it cost the Government $700 to send the man there. The man's name was Benning, and he was still in the Penitentiary. Witness, under the direction of Nettleship, fixed up the case that sent Benning to the Penitentiary. Witness said nothing in his testimony before the committee about fixing up the letter to be sent to Harrington. Did not say anything about Harrington's remark concerning the Secret Service men.

The Judge here announced that he would not allow the voluminous testimony put forth by the Congressional Committee to come into this trial at all as evidence. Some extracts of Hayes' evidence before the committee were read to witness, and he was asked if they were correct. Witness replied, they were. He was then asked why he did not testify to several matters before the committee that he testified before here yesterday. The Judge refused to allow questions to be put to the witness in that way. He was then asked if he did testify to such things before the committee, and he replied that he did not. Witness had never threatened Harrington, but he did say that Harrington had made a great mistake in having him arrested. Did not make threats before a man named Dr. Donohoe, in jail, nor to Dillon either. Dillon came to see witness in jail, against his wish, and held an interview with him. Deputy Warden Russ was present, as witness would not allow Dillon to talk to him in the absence of the Warden, and witness talked quite loud.

At 3:10 Mr. Davidge delayed the examination of witness somewhat, and was quite busy, with Smithers and Harrington, in looking over the testimony to frame questions, and finally asked the Judge to adjourn the court till to-morrow to allow him to examine the evidence before completing to cross-examination.

The Judge once more directed the jury to be very cautious about their conduct. A juror rose and asked if they might attend church on the Sabbath. The Judge said they might, and added, "It is a very good place to go to, but see to it that you do not regard it as if you were going somewhere else." "No, Sir; I am a Christian, I am." "Well, that does not always make a man just right. It ought to, but it don't."

The court was then adjourned till to-morrow, and the jury were taken charge of by the bailiff.

THE TURF.

FOURTH DAY OF THE FALL MEETING AT PROSPECT PARK—A REMARKABLE DAY'S TROTTING.

The Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association was brought to a close yesterday, with three fine races, fine weather, and a large attendance of spectators. The first race called was the unfinished 2:30 race of Thursday, when six heats had been trotted, Ben Morrell being credited with two heats, G. B. Daniels with one, Bella one, Vanity Fair one, and a dead heat between Bella and Vanity Fair. This remarkable contest occasioned great enthusiasm, and when the judges summoned the horses to the track yesterday to finish the struggle, the betting was very animated, G. B. Daniels having the call at $115, Bella $55, and the field $50. The first heat of the day and seventh of the race was won by Bella in 2:23½, with Daniels second. Bella was now a great favorite, and brought $100, and the field $45; but in the eighth heat Vanity Fair trotted splendidly, and after a brilliant contest won the heat, and in turn became the favorite at three to two over the field; but just before the start for the ninth and last heat, Bella sold even against the field. She proved equal to the occasion, and won the heat and race in 2:25¼.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 29 and 30.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:30; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $550 to first horse, $350 to second, and $100 to third.

W. L. Simmons' b. m. Bella	5	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	1
D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair	4	4	5	3	1	0	4	1	2
J. J. Bowen's br. h. Ben Morrell	1	1	4	5	5	4	3	4	4
M. Roden's s. g. G. B. Daniels	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	3
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman	3	5	3	4	4	2	0		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:13¾	2:30¼
Second heat	38¼	1:14½	2:28
Third heat	35	1:10½	2:24
Fourth heat	37	1:12	2:24¾
Fifth heat	37	1:12½	2:25
Sixth heat	38¼	1:14	2:28
Seventh heat	35	1:09¾	2:23½
Eighth heat	36	1:11¼	2:26¼
Ninth heat	35	1:13¼	2:25¼

THE 2:40 PURSE.

The first regular race of the day was a purse of $600, for horses that had never beaten 2:40, which had twenty-eight entries, and eleven of them came to the post, viz.: May Bird, Catskill Girl, Pauline, Compeer, Rarius, Effie Dean, T. J. Stevens, Arthur, Lizzie Adams, Falmouth Boy, and Mansuay. The race was stubbornly contested, and the betting between May Bird, Catskill Girl, and Rarius was even. May Bird won the first two heats, but the next three and the race were captured by Rarius in splendid style.

SUMMARY:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Friday, Oct. 30.—Purse No. 7, $600, for horses that had never beaten 2:40: mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $350 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

Mead & Page's b. g. Rarius	5	2	1	1	1
G. Walker's blk. m. Mary Bond	1	1	2	5	4
H. Woodruff's b. g. Falmouth Boy	10	4	3	2	2
M. F. Smith's blk. m. Catskill Girl	2	7	4	4	8
B. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	8	10	5	3	3
John Morris' b. m. Effie Dean	6	3	7	9	7
A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	3	6	10	6	7
J. H. Philips' br. s. Compeer	4	5	6	10	5
A. Strauss' s. g. T. J. Stevens	7	9	9	8	10
W. S. Brooks' s. m. Lizzie Adams	9	11	8	7	11
A. Snyder's b. g. J. N. Mansuay	11	8	11	11	9

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:15	2:31¼
Second heat	37½	1:13½	2:30
Third heat	37½	1:15	2:32¾
Fourth heat	38¼	1:15¾	2:32½
Fifth heat	39	1:16	2:35

THE 2:20 PURSE.

This great day's sport terminated with a purse of $2,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:20, and the following three started: C. S. Green's gr. m. Fleety Golddust; B. Mace's b. g. Sensation, and A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress. Fleety Golddust was the favorite at two to one over the field, and won the first heat in 2:23½. She then sold at four to one over the field, but Sensation won the second heat in 2:23¼, and became the favorite at two to one. He won the next two heats and the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 8, $2,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:20; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $1,000 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third horse.

B. Mace's b. g. Sensation	3	1	1	1
C. S. Green's gr. m. Fleety Golddust	1	2	2	3
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress	2	3	3	2
C. S. Green's br. g. Bruno	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:10	2:23½
Second heat	35¼	1:10¼	2:23¼
Third heat	35	1:09¾	2:25½
Fourth heat	35	1:11	2:28¼

THE EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK.

The extra day's racing given by the American Jockey Club, and to take place to-day at Jerome Park, promises to be very successful, and, if the weather remains fine, there should be a large attendance of spectators. An interesting programme has been arranged, consisting of five races, the first of which is a grand steeple-chase handicap, with the following thirteen nominations, viz.: Crown Prince, Harry Booth, Blind Tom, Diavolo, Bullet, Resolute, Austrine, Mary Clark, Vesuvius, Impecunious, Buckshot, Trouble, and Moonstone. For the second race, a mile and a half, there are, Mildew, b. g., by imp. Hurrah, and B. F. Carver. The third race is a mile and a half handicap for all ages, in which are engaged Emma, Shylock, Mary Clark, Kadi, Nettie Norton, and Grinstead. The fourth race is for Gentlemen Riders, half a mile, and the entries are Crown Prince, Girl of the Period, White Nose, Buckshot, and Satanella. The fifth race is a steeple-chase, with the same entries as in the first race. The racing will begin punctually at 1 o'clock, and special trains will leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M. and noon.

A MURDEROUS BURGLAR.

Charles Grandine, alias Charles F. Kryger was held in $5,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on two charges, one of burglary and the other of felonious assault. On Friday morning about 2 o'clock, William Tendeburg and James Perry, two night watchmen employed in the furniture factory of Warren Ward & Co., No. 275 West [illegible] street, were alarmed by the noise of some person breaking into the second floor through the window. They ascended to the floor and saw the prisoner standing just near a window which he had broken open. Tendeburg rushed at him to arrest him, but the burglar drew a revolver and fired three shots at the watchman, none of which, strange to say, took effect. The two watchmen then captured the ruffian after a severe struggle.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A COMMENDABLE ORGANIZATION—OPENING ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON.

Among the prominent entertainments of high rank in the two cities, that of the "Brooklyn Teachers' Association" must now be reckoned. For many years past there has been an association of teachers in Brooklyn, composed of the male principals of the public schools. Its practice has been to promote entertainments during the Winter season of an intellectual and esthetic character, which have been notably successful, so successful indeed as to stimulate the organization of the society which has taken its place. Accordingly in April of the present year an association was formed which was to comprise all the teachers of both sexes and of the various grades of the public schools. Its object, as stated in the preamble of the constitution, is mutual acquaintance and professional improvement. It already numbers on its roll about 300 members. The association is officered as follows: President, Edward Bush; Vice President, Miss Sarah S. Stilson; Second Vice President, Miss Eliza Ford; Recording Secretary, Miss Maria H. Blanding; Corresponding Secretary, Henry W. Hayward; Treasurer, Miss Agnes Reilly. Like the Male Teachers' Association, one of the public actions of the new society will be the promotion of agreeable enjoyment.

The first entertainment of the season of 1874-5 was given yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton avenue and Gallatin place. The programme was chiefly musical, interspersed with readings, and the large hall, including the aisles, was filled with the élite of Brooklyn. As at every matinée performance, the larger proportion of the audience was composed of ladies, but a fair sprinkling of gentlemen was in attendance. Upon the platform with the President of the association were Mr. E. J. Whitlock, President of the Board of Education; Mayor Hunter, Mr. William Sprague, Dr. A. W. Sheppard, Judge Greenwood, and Mr. Libby, of the Board of Education; Superintendent Field and Assistant Superintendent Bulkley. The first piece on the programme was a quartet, "Stars of the Summer Night," performed by the Trinity Glee Club, Messrs. George Eliard and Louis Belcher, tenors; Fred. Crane and George Duncan, bassos. Their voices blended with exquisite harmony, and the rendition of the piece was warmly applauded. Mr. William S. Leggat sang the solo "Break, Break, Break" in a tenor of the finest quality and sweetness. Mr. W. M. Jelliffe, Principal of School No. 4, next read Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane," commanding the undivided attention of the audience. Miss Emma C. Thursby, the distinguished soprano of Dr. Chapin's church, in this City, then rendered the song "L'Incontro," one of Arditi's waltzes, with delightful effect. Miss Thursby's voice is too well-known to need particular commendation here. It was characterized yesterday by its usual sympathetic sweetness and careful training. She was rapturously encored and sang "John Anderson, My Jo" with capital effect. Mr. Jelliffe read from Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," creating great laughter. Mr. Leggatt received an encore for his song, "Don Sebastian," as did Miss Thursby for Abt's "Embarrassment." The entertainment was brought to a close by the Trinity Club singing very finely the quartet, "The Happiest Land." Mr. W. H. Clarke, teacher of music in the public schools, played the piano accompaniments acceptably. It is the intention of the association to give several similar entertainments during the present season, that of yesterday amply encouraging such action.

OBITUARY.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH.

Mr. Leopold Bierwirth, an old and highly respected merchant, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was born near the City of Bremen in 1801, and in 1828 left his home and came to Charleston, S. C., as the representative of a prominent shipping house. In 1832 he came to New-York, and was soon actively occupied in commercial life, becoming identified with the export trade to Europe. He was first conspicuously before the trade in connection with the firm of Faber & Merle. Upon the death of Mr. Merle the firm name became Faber & Bierwirth, and he afterward entered into the copartnership known as Bierwirth & Rocholl, in which connection he remained to the time of his death. He was formerly a prominent member of the German Society, and during his membership became instrumental in securing the establishment of the Commission of Emigration. He was a member of the first Commission of Emigration, and has for many years been a member of the Chamber of Commerce. For twelve years he has been President of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company, and has been Consul for Wurtemberg at this port for about twenty-five years.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

The death of Mr. William A. Wheeler, the author of the "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction," occurred on Wednesday last, at his residence in Roxbury, Mass. Mr. Wheeler was born at Leicester, Mass., in 1833, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in Maine, with the class of 1853. After teaching three years, he became Dr. Worcester's assistant in compiling his quarto dictionary, He, with Richard Soule, subsequently prepared the book known as Worcester's Spelling-book, but in 1860, having moved to Duxbury, he made an engagement to help revise Webster's Dictionary. It was for the unabridged edition that he prepared his dictionary of the noted names of fiction. He afterward prepared a revision of Hale's "Brief Biographical Dictionary." Since 1868, Mr. Wheeler had been connected with the Boston Public Library, most of the time as assistant superintendent, having special charge of the catalogue department, and was busy, meanwhile, with various literary works. Besides revising Webster's Dictionary, he edited a "Dickens Dictionary," and had at the time of his death made considerable progress on a "Cyclopedia of Shakespearian Literature." Other unfinished works are an index to the principal works in ancient and modern literature, to be called, "Who Wrote it?" and a revised catalogue of Mr. Ticknor's library. Mr. Wheeler was a very useful man at the Boston Public Library, and was everywhere considered an authority in all that pertains to books. He leaves a widow and six children.

MAJOR JOHN R. EDIE, U. S. A.

A Washington telegraphic dispatch announces the death in that city, on Thursday night, of Major John R. Edie, of the Ordnance Department. Major Edie entered West Point Military Academy in 1857, from Pennsylvania, of which State he was a native, and graduated No. 14 in his class in 1861, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. He served during the rebellion as Acting Aid de Camp to Col. Willcox, in the defenses of Washington, and the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being engaged in the first battle of Bull Run; also, with his regiment near Washington, in October, and as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, having been transferred to the Ordnance Department in October, 1861. He was in charge of the Ordnance Depot of the Army of the Potomac from December, 1862, to August, 1863, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of Ordnance in March, 1863. He served on the staff of Major Gen. Meade from August, 1863, to December, 1864, and was promoted to Brevet Captain Aug. 1, 1864, for faithful and meritorious services in the field. He was appointed Captain of Ordnance in September, 1864, and was an assistant in the Ordnance Bureau at Washington from Dec. 21, 1864, to March 1, 1867. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted to Brevet Major for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department and in the field. From March to June, 1867, he was Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Platte, when he was placed in command of the Detroit Arsenal, Michigan. He was subsequently transferred to Washington, where he remained till his death.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

Chaplain John B. Van Meter, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Rev. John J. McCook, of Hartford, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Aristides Welch, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; J. M. Walker, H. H. Porter, and Albert Keep, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. C. M. Mead, and J. H. Thayer, of Andover Seminary, and Prof. George E. Day, of New-Haven, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Col. F. D. Grant and wife, Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston; Hon. Morton McMichael, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The Franklin Institute Exhibition is now attracting about 20,000 visitors each day, and the aggregate since the commencement reaches nearly a quarter of a million. Saturday was fixed for its closing, but it is now proposed to extend the time.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The examination in the case of Marshal Leubischer was continued yesterday in the Mayor's office, but no new evidence was elicited.

T. S. Lambert, M. D. lectured before the Liberal Club in Plimpton Hall, last evening, on the subject of "Brain Building and Brain Food."

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed Philo T. Ruggles Receiver of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company.

The appeal in the case of Oliver Charlick, convicted of a violation of the Election law, was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term, and decision reserved.

William C. Whitney, Rufus F. Andrews, and Menzo Diefendorf were yesterday appointed Commissioners for the opening of One Hundredth street, or what is known as the River Road.

The steam propeller Vindicator, of 1,021 tons, has been sold by the Lorillard Steam-ship Company to the New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Line. The price paid was $125,000.

The summing up in the Hardin estate case, before Surrogate Hutchings, was continued yesterday by Ex-Judge Porter for the alleged widow. He will conclude to-day, when the case will be submitted to the Surrogate for his decision.

Benjamin B. Merritt, a driver on the Madison avenue stage line, was yesterday held by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on John Eubough, an old man, whom he knocked down with his horses and slightly injured.

Barnum's Hippodrome will open on Monday next with increased attractions. The procession to-day will leave the Hippodrome at 10 o'clock, and proceed as follows: Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, to Third avenue, to Bowery, to Canal street, to Broadway, to Fourteenth street, around Union square, to Fifth avenue, to Forty-second street, to Madison avenue, to the Hippodrome.

BROOKLYN.

The amount to be appropriated for carrying on the expenses of the City Government during 1875 is $5,507,113 24.

Judge Neilson, yesterday morning, rendered a decision in the suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, denying the application of Mr. Beecher's counsel for a bill of particulars.

The jury in the case of Ex-Tax Collector Badeau, who has been on trial in the Brooklyn City Court for several days past, failed to agree yesterday morning, after being locked up all night, and were discharged by Judge Neilson from the further consideration of the case.

NEW-JERSEY.

A dress-maker, named Baker, living on Thirty-third street, New-York, had in her employ a colored girl, named Katy Jackson. A few days ago the girl disappeared with material, which had been left for making-up, valued at $250. She was traced to Jersey City, and Thursday night Inspector Murphy arrested her. She is held to answer.

GOV. DIX AND OUR HARBOR.

The following paper yesterday received many signatures:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1874.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, merchants of New-York, desire to express to you their appreciation of the very able and impartial manner in which the public affairs of the State and City have been conducted under your administration, and especially to commend the great reform you have inaugurated in the appointment of honest Harbor Masters. We now find it possible to deal directly with Harbor Masters in procuring suitable places for the loading and unloading of our vessels. As this result has been almost entirely brought about through your pointed and vigorous declarations, and the selection of fit persons for such positions, and the unflagging interest you have manifested in correcting a long-standing abuse, we think it most fit and proper that we should publicly acknowledge the beneficial results to the business community of this City. While in the heat of a political contest so many things are said by partisan newspapers regarding the respective merits of candidates for office, it gives us unfeigned pleasure to say that in this matter, which comes under our personal notice, we have experienced the benefits of your Excellency's attention to the business interests of our City. Although entertaining diverse political views, the subscribers unite in thanking you for having effected so marked an improvement in the management of our commercial interests.

(Signed,) H. W. Loud & Co., James E. Ward & Co., S. L. Merchant & Co., Spofford Brothers & Co., Miller & Houghton, John Boynton & Son, Cartright & Harrison, James Hand, Jerhard & Brewer, John S. Ingraham, Dwight & Platt, Evans, Ball & Co., C. H. Mallory & Co., F. Alexandre & Sons, Nesmith & Sons, Lunt Brothers, Brett, Son & Co., Richard P. Buck & Co., Sutton & Co., R. Murray, Jr., S. Mitchelena, and many others.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A report prevailed on the street yesterday that Mr. John Duff had sold his stock in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to the Union Pacific Railway, and resigned as President of the company. It was ascertained that Mr. L. P. Morton had resigned as Trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, deeming the retention of the position inconsistent with his duties as a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange, have placed on the free list the following securities, the issue of the United States Mortgage Company: $5,000,000 gold six per cent., $5,000,000 currency six per cent., and $5,000,000 currency seven per cent.

[Advertisement.]

A.—KNOX'S Election Hat will be ready for delivery at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel the morning after election. Those who bet upon the chances of Dix and Tilden prefer the popular KNOX Hat.

[Advertisement.]

Death from Catarrh avoided with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Pints, $1.

Excruciating pain arising from any cause relieved instantly with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow—W. Wetister, L. J. Campbell, Geo. Rosen, C. G. Batchelor, J. W. Sutherland, David Stirton, Andrew Robins, Robert Wharton, Hugo Hewlock and wife, Moritz Welke, Mrs. Barclay and family, Mrs. McKenzie and son, Mrs. Rickles and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:29 | Sun sets....4:58 | Moon rises.10:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:44 | Gov. Island...1:33 | Hell Gate....2:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Daure, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Laver, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown; F. W. J. Hurst; Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalf, London, R. J. Cortis; Annie Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, A. Abbott; Beverley, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; India, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Achilles, Tuttle, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Scindia, (Br.,) Hamson, London, G. F. Bulley; Magdalena, (Ger.,) Henke, Bremen, C. Bulling & Co.

Barks Florence, Smith, Richmond, Va., V. H. Brown & Co.; Johannes, (Ger.,) Ihder, Doboo, Ga., Hermann, Koon & Co.; Thor, (Norw.,) Thorwaldson, Dublin, Tetens & Bockmann; May Flower, (Am.,) Lanfare, Bridgetown, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Thomas Pope, Fossett, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Teresa, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Cuba, J. & G. Fowler.

Schr. The Star, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Oct. 17, and Moville 18th, with mdse. and 20 cabin and 196 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Oct. 22, lat. 53 49, lon. 30 50, passed bark Blanch, (of Aberdeen,) bound W.; 25th, lat. 48 10, lon. 48 10, passed steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Oct. 24, and South-west Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 48, passed steam-ship City of Dallas, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, Armstrong, St. Pierre 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port schr. Sophia Hanson, discharging.

Bark I. Sargent, (of Machias,) Fickett, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Oct. 29, at 11 P. M., off Sandy Hook, blowing a gale from S. W., the pilot, James M. Clark, (from pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5,) fell overboard and was drowned. Rendered all the assistance in our power to save him but he sank before the boat could be launched. Oct. 21, lat. 25 40, lon. 59 58, spoke bark Lord Palmerston, (Br.) from Havre, for Charleston.

Bark Koh-i-noor, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Humacoa, P. 18 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Sones & Lough.

Brig Fanny, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had strong N. E. and N. W. winds the entire passage. Oct. 28, 30 miles E. from Chincoteague, passed a fore and aft schr. sunk, both masts about ten feet above water.

Brig Catherine, (Norw.,) Muller, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Louisa Frazier, Crawford, Georgetown, S. C., 18 ds., with naval stores to G. W. Wickham—vessel to B. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Spear, Baltimore.

Schr. I. H. Wainwright, Loyd, Virginia.

Schr. Victoria, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Ernest T. Lee, Rideout, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Eaton, Grierson, Calais, with lumber and lath to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith; Gardner, with lumber to J. Collyer & Co.

Schr. Olive Haywood, Hutchings, Bangor, with lumber, to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. W. M. Morrell, Larkin, Wellfleet, with fish, to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Lilla Rich, Rich, Manchester, Mass.

Schr. Rockie E. Yates, (of Damariscotta,) Keene, Frontera 34 ds., with cedar to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co. Oct. 20, lat. 32 52, lon. 73 51, passed a clinched-work boat, painted white, about forty feet long, bottom up.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. Adelita, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Lalkenburg, Falkenburg, Virginia.
Schr. M. D. Marvel, Keefe, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Helen Aasprouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. R. Kirk, Cole, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Emma Arey, Hall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Armenia, Hale, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. W. Townsend, Townsend, Richmond, Va.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. Abigal Jennings, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Dennie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. R. A. Collins, Hawley, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Francis Schubert, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Eva Holmes, Van Cott, Virginia.
Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Louis, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. P. A. Saunders, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. John Griffith, Richardson, Virginia.
Schr. Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Virginia.
Schr. Ournst, Bower, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. T. R. Wooley, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. P. Boice, Higbee, Richmond, Va.
Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Isard, Baltimore.
Schr. Wm. Gilium, Mehaffey, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Brower, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.
Schr. James Phelps, Rockwell, Virginia.
Schr. N. H. Burrow, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. S. E. Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.
Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. L. A. Warford, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Sandy Hook, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Blackstone, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Bergen, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Moses Eddy, Morris, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pointer, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Elizabet, ——, Providence.
Schr. J. Clarke, Stocking, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Kossuth, Daniels, Boston.
Schr. George H. Miles, Robertson, Boston.
Schr. Baltic, ——, Boston.
Schr. Valparaiso, Mason, Boston.
Schr. Orlando, Rowland, Boston.
Schr. L. C. Barnes, Sturges, Boston.
Schr. R. L. Fay, Foster, Boston.
Schr. Rendonda, White, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jane Maria, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. T. P. Goodwin, Morrell, New-Haven.
Schr. Storm, Ryan, New-Haven, for Trenton.
Schr. Spray, Peterson, New-Haven, for Trenton.
Schr. Artemus Tirrell, Gardner, Rockport, Me., with stone.
Schr. Ellen Rich, Roberts, Fall River.
Schr. Fly, Ryan, Fall River.
Schr. Union Flag, Babcock, Portland, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. Chauncey, Crafts, Fox Island, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. I. W. Hine, Pelton, Baltimore, for Stonington.
Schr. Twilight, Roberts, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. Clara, Lippincott, Baltimore.

SAILED.

French gun-boat Kersaint, on a cruise; steam-ships India, for Glasgow; Geo. W. Elder, for Richmond; ships Mirzapore, for Liverpool; Scindia, for London; barks Florence, for Zanzibar; Betsy Gude, for Rotterdam; Granada, for Port Spain; schrs. Julia E. Floyd, for Georgetown, S. C.; Mary S. Lunt, for Grenada.

WIND—Sundown, light W.; hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Arr., steamers William Lawrence, Kent, from Baltimore; Worcester, Hedge, from Savannah; Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; brigs Aristos, (Br.,) Tucker, from Surinam; Rocky Glen, Higgins, from Port Johnson; schrs. M. M. Knowles, Dow, from Havana; Annie P. Chase, Pool, from Philadelphia; J. F. Baker, Young, from do.; Nellie Chase, Norton, from Port Johnson; Nellie J. Dinsmore, Parker, from Hoboken; Ella Francis, Bulger, from New-York; Planter, Harding, from do.

Arr. this afternoon, steamer Neptune, Berry, from New-York; barks Acacia, Hutchinson, from Caibarien; Fanny Lewis, (Br.,) Edwards, from Inagua; schrs. Two Sisters, (Br.,) Thomas, from Miragoane; St. Croix, Eaton, from New River, S. C.; Marshall Perrin, Packard, from Philadelphia; Benjamin W. Robinson, Waples, from do.; Nautilus, Yeaton, from Poughkeepsie; Revenue, Kelley, from Port Johnson; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, from do.; Seventy-six, Teel, from do.; Wave, Tinkham, from do.; J. H. Bartlett, Kelly, from Rondout; James Holmes, Ryder, from do.; H. E. Wellman, Tyrrell, from Weehawken; Lottie K. Friend, Collins, from do.; Lizzie Carr, Teel, from Hoboken; Fanny Flint, Warren, from New-York; Gentile, Eldridge, from do.; R. L. Kenney, Tolman, from do.; Nile, Metcalf, from do.; Mary Brewer, Saunders, from do.; Hiram Tucker, Curtis, from do.

Below, bound in, schr. A. P. Lowell

A so arr. schr. Sparkling Sea, Baker, from Port Johnson; reports that in coming up the harbor at 1 o'clock A M to-day come in collision with Munson's dredging-boat, lost jibboom, and started bowsprit

Cld steamer Wm. Crane, Howes, for Baltimore; ship Kentuckian, Durbar, for Southwest Pass; schrs Rebecca M. Atwood, Doan, for Charlottetown; Mary B. Reeves, Tracy, for Tignish, P. E. I.; Helen Rommer, Corson, for New-Smyrna, Florida; James Martin, Brown, for Philadelphia; steamer Eleanor, from New-York, for Portland, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 4:20 P. M.; schr. Deborah Jones, of Bath, Capt. Boyd, from Salem, for Port Johnson, went ashore Oct. 30 on the east side of Tarpaulin Cove; she has two feet of water in the hold; schr. Albert L. Butler, Turner, from Philadelphia, for Boston, went ashore in thick weather Oct. 30, on the east end of Presque Island, and is half full of water. Capt. Moses B. Tower, Wreckmaster, will go to assistance.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 30.—There was a heavy smoke all day, nothing being visible off shore.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 30.—Passed up, steamer Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.; bark Salama, (Russ.,) from Belfast via Sandy Hook.

Passed down, schrs. Hattie Paige, Sidney C. Tyler, Henry D. Ulay, and J. T. Alburger, for Boston; T. J. Trafton, for Portsmouth; Sarah A. Bird, for Providence; J. B. Anderson, for Lynn. Mary Ella, for St. Pierre, Martinique; Anna Bell Hyer for Fall River; John H. Perry, for New-Bedford; West Wind, for Fall River; R. & S. Corson, Lizzie F. Dow, Edith B. Everman, and Precilla Scribner, for Boston; Elizabeth De Hart, for New-Bedford; Wm. Bement, for Providence; Hattie Berry, for New-Bedford; Providence, (new,) for Providence.

Also, passed down, Norwegian bark Gefion, for Amsterdam; Norwegian brig Atlanta, for Santander; schrs. Samuel McManemy, for Salem; John Sherman, for Cambridge; Tennessee, for Portland; Florence Nowell, for New-Bedford; Jonathan May, for Boston; Westmoreland, for Providence; E. M. Brishler, for Gloucester; steamers Abbottsford, for Liverpool; Fanita, for New-York. The schr. reported ashore on the Bulkhead was the Eva C. Yates, for Boston.

Passed up, steamer John W. Everman, from Richmond.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 30.—Passed in, ship Peter Maxwell, from Antwerp; also, an unknown bark. A thick haze prevails.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Cld. steamers Chilian and Rita; ships Virginia, Riverside, and Algoma, for Liverpool; bark Frank Marion, for Grimsby.

Sld. from the Passes, barks Geo. Peabody, Maggie McNeil, and Donna.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—Arr. schr. H. F. Potter, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Cld. schrs. Etta and Josie, for Havana; J. J. Moore, for Matanzas; steamers Leopard and Allentown, for Boston.

Arr. steamers Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.; Aries, from Boston; North Point, from New-York; schrs. J. B. Burtis, from Rappahanock River; Jennie E. Simmons, from Jacksonville.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 30.—Arr. schr. S. S. Bickmore, from Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Holjes, from Bremen, arr. Oct. 16, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders; was towed to the City this A. M.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—S'd. for the United States, Andrew Lovitt, Unicorn, and Rio de la Plata.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Mercurius, Felicia, Harold Harfager, Augusta, Helga, and Auguste.

Arr. out on the 30th inst., Palais Gallien, Ruth, Probo, Harvester, and Svalen.

Also arr. out, Stephen Bishop.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30.—The steam-ship Republic sailed from this port for New-York at 10 A. M. to-day.

BREST, Oct. 30.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Breuloux from New-York Oct. 17, reached here on the 28th inst.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 30.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Gemzer, from New-York Oct. 20, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day at 10 A. M.

HAMBURG, Oct. 30.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Wilson, sailed yesterday at 9 o'clock P. M. for New-York.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
BUSINESS SUITS
FOR
GENTS,
AND
SCHOOL SUITS
FOR
BOYS,
AT
PRICES VERY LOW.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH!
Smith's Patent Perforated BUCKSKIN UNDER-GARMENTS prevent all Lung Diseases, and are a Sure Cure for Rheumatism. Send for circulars.
D. C. HALL & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 44 WEST BROADWAY, New-York.

AS A CONQUEROR OF RHEUMATISM, gout, and neuralgia, and cure for scrofula, all diseases arising from impurity of blood, the old and reliable family Medicine, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM stands unequalled, as proven by its innumerable great cures during the past twenty-six years.

BABY CARRIAGE—THE NOVELTY—CAR for the Winter months. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

The Venus de Milo.
This celebrated statue, since its discovery in the Island of Milo in 1825, has been considered the finest specimen of ancient Grecian sculpture, and has excited more interest than any other work of art. The original position of the arms (both being lost) has been much discussed, and various opinions given. A number of fragments, however, were found, which seem to indicate that the statue was intended to represent Venus after receiving the apple from Paris as the prize of beauty awarded to her over Juno and Minerva; a part of the hand with the apple being among the smaller pieces.
Many eminent sculptors have attempted to complete the figure by replacing the arms, but without success. Lately, however, a fine copy has been made in bronze, with the arms restored. This we have just received from Paris, and it is now on exhibition at our store, where it can be compared with exact copies of the mutilated statue.
Howard & Co.,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Silver-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE
Nickel Silver
AND
White Metal
ELECTRO-PLATED
TABLE WARE.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles,
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

THIS DAY!
GRAND OPENING OF WINTER OVERCOATS.
A NEW FEATURE IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.
Garments, Either Ready-Made or to Order,
at the Same Price.
OUR READY-MADE GARMENTS EQUAL TO
GENUINE CUSTOM WORK.
Prices Always Below the Usual Rates.
JESSUP & COMPANY,
NO. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

A—AFGHANS AND ALL KINDS OF WORSTED Knit Goods, Leggings, Mittens, Shirts, Socks, &c., &c.
B—BABIES' BONNETS, BABIES' BASKETS, furnished or plain; everything for a baby or young child.
C—CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED and plain, Cloth Sacques and Coats, Suits of latest style.
D—DRESS TRIMMINGS, FUR, FEATHER, Jet, Worsted Fringes, Buttons, Velvets, Silks cut bias, &c.
E—ENGLISH SMALL WARES, IN BEST qualities, Tapes, Bobbins, Cottons, Needles, Trimming, &c.
F—FANCY GOODS, FANCY JEWELRY, Fans, Necklaces, Toilet Goods, Soaps, &c., &c., &c.
All the alphabet can be found at
No. 893 Broadway and No. 13 East 19th st.
EDWARD A. MORRISON.

LAMBREQUINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And all styles of Furniture and Upholstery Goods, at very reduced prices, as we are retiring from a Retail Business established more than thirty years ago.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

TWO THOUSAND
ELEGANT OVERCOATS
JUST PLACED UPON OUR COUNTERS.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New-York.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
Ready-Made and Custom
CLOTHING.
New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,
English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.
42,000
Now in use.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
☞ Send for Price List.
Address, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS,
THE ONLY STANDARD SEWING-MACHINE
REALLY SILENT AND LIGHT-RUNNING,
Or that can be used with safety by delicate women;
Or that sews directly from the spool;
Or whose seam can be readily taken out if desired.
Makes the neatest, strongest, most elastic seam.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO. offer liberal terms to reliable parties in every city, town, or county, to sell their machines. Send for price-list and circular.
No. 658 Broadway.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 & 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.
FREEMAN & BURR, Favored with unusual advantages in replenishing stock, open the season with a much larger stock than ever before, and are selling at VERY LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.
SUITS, $10. SUITS, $25.
SUITS, $12. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
To Order or Ready-Made.
Sacks, Capes,
Ulsters,
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
$5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40.
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
For Boys,
$3, $5, $10, $15, $20.
To Order or Ready-Made.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15, $18.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25.
COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

FRENCH CLOCKS
AND
BRONZES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At Wholesale Prices,
NO. 865 BROADWAY,
BY
SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE.

SACKS, ULSTERS, SURTOUTS.
Immense Stock in all the New Fabrics.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New-York.